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California and Californians

Edited by

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CALIFORNIA BIOGRAPHY, *By a Special Staff of Writers*

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California and Californians

JOHN D. SPRECKELS. When death came to John D. Spreckels on June 8, 1926, he had attained the age of seventy-three, and had completed work involving achievements of great magnitude carried on through an active life time of over half a century. For nearly twenty years of that time his home had been at San Diego, and that city particularly is indebted to his great financial and constructive genius.

He was a son of that great California pioneer, Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco business man whose name is so closely associated with sugar planting and refining industries. John D. Spreckels was born August 16, 1853, while the family was living at Charleston, South Carolina. The next year they went to New York City, and in 1856 came West to San Francisco. In that city he attended public schools and Oakland College, and then went abroad, studying chemistry and mechanical engineering in the Polytechnic College at Hanover, Germany, until 1872. Mr. Spreckels after returning to California served a practical apprenticeship in the technical and business department of his father's sugar refinery. At the age of twenty-two he was made a plant superintendent, and in 1876 went out to the Hawaiian Islands and a year later returned to those islands to erect a sugar mill and develop his father's plantation. In 1880 he founded the J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company, shipping and commission merchants, operating a fleet of vessels between San Francisco and Hawaii. In 1882 he established a steamship line to Honolulu, subsequently extending his shipping interests to Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Spreckels came to San Diego on a pleasure cruise in 1887, and from that time until his death San Diego was closest to his loyal affections and the chief beneficiary of his financial enterprise. On arriving he accepted an offer to build a wharf, and soon over that wharf began supplying coal for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. When the period of growth and prosperity ceased shortly afterward Mr. Spreckels turned his attention to the Coronado Beach Company and the Hotel Coronado, and from his personal means made possible the completion of the famous hotel and eventually acquired entire control of the Beach Company's affairs. He bought the San Diego Street Railway System and in 1892 supplanted the horse power system with electrically operated cars. He also had much to do with giving the city a pure water supply through the Southern California Mountain Water Company. The late Mr. Spreckels erected the Union Building, a six-story office building of reinforced concrete, completed in 1908, and the first modern building in the San Diego skyline. This was followed in 1910 by the building of the Spreckels Theater Building, costing a million dollars, later the San Diego Hotel and Golden West Hotel, and at the time of his death work was being done on an office building to cost nearly $3,000,000.

Among the multitudinous business interests of Mr. Spreckels are represented the following list of organizations: President of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Western Sugar Refining Company, the Spreckels Sugar Company, the Coronado Beach Company, the Hotel Del Coronado, Coronado Tent City, the San Diego Electric Railway Company, the Coronado Water Company, the San Diego & Coronado Ferry Company, the San Diego & Coronado Transfer Company, the Pajora Valley Railroad Company and the San Diego & Arizona Railway Company. An achievement in which he took a high degree of satisfaction was the completion on November 15, 1919, of the San Diego & Arizona Railway, a project originally undertaken by Edward H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific. On the death of Harriman the project lapsed, and Mr. Spreckels sustained it until he could gain the necessary support and cooperation from railroad interests to complete that direct link between the ocean harbor at San Diego and the Imperial Valley and the East.

Public spirit characterized many of his essential business ventures, and he had to his credit a vast amount of benefactions in no wise related to business. Largely through his support the Panama-California Exposition of 1915-16 was made successful. On the eve of the opening of that exposition the great Spreckels organ in Balboa Park was dedicated, the instrument and the building being the joint gift of John D. and Adolph Spreckels, the brother with whom Mr. Spreckels was long closely associated in business. Mr. Spreckels owned a magnificent private yacht which he turned over to the use of the government in the World war. He was a York and Scottish Rite Mason, attaining to the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. It was remarked that his generosity was not limited by religious or social prejudices, and one of his last acts was a gift to enable Mercy Hospital, a Catholic institution, to acquire a much needed wing. He was a member of the San Francisco Art Association, the Pacific Union Club and Bohemian Club, the San Francisco and San Diego Yacht Club, the Cuyamaca Club and the California Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Spreckels married at Hoboken, New Jersey, in October, 1877, Miss Lillie Siebein. They had four children. The only surviving son is Claus Spreckels. The deceased son was John D. Spreckels, Jr. The two daughters are Mrs. Grace Hamilton and Mrs. Paul Wegeforth.

John Randolph Haynes, M. D. California has long been known as a state where many new and advanced ideas and policies of political and social science have been tried out and tested. This state has probably had more experience with the principle of direct legislation based on the "initiative and referendum" than any other member of the Union. It was in Los Angeles that the instrument of the "recall" was first put into practice by any organized community in the world. Students of political science in America and elsewhere, and the people of Los Angeles and vicinity particularly, recognize that the lion's share of the credit for the establishment of the principles of direct legislation and the recall of officials belongs to Dr. John Randolph Haynes of Los Angeles, an eminent physician who for many years has divided his time between the routine service of his profession and the cause of social and political welfare.

One brief estimate of who he is and what he has done is afforded in the following words by Charles D. Willard, for many years a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League and secretary of the Los Angeles Municipal League: "There is in Dr. John R. Haynes

the material of which great lawmakers are made, also something of the hero and martyr, also a bit of the prophet and seer, and a lot of the keen vigorous man of affairs. It took all of that to accomplish what he has put to his credit in the State of California. He arrived in Los Angeles from Philadelphia in 1887, and started right to work for direct legislation. It took ten years to make the people understand what it was and then five years more to get it into the Los Angeles city charter. He did it, nobody can dispute the honor with him, and he was abused and insulted every inch of the way. For ten years and more he has been urging every State Legislature to let the people vote on a 'people's rule' amendment. At last he won that fight. Incidentally, as a mere side issue, it might be mentioned that he is one of the most eminent physicians of California, that he is the owner of about half a million dollars' worth of Los Angeles business property, and that he is personally one of the most popular men in that part of the country."

John Randolph Haynes was born June 13, 1853, at Fairmount Springs, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, son of James Sydney and Elvira Mann (Koons) Haynes. The original Haynes clan is of Saxon origin. In the sixth century the family lived in Devonshire, the Kingdom of West Saxony. William the Conqueror found the clan well established in 1066, with large tracts of land in Devonshire and Cornwall. He took one-half of their land and the other half is entered in the Doomsday Book as clan Haynes. There is a Hayne River, Hayne Tower at Dartmouth, and a Hayne Castle in England. Doctor Haynes' father was born in London, England, and at the age of twenty-one came to America and for many years was a coal operator in Pennsylvania. Through his mother Doctor Haynes is descended from William Fellows, born in England in 1609, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died in 1670. His son Ephraim served in King Phillip's war, and a descendant, Abiel Fellows, served with his uncle, General Fellows, at the battle of Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. Subsequently he was a colonel in the War of 1812 and helped organize troops during the Blackhawk Indian war, though then too old for active service. He was granted a pension during Jackson's administration. The old Fellows house at Ipswich is still standing, though greatly altered in 1856.

Doctor Haynes when ten years of age was taken to Philadelphia, where he finished his education. His intellectual qualities brought him the honors of scholarship far in advance of his years. In 1874, at the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with two degrees, Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy. Then for thirteen years he engaged in practice in Philadelphia. Owing to ill health in his family he came to Los Angeles in 1887, and was associated in practice here with his brother, Francis L. Haynes, a brilliant surgeon whose career was unfortunately cut short by death in 1898.

After coming to Los Angeles Doctor Haynes did not practice medicine to the exclusion of other interests, but made it part of a program of life devoted to the general welfare. For about two years during his early residence in Los Angeles he was a member of the faculty of the Medical School of the University of Southern California. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the California Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association, League for the Conservation of Public Health, the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Most of the many organizations with which Doctor Haynes has been identified he has joined for the purpose of giving emphatic personal support to the causes they represent. He served as a member of the Board of Freeholders and Revision Board of Los Angeles in 1900, 1910, 1912, 1915 and 1923. He was special mining commissioner for the State of California, 1910-12; a member of the Los Angeles County Probation Committee; member of the Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission from 1903 to 1915, and its president from 1906 to 1908; member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections from 1912 to 1922; president from 1915 to 1923 and still a member of the Los Angeles County Public Welfare Commission; a member of the Los Angeles Public Service Commission since 1920; and since 1923 a regent of the University of California. In politics he has been a progressive republican. He is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, belongs to the California Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the University Club, City Club, Annandale Golf Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Sunset Club, Gamut Club, Society of Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and the National Liberal Club of London. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and is identified with the Church Federation of Los Angeles.

During the World war period he was a member of the State Council of Defense, member of the State Commission on Efficiency and Economy in 1919, industrial advisor to the United States War Labor Board, Division No. 1, Southern District of California, and industrial advisor to the United States Employment Service in 1918.

As early as 1900 Doctor Haynes drafted the initiative, referendum and recall provisions, which became a part of the charter of the City of Los Angeles in 1903, the recall amendment giving to a majority of the city's electors the power to discharge from office for incompetence or dishonesty any elected city official at any time. Los Angeles in 1903 was not only the first city in the United States to incorporate this provision into its organic law, but was the only political community in the world possessing such a feature of government, since it was only nominally a feature of the law of four Swiss cantons, where it had never been used. During the past twenty years the recall feature has been adopted by several hundred cities and states. Having succeeded in his efforts at Los Angeles, Doctor Haynes spent eight years more of unremitting effort until direct legislation provisions were incorporated in the State Constitution in 1911 by a popular majority of three to one. Numerous attempts on the part of special interests have been made to modify the provisions, both in the Legislature and by the use of the initiative itself, all having failed, each of the last two attempts being defeated by a majority of more than 100,000. One of the first uses made of the initiative in Los Angeles was the campaign directed by Doctor Haynes to compel the street railways to equip cars with safety fenders, and by means of an initiative petition such an ordinance was forced through.

Doctor Haynes has been intensely interested in any movement which would either prevent loss of life or improve the health of individuals by improving the conditions under which they live and labor. For this reason he has served on many state and city boards and commissions, always without remuneration. It was in line with this interest that he was appointed special mining commissioner by Governor Gillette in 1910 to study conditions in European coal mines, and in 1912 was appointed by Governor Johnson special commissioner to investigate conditions in

American mines. These investigations satisfied him that America by adopting the safety regulations that prevailed in Europe would reduce the mortality due to mining accidents at least 75 per cent, and he had a bill introduced in Congress giving the Federal Government power to enforce safety regulations in all mines selling coal outside of the producing state. This measure failed on account of the opposition of coal operators. Recent disasters in the coal fields have emphasized again the imperative need of such legislation, and Doctor Haynes is still working actively to secure adequate protective legislation, both state and national.

Other organizations with which Doctor Haynes has been identified as a member include the National Civil Service Reform League, the National Municipal League, National Conservation Association, National Economic League, American Association for Labor Legislation, National Child Labor Committee, American Association for the Study of Feeble Minded, National Consumers League, National Housing Associations, Survey Associates, etc. He has prepared many articles on medical, sociological and governmental subjects for papers and magazines. Some of the more important are: "A Federal Mining Commission," found in Senate Document No. 265, sixty-second session; "Workings of Initiative, Referendum and Recall in California," Senate Document No. 738, sixty-fourth session; "The Actual Workings of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall," National Municipal Review, Volume 1, No. 4, October, 1912; "Democracy and Social Progress," with addresses of World's Social Progress Congress, Otterbein Press, Dayton, Ohio, 1915; "Sterilization of the Unfit," in the Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing, October, 1922.

Doctor Haynes married at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1882, Miss Dora Fellows, whose father was a Pennsylvania coal operator.

Rupert Hughes has been writing for a quarter of a century. For about a dozen years now his name has had that significance when attached to a magazine story or book of fiction which can be relied upon to draw readers by the tens if not the hundreds of thousands. His literary workshop for many years was in the East, until about four years ago, when his contract with the Goldwyn Picture Corporation brought him to Los Angeles.

Rupert Hughes is a descendant of Orlando Hughes, who came from Wales to Virginia in 1638. A later descendant, Joshua W. Hughes, married Martha Askins, a descendant of John Askins, who came from Scotland to Maryland about 1650. Joshua and Martha (Askins) Hughes were the paternal grandfather and grandmother of Rupert Hughes. In the maternal line Ruper Hughes is the great-great-great-grandson of Jacob Summerlin, who came to Virginia in 1710 and settled in Isle of Wight County. A later ancestor was Winburn Summerlin, who served with the Revolutionary troops from North Carolina.

Rupert Hughes was born at Lancaster, Missouri, January 31, 1872. His father, Judge Felix T. Hughes, was a lawyer by profession, and at one time was president of the Keokuk & Western Railway. His mother was Jean Summerlin Hughes. He was educated in the public schools at Keokuk, the St. Charles Military Academy in Missouri, Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Ohio, and Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, where he took his B. A. degree in 1892 and the Master of Arts degree in 1893.

At the age of eight his poem "Be Kind" was published in a Keokuk paper, under the heading, "A Precocious Boy," and in spite of that doubt-

ful announcement he continued writing verse until by the age of twelve he had enough for a volume (still unpublished).

Entering Adelbert College at the age of sixteen, he was one of the editors of the college paper, an illustrator of the junior annual, and while there sold his first contribution, a drawing, to "Life." In the university he was a Delta Upsilon and became a Phi Beta Kappa by graduating with second honors. It was his early purpose to become a professor of English literature, and he did post-graduate work at Yale, specializing in English and medieval French letters, but remained only a year, being granted the Master of Arts degree in 1899 in recognition of the work he had done. While at Yale he sold many humorous contributions to the New York comic weeklies. For six months he was a reporter on the New York Journal. His dramatic monologue in verse, "Gyges' Ring," published in 1901, received the highest praise. He entered the magazine field when his father put up the money to buy an interest in a small publication called "Storiettes." This venture soon failed. His father also financed the production of a comic opera, "The Bathing Girl," for which Rupert Hughes wrote the libretto. This opera lasted one night in New York. For a time he was assistant editor to two magazines at once, Godey's Magazine and Current Literature, his chief being George W. Cable. Later he was assistant editor of the Criterion. He left to go to London with the Encyclopedia Britannica Company, writing advertisements for "The Anthology of English Literature," but was soon transferred to "The Historians' History of the World," of which he became assistant editor. This association gave him that passion for historical accuracy that has characterized all his writings, even fiction. For four years he read history all day and made special researches in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and the chief American libraries. At this time he was in intimate and prolonged association with two men of great eminence as historians of science, and he acquired a predigested knowledge of the philosophy, grammar and present day ideals of science which he has kept up with wide reading.

Few men in any field have so much to show for their years of labor. In former years he wrote hundreds of stories, poems and essays that were rejected, so that what has been published under his name represents only a part of his literary efforts. In his early years he sent out an increasing stream of articles on all subjects, including art and music poetry, essays and plays, juvenile stories, short stories and novels. Most of his fiction has had a sociological historical motive. One of his chief gifts has been the faculty of making the modes and manners of a bygone generation seem as vividly real as our own. Of his short stories one possessing more than ephemeral interests and deserving to be recalled more than a dozen years after it was written is "The Old Nest," published in 1912 and later made the basis of a picture under the same title. In 1913 Rupert Hughes commenced his long line of serials for the Red Book, in which his novel "Destiny" is the latest, running through the issues of 1924-25. In this series he passes from a purely sociological treatment of contemporary New York life through the various phases of America's reaction to the World war, to his latest historical studies in early Colonial life, particularly the New York of the early 1800s.

After many of his works had been adapted for motion pictures, in 1921 the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation offered him a contract as one of its "eminent authors." He took up earnestly the study of motion picture construction and direction, and was the only one of the "eminent authors"

to remain in the field. He was gradually urged into the writing of continuities, and the direction of them, and has since made his residence in Los Angeles. Musical composition is his favorite relaxation. His talent, leaning to the freer and more unhackneyed forms of expression, weds his music to the free verse of Sandburg as well as to the more formal lyrics. More than thirty of his songs have been published.

The list of his literary productions is as follows: "The Lakerim Athletic Club," "American Composers," "Gyges Ring," "The Whirlwind," "Love Affairs of Great Musicians," "Zal," "Miss 318," Music Lovers' Cyclopedia," "Empty Pockets," "Clipped Wings," "The Thirteenth Commandment," "In a Little Town," "We Can't Have Everything," "Unpardonable Sin," "Long Ever Ago," "Irish Stories," "Cup of Fury," "Fairy Detective" (for children), "What's the World Coming To," "Beauty," "Momma," "Souls for Sale," "Within These Walls," "The Golden Ladder," "Destiny." His plays include: "Alexander the Great," "All for a Girl," "The Bridge," later revised as "The Man Between," "The Transformation," later revised as "Two Women," "Uncle Zeb," "The Cat Bird," "Tess of the Storm Country." His pictures include: "Scratch My Back," "The Old Nest," "Dangerous Curve Ahead," "Excuse Me." He both wrote and directed "The Wallflower," 1922; "Remembrance," 1922; "Souls for Sale," 1923; "Reno," 1923; and "True as Steel," 1924.

Among his other interests Mr. Hughes has had much experience in military affairs. In 1897 he became a private in the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard and served as captain with the One Hundred and Fourteenth during the Spanish war. He joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment as first lieutenant, rising to captain, and commanded a company on the Mexican border in 1916. During 1917-18 he was assistant to the adjutant-general of New York. Being unable to go abroad with the Sixty-ninth on account of an impairment of hearing, he secured a commission as captain of infantry in the Military Intelligence January 7, 1918. He was promoted to major September 4, 1918, and honorably discharged January 15, 1919, with a commission as major in the Reserve Corp dated April 3, 1919. During his service the Government published a large edition of a work of his called "Propaganda in Its Military Aspects." While in Washington his knowledge of Poland and the Poles led to his additional appointment as liaison officer with the Polish National Committee. For his services in Poland's behalf he was in 1923 decorated with the Polish Cross of Polonia Restituta.

Perhaps the best interpretation of his aims and ambitions in his literary art is contained in a review of his novel, "The Golden Ladder," by Miss Dorothea Lawrence Mann. Writing in the Boston Transcript, she says: "So long a time elapsed during which Mr. Hughes devoted himself to writing very modern stories that the full significance of them was not appreciated. It was not in fact until he definitely espoused the role of historical novelist that we could understand the truth. Mr. Hughes has always been an historical novelist. In his modern novels, so fully concerned with the manners and ideas of our own period, it was easy to forget how perfect a chronicler he was of all the details of life at any given moment in our story. That method of resurrecting bit by bit, fitting together like a gigantic puzzle, the life of any given year was the same method employed by Mr. Hughes in the rounds which he gave us from time to time during the war years and those immediately succeeding. He also brought back what people were saying and doing, what they were

eating and wearing and thinking about, till we found how easy it had been for us to forget all those details which once had seemed so vital.

"It is as an historical novelist that Mr. Hughes is likely to be remembered. He has the grasp of details which makes for realism. His canvas is broad, but the work is accomplished not in sweeping strokes but through an infinite number of small accuracies. He knows his period and he neglects no small bit of data which will give it the same degree of vividness in the minds of others. When he wrote his modern stories we suspected him of keeping very full diaries and drawing on them for all the catch phrases, the subjects of conversation, the foibles of the New Yorkers from year to year. Now that he has frankly gone back into history we find that he has searched diligently and that he is able to give us this same verisimilitude of the life of the times.

"Mr. Hughes is a man who has managed to keep sane views during a period when very extreme and very strange opinions have been common. With his full knowledge of our modern period he always refused to be worried concerning its morals and the inevitable downward trend of our civilization which many authors have discussed. It is certain that in these last two novels he has been offering definite refutation of the talk of the evils of our age. In 'Within These Walls' and 'The Golden Ladder' he gives two concrete pictures of the New York of an earlier age, and in each he reveals human nature as very much the same human nature we know today."

Lynden E. Behymer. The history of musical Los Angeles during forty years has one outstanding figure who has been the heart and soul of things musical there, and whose genius still dominates the whole field of that art. This is L. E. Behymer, through whose courage, faith and persistence and long personal sacrifice Los Angeles has had brought to its gates and within its gates the very best that music has had to give. The high esteem in which he is held in his own community and the love and affection which that community has for him is the best reward of his long and tireless efforts in behalf of the art of music. He is known afar wherever the world of music and art exists.

Mr. Behymer is the honorary president of the National Concert Managers' Association of America; the government of France conferred upon him the well deserved decoration of The Palms and elected him an officer of the French Academy of Public Instruction. Italy honored him with the Order of the Crown of Italy, carrying with it the title of Cavaliere. Greece presented him with the Royal Order of the Redeemer, and Russia, with the Order of St. Stanislas. In addition to this recognition by the European governments of great service rendered to their singers, instrumentalists, dramatists, composers and literary geniuses, he has received honorary memberships and official positions in many of the leading clubs and artistic organizations throughout Europe and America. At home he has long been the president of the world-wide known cultural association, the Gamut Club; is the president of the International Artists Club, and the guiding spirit of the Philharmonic Courses. A list of his friends would include all the great names of the musical, dramatic and literary world.

Lynden Ellsworth Behymer was born in Ohio and his Lutheran ancestors left Holland many generations ago, went to England, and from there came to Virginia in 1650. One of his ancestors, Jonathan Behymer, was a soldier under Washington at Valley Forge. His father, Aaron S.

L. E. Bishop

Behymer, survived the battle of Gettysburg, after being wounded nine times. His mother was a daughter of Philip and Matilda (Moyer) Leach, and of the same lineage as Doctor Edgar Leach, a noted surgeon and scientist of Edinburgh, Scotland, and author of many medical works.

Lynden E. Behymer graduated from high school in Shelbyville, Illinois, May 30, 1881, and then became a pioneer in the Dakota territory, establishing a mercantile business at Highmore, Hyde County. At Highmore, January 3, 1886, he married Miss Menettie Sparks, daughter of Harvey Harrison and Julie (Dunbar) Sparks. She was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, May 8, 1866. To their marriage were born: Glenarvon, a well known Los Angeles attorney; Enid Lynn, wife of Dr. Roy Malcom, of the University of Southern California; and Elsie Olive, wife of Captain Egbert Earl Moody, M. D.

A cyclone having destroyed all his possessions in Dakota, Mr. Behymer came to Los Angeles in 1886 and was given the management of the book department of Stoll & Thayer, book dealers and stationers. He also became literary editor of the Los Angeles Daily Herald and almost from the first became a power in encouraging the Los Angeles community to support meritorious and high class literary, dramatic, operatic and musical talent. In the fall of 1886 he assisted in bringing the first operatic organization of importance to the city, the National Grand Opera Company, with Theodore Thomas as conductor. The performances were rendered in Hazzard's Pavilion on the site of Temple Auditorium, and then for the first time the people of the city heard the operas of "Nero," "Othello," "L'Africaine," "Tannhauser," "Les Huguenots" and "Norma."

While not a man of wealth, Mr. Behymer's tremendous enthusiasm and enterprise in succeeding years brought many great artists and distinguished figures to Los Angeles. In 1887 Adelina Patti sang in Los Angeles under his management; Henry M. Stanley delivered his famous lectures early in 1888, and Sarah Bernhardt presented at the Grand Opera House "La Tosca." He became associated with the manager of the old Grand Opera House at First and Main streets, and also acted as press agent, house manager, treasurer, assistant and acting manager successively of Hazzard's Pavilion, the Los Angeles Theatre and Burbank Theatre. In 1904 he became manager of Simpson's Auditorium and in 1909 took the management of the Temple Auditorium. In 1914 he took over the new home of music and art in Los Angeles, Trinity Auditorium. In turn Mr. Behymer has managed all the leading theatres and auditoriums established and maintained at different times in Los Angeles and identified with the outside circuits throughout Southern California and Arizona. He formed the well known Philharmonic courses in the larger cities of the southwest in connection with the local music clubs, and gradually built up centers of music rivalling those of the older musical and dramatic circles of the east, founding a cultural heritage unequalled for the coming generations.

With Harley Hamilton and Joseph Dupuy he founded and organized the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, and was its manager eighteen years, holding it up through struggles and adversities. For many years he has been advisor and manager of the Los Angeles Woman's Orchestra, and of the Los Angeles Oratorio Association. In 1919, as a result of the liberal gifts of W. A. Clark, Jr., financial security was assured for the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, and the assemblying and managing of the organization was entrusted by Mr. Clark to Mr. Behymer.

During the past quarter of a century nearly all the most famous individual artists in the musical world have appeared in Los Angeles under Mr. Behymer's management. He also provided the necessary financial guarantees for the appearance here of many celebrated musical organizations, including the great American and foreign orchestras, opera companies and dramatic organizations. He was responsible for the first presentation in America of "La Boheme," given in Los Angeles in October, 1898, while three years later he was similarly responsible for its premier performance in this country by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York with Madame Melba in the chief role. In 1904 he paid $10,000 to secure for Los Angeles a single performance of "Parsifal." In February, 1913, he secured the Chicago Grand Opera Company for a full week's season of eight performances, and since then has returned this company many times to the coast. During its visit, for the first time in the west was presented the opera "Natoma," with Mary Garden in the title role. In 1906, when the Theatrical Trust refused bookings to Sarah Bernhardt, forcing her to make a spectacular tour in a tent, Mr. Behymer handled the California part of her tour.

So far as his time and energy have permitted, Mr. Behymer has generously given of them to the promotion of civic undertakings, including fiestas, pageants and entertainments by fraternal and charitable organizations. He is a rare combination even for a successful impresario. As the record shows, he has been guided always by the highest ideals of musical and dramatic art, has an unerring judgment and taste in that direction, but, furthermore, has the faculty of the business manager and is a rare expert in publicity, a good speaker, lecturer and writer.

Mr. Behymer has been active for a number of years in the work of the Playground Association, the City Planning Association, the City Club, and the Drama League of America. He has collected what is probably one of the most complete musical and dramatic libraries on the Pacific Coast.

When the Federation of Musical Clubs of America decided to give a ten thousand dollar prize for the best American grand opera and to hold its biennial meeting in the city that would raise the prize money, Mr. Behymer, with Fred W. Blanchard, president of the Gamut Club, readily arranged that the sum should be raised and an additional forty thousand dollars to give the premier performance in an adequate and sumptuous manner. The prize was awarded to Horatio Parker, the prize opera being "Fairyland," with Bryan Hooker as librettist, and Dr. Alfred Hertz, of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, engaged as artistic producer. This first American Grand Opera was performed July 1, 1915, in Temple Auditorium in Los Angeles.

Among the opera companies formed by Mr. Behymer have been La Scala Grand Opera Company, touring the west, the California Grand Opera Company, in which were associated Gaetano Merola, the well known maestro, and Alexander Bevani. In addition to the grand opera productions, outdoor operatic and ballet performances have been given in the Hollywood Bowl, presenting Cadman's American opera, "Shanewis," and the Kosloff Oriental ballet, "Scheherazade," June 24 and 28, 1926, and other well known spectacles. Manager Behymer has been the artistic adviser for many of the well known club boards and producers.

Mr. Behymer is probably one of the most widely traveled residents of Los Angeles. Traveling has been his recreation, though primarily performed in the line of duty. None of the artistic centers of Europe are

strange to him. His favorite organization in Los Angeles is the Gamut Club. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of the Uplifters, is an officer of the Los Angeles section of the Drama League of America, the Hollywood Bowl Association, the City Club, the Edgewater Beach Club, the Arts Alliance, a trustee of the University of Southern California, an honorary member of the Savage Club of London, a member of the Wagner Opera League of Bayreuth. The University of Southern California gave him the honorary degree "Master of Business Administration," the first to be bestowed by that institution of learning. He is the dean of Los Angeles theatrical and musical managers; for many years he has been a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, a Knights Templar, Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

John Forster Couts, property owner and business man of San Diego, was born in San Diego County, where his father, Colonel Cave Johnson Couts, was one of the most striking figures in the history of San Diego under the American flag, and where his maternal grandfather, the illustrious Juan Bandini, was one of the most impressive figures of the old Mexican regime.

Cave Johnson Couts was born near Springfield, Tennessee, November 11, 1821. His early education was supervised by his uncle, Cave Johnson, secretary of the treasury under President Polk. Cave Johnson Couts at the age of seventeen was appointed a cadet in West Point Military Academy, graduated in 1843, was on frontier duty at Ft. Jessup, Louisiana, and in 1845 was sent with a detachment of recruits to Fort Washita in Indian Territory. In February, 1847, he was made first lieutenant of the First Dragoons, and during the war with Mexico was on duty along the frontier, passing through Mexico and Arizona to California, and arriving in Los Angeles January 9, 1849. He wrote a journal of his trip across the country from Indian Territory to San Diego and illustrated it with drawings of his own. These drawings or pen pictures included sketches of old San Diego, the Mission of San Diego and the Mission of San Luis Rey. Colonel Couts continued in the service of the army until 1851. On April 5 of that year he married Ysidora Bandini, and in the fall of the same year resigned his commission. For two years after leaving the army he lived at old San Diego, where he served a term as county judge. In 1853 he and his family founded Guajome. This estate, a Mexican grant containing over four thousand acres, had been presented to Mrs. Couts as a wedding present. When Colonel Couts took possession in 1853 there was not a sign of a tree, and it was as a result of his initiative and enterprise that the tract became covered with orchards and productive of a large number of tropical and sub-tropical fruits. In developing this land he used the labor of a large number of Indians. He acted as special Indian agent until August, 1856. With Indian labor he constructed a large adobe house containing twenty rooms, besides barns and other buildings. He also erected and dedicated a chapel. Colonel Couts had thousands of cattle, horses, mules and sheep, and eventually acquired an estate of about a hundred thousand acres. The passage of the "No Fence Law" practically ruined him financially and he sold his live stock at a tremendous sacrifice. He was just beginning to recover from that disaster when he died, July 10, 1874.

Mrs. Ysidora Bandini Couts survived him until the spring of 1897, and showed marvelous skill in managing the property. She came of a

family renowned for physical and mental strength and duty, and at the time of her marriage she was regarded as the most beautiful young woman in Southern California. She and two of her sisters are said to have made the first American flag hoisted at San Diego. Juan Bandini, her father, was the outstanding political leader in Southern California. He has been described as a slightly built yet impressively dignified, typically graveful Spanish gentleman. Exquisitely polite, well educated, known far and wide as one of the most gracious and hospitable of all residents of California, a fluent writer, a good speaker, with a biting sarcasm, the father of several beautiful daughters, Bandini was a notable figure of the period and easily the foremost citizen of San Diego at the time. Just before the United States went to war against Mexico Bandini was secretary to Governor Pico, but he soon espoused the American cause without hesitation and became one of the most loyal and valuable supporters in this part of California. He died at Los Angeles in 1859, leaving a family, several branches of which are still prominent in California.

Colonel Couts and wife became the parents of ten children: Abel Stearns, who died in 1855; Marie Antonio, who became the wife of Colonel Chalmers Scott; William B., of Los Angeles; Cave J., Jr., a civil engineer by profession; Nancy Delores, who died in 1868; Ysidor Forster, who married Judge Fuller, of Los Angeles; Elena, who married Parker Dear; Robert Lee, who died in 1920; John Forster; and Caroline, who married J. B. Winston.

John Forster Couts was born at the old homestead, Guajome, in San Diego County, and was educated in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles and in the California Military Academy at Oakland. He inherited part of his father's landed estate in San Diego County, and lives there and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1913. Since that year his home has been in the city of San Diego and he has given his attention to his many investments in the city and in the surrounding district.

Mr. Couts married Susan Martin Gurnett. She was born at Oakland, California. Her father, William James Gurnett, was born at Wood stock, Canada, his parents having come from London, England. As a young man he came out to California, settled at Oakland, and was in the furniture business at San Francisco and later became a member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. As a result of the fire of 1906 he lost heavily. He died in 1911, at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Couts' mother was Ellen Louise Antisell, a native of New York State, of Irish ancestry. She died at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Couts have three children: John Forster, Jr., Lee Gurnett and Irene. John F., Jr., married Sarah Vansselaer, of the New York Knickerbocker family of that name.

Alonzo Erastus Horton was the founder of modern San Diego. His work as a town and city builder belongs to the history of San Diego. Here is presented a brief outline of facts concerning his life.

He was born at Union, Long Island, October 27, 1813, son of Erastus and Tryphena (Burleigh) Horton, and a lineal descendant of Barnabas Horton, who was born in England in 1600 and came to America in 1635, living for a time in Massachusetts and from there moving to Long Island. The line of descent from this first American is as follows: Jonathan Horton and Bethia Wells; Deacon James Horton and Anna Goldsmith; Rev. Ezra Horton and Mary Hempstead; Deacon Ezra Horton and Olive May; and Erastus Horton and Tryphena Burleigh.

When A. E. Horton was two years old his parents moved to Madison County, New York. He grew up in humble circumstances and to help support the family he worked as a timber cutter, grocery clerk, lake sailor, and finally commanded a schooner of his own, handling grain. He gained a reputation as a wrestler, but in spite of his physical strength he developed a cough and was told that he had consumption. In 1836 he went west to Wisconsin, where he traded in land and cattle during the speculative boom that ended with the financial panic of 1837. After the close of the Mexican war he bought soldiers' land warrants and laid out the town of Hortonville in northern Wisconsin.

In 1851 he made his first visit to California and remained several years, doing a profitable business trading in gold dust. In 1856 he started back home, going by way of Panama, where the passengers had a fight with natives, during which many of them were robbed. Mr. Horton lost ten thousand dollars, but saved five thousand dollars which he carried in a belt. After another five years in Wisconsin he again came west, this time traveling overland with a party to British Columbia, and had very indifferent success in the Cariboo mining district. From there he went to San Francisco and for a time conducted a small furniture business. While living there he heard some enthusiastic descriptions of the climatic and other advantages of old San Diego. In April, 1867, he arrived at San Diego as passenger on a boat from San Francisco. Being dissatisfied with the site of the old town, he carried out a plan for the purchase by auction of a tract of 1,000 acres, for which he paid twenty-six cents an acre, and this land he laid out into town lots, covering a large part of the modern city of San Diego. He returned to San Francisco, and after much difficulty disposed of a large part of the lots, and he then personally undertook the upbuilding of the city. He built a wharf at the foot of Fifth Street, put up the Horton House and made generous provision for all the institutions of a growing city, donating lots for each of the religious denominations, also ground for the court house and other public buildings. He was exceedingly generous, and while he profited from his enterprise he never reaped the degree of wealth which the development of the city might have justified had he been a man of less extended generosity. He died in January, 1909. His first wife was Miss Sarah Babe, whom he married in Wisconsin. On November 21, 1890, he married Mrs. William Knapp, widow of a retired naval officer, and she is still living at this writing, in 1926.

John Steven McGroarty. Among California historians none has been quite so successful in catching and interpreting the glamour of the romantic Spanish epic as John Steven McGroarty. His genius as a poet made that possible. Among California men of letters Mr. McGroarty has a threefold distinction, historian, poet and playwright.

He was born in Foster Township, Luzerne County, in northeastern Pennsylvania, August 20, 1862, son of Hugh Montgomery and Mary McGroarty. His father was a grandnephew of General Richard Montgomery, one of Washington's famous generals in the American Revolution, leader of the ill fated Quebec expedition, who fell in the immortal assault on that stronghold in 1778.

John Steven McGroarty was educated in parochial and public schools in his native community. Later he pursued his studies in Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre. At the age of sixteen he entered the profession of teaching, but abandoned it three years later to take up journalism.

He served his apprenticeship on the Wilkes-Barre Leader and rose to be its managing editor.

In writing history Mr. McGroarty has shown great insight into politics and statecraft, doubtless due to the fact that he had a practical experience in politics in early life. The year he reached his majority he was elected a justice of the peace, being the youngest man to hold that office in the history of his native state. At the age of twenty-six he was elected treasurer of Luzerne County, being also the youngest man ever elected to that office. On the expiration of his term as county treasurer he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He practiced law in Pennsylvania three years and then accepted an offer from Marcus Daly, the famous "Copper King" of Montana, to join his legal staff in the mountain state. This brought him to the great west, and he remained in Montana until Mr. Daly's death. After that he toured old Mexico and the southwest, finally locating in California, where he became chief editorial writer on the Los Angeles Times under the late General Harrison Gray Otis. Mr. McGroarty held this position for upwards of fifteen years, retiring from its active duties to prosecute special literary work of his own. He is still, however, a member of the staff of the Times, contributing to its columns as an occasional and not infrequent writer.

Mr. McGroarty's best known books are the two volumes "California" and "Wander Songs," the one a fascinating narrative of the romantic history of the Golden State, and the other a volume of poems. There is now in press with the publication firm of Doubleday, Page & Company of New York a new California narrative by him which will appear under the title of "The High House," and which deals with a phase of history hitherto quite untouched by any other writer. In 1925 the University of Southern California conferred on Mr. McGroarty the degree of Doctor of Literature.

The one great and doubtless immortal literary production of John Steven McGroarty is the world-famed "Mission Play," produced for a season every year at Old Mission San Gabriel. The "Mission Play" is declared by Dr. Henry Van Dyke to be the world's greatest pageant drama. It has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people from every part of the globe and its prosperity and popularity increases with each passing year. Mr. McGroarty is also author of two other plays, one entitled "La Golondrina" (The Swallow) and the other "Jan," both of which have been produced with great success.

Mr. McGroarty's home in California is situated in a lovely nook of the Verdugo Hills, about twenty miles distant from Los Angeles. It is an ideal situation for a writing man, and is a spot from which the world expects still greater inspirations from its well beloved poet.

James Wilson Marshall was born October 8, 1810, at Round Mountain Farm, near Marshall's Corner, Hope Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He died August 10, 1885, at Kelsey, five miles from Coloma, and his remains are interred beneath the monument erected by the state at Coloma (Sutter's Mill), El Dorado County, California. He was the son of Philip and Sarah Wilson Marshall. His mother was a descendant of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his ancestors on both sides were of English stock.

After working with his father as a wheelwright, Marshall left home about 1832 and started west, a soldier of fortune. He little dreamed when he commenced this journey that it would end in a place he had

never seen or heard of, where his name would be linked with one of the world's greatest discoveries, nor could he have conceived the possibility of being the direct cause of the wildest excitement the modern world has ever known.

He stopped at Crawfordsville, Indiana, then on to Warsaw, Illinois, then still farther west to the Platte Purchase, near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (then Missouri), where he remained for several years, working as a carpenter, but mostly trapping and hunting. Becoming afflicted with fever and ague, he sold his belongings and again started west on horseback, joining an emigrant train which left May 1, 1844 for Oregon and California.

The emigrants reached Fort Hall, on the Snake River, where they wintered. Early in 1845 they separated into two bands, the majority of them leaving for California. Marshall decided to cast his lot with a band of about forty mounted and well armed men who started for Oregon, where they arrived after several weeks' journey, being the first party to go through without first having to fight Indians.

The McMahon-Clyman party of adventurers left the upper Willamette Valley for California, June 8, 1845, Marshall amongst them. They reached California via the Willamette and Rogue rivers, crossing the Klamath River, traversed the Shasta Valley, and arrived at Cache Creek, in the Sacramento Valley, where they camped for several days, and where the party finally broke up, the majority of them starting south for Yerba Buena and the various valley settlements. Marshall and a few others started for Sutter's Fort (now Sacramento), arriving in July, 1845.

Captain Sutter hired Marshall and set him to work on his extensive holdings—building and repairing. He acquired a small ranch on Butte Creek and accumulated some stock. He became a leader in the fights with the Mokelumne Indians, joined the Bear Flag party, and afterwards fought through the Mexican war, 1846-48, with the California Battalion, serving as a gunner at the battle of San Pasqual with Captain Gillespie's California Volunteers.

When the fighting was over Marshall and others were discharged at San Diego, without pay or equipment of any kind; incidentally, they were never paid by either the state or Federal Government. Marshall returned to Sutter's Fort, arriving after an absence of a year, barefooted and in a very sorry plight. Meanwhile thieves had robbed him of all his stock and he found himself "broke." He sold his ranch and again went to work for Captain Sutter.

Sutter wanted lumber for his own enterprises, and because of the good markets at Yerba Buena, Sonoma, Napa and Monterey. He sent Marshall to the mountains to find a suitable location for a saw mill, with a stand of good timber that could be floated or hauled to the Embarcadero at Sacramento. Not finding an attractive spot on the Cosumne River, Marshall returned to the fort, and decided to explore the American River. He left Sutter's Fort May 16, 1847, with an Indian guide and two companions named Treador and Grimes, being joined at Weber Creek by another Sutter employe named Gingery. After following Weber Creek to the south fork of the American River, he finally selected the site in the little valley which he afterwards made historic. This valley was peopled by a small band of Ca-loo-mah Indians. Early maps designated the spot as "Saw Mill;" it was then called Culloma and finally Coloma.

Marshall returned to the fort, showed Sutter a rough sketch of the valley and a plan of the proposed saw mill, and on August 19, 1847, he

and Sutter signed a partnership agreement, Sutter agreeing to furnish the capital for the erection of the saw mill at Coloma, and Marshall agreeing to superintend the building and the running of the mill, the partners to share equally in the profits. John Bidwell drew up the contract, which was witnessed by Samuel Kyburz.

Marshall and his workmen left Sutter's Fort September 27, 1847, carrying with them the outfit for the saw mill. They were obliged to cut roads in some places, and were several days in reaching Coloma Valley. They first built a double log cabin for themselves, having a passageway between the two parts. On the side of a nearby hill Marshall built a separate log cabin for himself, which was burned in the fall of 1848 by the rough element who afterwards stole his land and timber.

The mill was practically finished when he discovered the first flake of gold, though Bigler states that the first log was not sawed until March 11, 1848, due to the lack of mill irons. This was forty-seven days after Marshall picked up the first flake.

At this time the entire party at the saw mill consisted of the following persons: James W. Marshall, Peter L. Wimmer and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Wimmer (known as "Jennie," their two young sons, John and Martin Wimmer; Charles Bennett, William Scott, and six young Mormons recently discharged from the U. S. Mormon Battalion, viz: Henry W. Bigler, Azariah Smith, James S. Brown, Alexander Stephens, William Johnson and James Berger. There were also ten Indians on the place, who were hired to help the men. One or more of the Indians could speak Spanish. History is very clear in regard to the fact that there were no other white men in the vicinity of Sutter's Mill at the time of Marshall's discovery of gold, therefore the claims of all others who stated that they were present on January 24, 1848, were fraudulent.

When Marshall left Sutter's Fort for the mill, he had with him Ira and Sidney Willis, also William Kountze and Ezekiel Persons, but they all returned to Sutter's Fort shortly after their arrival at the mill and were not there at the time of the discovery.

Previous to the discovery, and while testing the wheel, Marshall found that the mill-race was not deep enough, and he therefore, in order to widen and deepen the channel, had the floodgate opened each night, permitting the water to run through the race. In the mornings the water was shut off, and the Indians would throw out the boulders that the water left bare. Marshall had observed "yellow specks" on the evening of the 23rd, and that night mentioned to some of the men that "he thought he had found a gold mine."

On the morning of January 24, 1848, he threw the wheel out of gear, shut off the water, and had the bottom of the gate packed with grass and dirt. He then dropped into the race to see what progress had been made, and particularly to closely examine the yellow specks he had observed the evening before. Marshall was alone at the time. Near the lower end of the race, about 150 feet below the saw mill, on a rock about six inches under the water, he picked up a flake of yellow metal—the historic first piece of gold. It was thin, and shaped like a small melon seed, and like all river gold was worn smooth. He picked up a few more flakes, and took the first and largest piece and bit it. Hammering it on a flat rock with a stone, he found it was malleable, and was satisfied that he had found gold.

The first man to whom Marshall showed the flakes was William Scott, who was in the mill. Johnson, Stephens, Bigler and Brown next saw the

gold. Peter and Jennie Wimmer were up at the cabin at the time, and Bennett and Smith were sick in their cabin, which they had built and finished only a few days before. Young John Wimmer was out hunting for the oxen. After Marshall had shown the gold to the men, he took it to Mrs. Wimmer, who was making soap. She dropped the flake in the kettle and it showed no sign of discoloration the next morning when cut out of the cold soap in the bottom of the kettle. Marshall then took the flake to Charles Bennett, the blacksmith, and instructed him to beat it out thin on the anvil, which again proved its malleability.

Bigler, describing Marshall's find, says: "And there sure enough, in the top of his hat crown was the pure metal—how much I do not know, probably an ounce. One of our company (the Mormon Battalion, War of 1846), by the name of Azariah Smith, pulled out a five-dollar piece and compared the coin with the particles. There was a difference in looks, but this was accounted for on account of the alloy in the coin." He also writes: "From the smallest particles up to the size of a kernel of wheat or larger. Most of it was very thin flakes. The coarse was more round and in little cubes—in fact all sizes and shapes."

Four days after his discovery Marshall left for Sutter's Fort with his gold. Sutter laconically records in his diary: "Friday, January 28, Mr. Marshall arrived from the mountains on very important business. Saturday, January 29, 1848, Mr. Marshall left for the mountains."

Capt. John Augustus Sutter kept a daily diary, but his best description of Marshall's find is found in an interview which he gave November, 1857, to J. M. Hutchings, of Hutchings' Magazine, who made a trip to Sutter's Fort and wrote Sutter's version of the discovery, which Sutter read and signed. Marshall's signed statement of his discovery also appears in this issue.

When Marshall arrived at the fort, he dumped about two ounces of flakes and dust on Sutter's table. (There were no nuggets in the lot. Marshall never found a nuggest at Coloma—only flakes and dust.) They tested the gold with aqua fortis, and then gathered what silver coin they could find. Marshall made a pair of balances, and by putting an equal weight of gold against the silver, which amounted to $2.75, and then immersing both the gold and silver in water, it was found that the gold was the heavier of the two metals, and Sutter declared it to be twenty-three-carat gold.

The first flake of gold which Marshall found and hammered between rocks, and then had beaten flat on an anvil by Bennett, is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. This information was given me by my father, Jules Francois Bekeart, to whom it was told by Captain Sutter on April 6, 1849. This flake, accompanied by a letter dated August 23, 1848, sent back by Capt. Joseph L. Folsom, then quartermaster at San Francisco, was thought to be lost until I remembered my father's account of his conversation with Sutter; at my request, it was photographed, measured, weighed and examined March 1, 1915, by the Smithsonian Institution authorities, and found to have some white particles embedded in it, possibly from the rocks that Marshall used. There are also some minute black spots attached to this flake, evidently iron or manganese oxide, possibly from the anvil.

The historic first piece of gold which Marshall found at the lower end of the mill race—a flattened flake worth but fifty cents—has rested in the Smithsonian Institution since 1848. This flake belongs to California, and Congress should be petitioned to have it returned to this state.

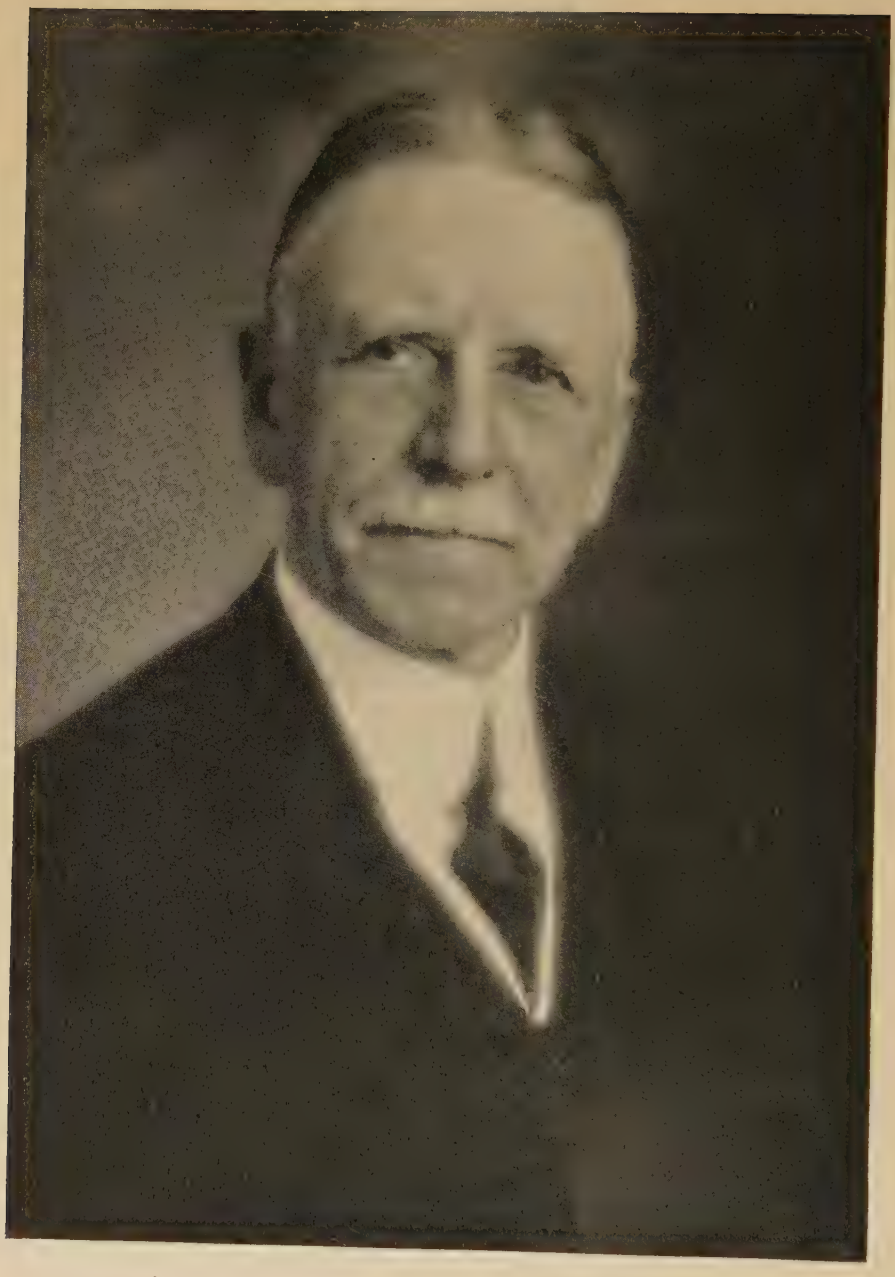
The claims of some five different owners, that a nugget of gold known as the Wimmer nugget is Marshall's first gold, are not founded on facts. Each succeeding owner makes new claims of some kind. Each owner has tried for many years to sell this nugget to the state and to the Society of California Pioneers in San Francisco and Sacramento, or to private individuals. The story of the so-called Wimmer nugget is well known to California pioneers and to students of California history. I have written its history in a monograph published September 30, 1924, by the Society of California Pioneers, and it is to be hoped that future generations will not be misled regarding it. This nugget was not found by Marshall at Coloma, but was one of a number that he found at Kelsey Dry Diggings in the fall of 1848.

The date of Marshall's discovery of gold was for many years believed to be January 19, 1848. The correct date, January 24, 1848, was proven in 1885 by the California historian, John S. Hittell. Newspaper and book writers continued to use the wrong date, however; even the Marshall monument in Coloma showed the wrong date when unveiled in 1890. As a consequence, I caused a resolution to be passed by the California Legislature of 1917 changing the date in the school books and on the Marshall monument to January 24, 1848.

I first endeavored to positively prove the location of Sutter's Mill in 1881. Charles F. Clark, who came to Coloma as a boy, in 1854, stated that the mill was out in the river between the two long iron posts erected by the state, and subsequent events proved he was right. The mill was carted away piecemeal by the miners in 1852, only the foundation remaining. This had been covered with gravel and water since the flood of 1861. During the summer of 1924 the American River was very low, due to the lack of rain and snow during the previous winter. Acting on the information that some pointed ends of logs were sticking up level with the gravel in the river, and very little water over the gravel, I made a trip to Coloma (my birthplace) and by maps, and my own knowledge, I identified the logs as part of Sutter's Mill. Upon reporting these findings to my fellow directors of the Society of California Pioneers, I was delegated to erect a marker on the spot. Under my directions operations were commenced August 28, 1924. The workmen recovered several foundation logs from the southwest corner of the saw mill, also the old jig-saw, mill irons and other relics. This spot is now marked by a rock and concrete monument, which is built down ten feet through the gravel to bed rock, and stands out in the South Fork of the American River at Coloma. This monument is eighteen feet high from bed rock, twenty-two feet long, nine feet thick. At the present time it is unfinished, but as soon as a clear title to the site is obtained, the Society of California Pioneers will finish the marker by raising it, and topping it with a properly inscribed bronze plate.

James Wilson Marshall is the greatest figure in California history, and his image in bronze should occupy the California niche in the Hall of Fame at Washington. The time will come when Californians will more fully recognize him as a man who, unknowingly, did more for this state than any other one man. As I knew him, he was a gentle old man, God-fearing, upright, generous and brave, though his life was a hard one, and his last years were embittered by the lack of appreciation or reward for what he had done for this state.

Philip Baldwin Bekeart.



George W. Hanston

George White Marston. Every village that grows into a city of importance possesses several citizens who loom large on the pages of its history, some because of their brilliancy as financial wizards, and others because of their political or professional prowess, but there is invariably some one individual who, while he has never accomplished spectacular things, is closer than the others to the hearts of the people, and who not only commands their admiration and respect but has won their affection and held it through all the years. The career of George White Marston is so interwoven with the life of San Diego that it would be difficult indeed to find a place where their paths have diverged. It is the every-day life, the little things interspersing the big attainments, which endear a man to all the varied classes that make up a city.

Mr. Marston has always been in the foreground in promoting the interests of the city by constructive and progressive development, and through his philanthropic work has achieved a gratifying success for himself. He is one of the best beloved men of the City of the Silver Gate, and a public tribute was paid to him by the citizens on the occasion of his seventy-third birthday by placing a bust of him in the California Building at Balboa Park. That magnificent piece of ground of 1,400 acres in the heart of the city known as Balboa Park today owes much to Mr. Marston, whose unofficial title is "father" of the park.

As first commissioner of parks of San Diego Mr. Marston was instrumental in realizing long cherished designs for making the city park one of the chief centers of beauty of San Diego. Of his part in this achievement Smythe's History of San Diego, in 1907, says: "For many years a reservation of 1,400 acres in the heart of the town appeared like the most hopeless of waste places and few believed that it would be possible to command the water, the money and the genius to develop it to the highest advantage. Suddenly the situation changed. Civic pride was aroused and directed along intelligent lines. The finest landscape architects were employed to work out a comprehensive plan and put it in a way of general realization. Money was obtained from private and public sources to carry on the work and its administration was vested in the hands of devoted citizens who stood ready to give freely of their time and thought to this labor of love. It is seldom if ever true that a great development can be credited to any single individual. The history of the city park is no exception, yet in this instance there is one man who did so much and did it so generously and wisely that he is entitled to unstinted praise and lasting remembrance. This man is George W. Marston. He is one of the few who never lost faith in the possibilities of that large tract of arid land and he was the man who came forward at the critical moment to employ the finest genius in America to transform the barren wilderness into a spot of perennial beauty by means of well conceived, harmonious, unified design for its artistic development. The undertaking cost him $10,000 to start with and this was doubtless but the beginning of his benefactions. As in all such cases, his financial contribution was of less value than the moral influence which it set in motion, for the enthusiasm of the whole citizenship was immediately enlisted in behalf of this neglected asset of San Diego. While the history of the park reflects credit upon many individuals as well as upon the city as a whole, it will doubtless be regarded in the future as an enduring memorial to Mr. Marston's public spirit and civic pride."

George White Marston was born October 22, 1850, at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, the son of George Phillips and Harriet (Marston) Marston.

Both parents were directly descended from William Marston of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in 1644, settling at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. George Phillips Marston was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, but went to Chicago in 1836, when it was a small village and military post on Lake Michigan. In 1837 he purchased 640 acres of government timber land in the southern part of Wisconsin territory and went at once to Wisconsin, where he became a pioneer farmer and developed the ground. In 1851 he opened a store at the village of Fort Atkinson and was a merchant and prominent citizen there until 1870, when he came with his family to San Diego. He resided here until his death in 1877, his widow surviving until 1888.

The story of George W. Marston has been written many times but is best told in his own language as dictated to the writer. "I came to San Diego in 1870 as a passenger on the side-wheel steamer, Senator. Elwood Cooper, who did so much for Santa Barbara, was on board at the time and he told me that he was going to plant olive trees. My first employment in San Diego was as a clerk in the Horton House, which had been opened by A. E. Horton October 17, one week before my arrival. The Horton House was a large hotel in a very small town, the population being about 1,500. The steamers came once a week from San Francisco, but just at that time an opposition line was running and the two gave the town two steamers a week for a while. A stage arrived from San Francisco once a day; twice a week from Fort Yuma and from Oldtown we had a stage every hour. This experience of six months in the old Horton House was the most picturesque period of my life. There was a large Spanish and Mexican element in town at that time and our guests included travelers from every part of the world; soldiers from the Indian wars in Arizona, mining men from Lower California and adventurers from everywhere. In 1871 I went into the office of Aaron Pauly & Sons as assistant bookkeeper. Mr. Pauly was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce, and his business, which was at the foot of Fifth Street, at the water's edge, was the largest and most comprehensive in the little city. His store bought everything that the farmers could raise in the then dry country and sold everything the community needed. The firm was agent for the steamship company and controlled the wharf. Mr. Pauly was president of the toll road organization controlling the road from San Diego to Fort Yuma, and did a forwarding business in the shipment of San Francisco products as far east as Tucson, Arizona. He also bought and sold gold dust and bullion. It was an interesting experience for me.

"In 1873 I became a salesman in a smaller store two blocks further up the street. My companion clerk was Charles S. Hamilton. Mr. Nash, the proprietor, sold the business to Mr. Hamilton and myself for $10,000, for which we gave notes bearing twelve per cent interest. We did a general mercantile business for five years; paid off the notes and each of us had $5,000 earned money. With this capital and some borrowed money I went into the dry goods and clothing business on my own account in 1878. My first day's sales were $8.37 but there was a gradual increase in the business and in the past forty-seven years the store has occupied five different buildings. The year 1888 was a very disastrous one and hard times continued for several years, but in 1896 my uncle, Stephen Marston, of Boston, built the four-story building on the southwest corner of Fifth and C streets which I occupied as a tenant for twelve years. In 1912 I built for myself the present house on C Street from Fifth to Sixth

streets, and this was largely done on borrowed money. All my business life in San Diego, except the first six months, has been spent in merchandising on Fifth Street in eight different stores.

"From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Hamilton and myself were actively interested in the public affairs of the town. As young men we made up in enthusiasm for our lack of experience. My first office was that of chairman of the local fire company. I became a director of the first reading room and a trustee for the first public library. In 1882 I was president of the Chamber of Commerce, having been treasurer, secretary and vice president before that. In 1882 the Young Men's Christian Association of San Diego was organized in my store and I was made its first president. This office I held for most of the time for forty years. In 1887 I was elected a member of the City Council and served two years. Other offices I held in the early days were those of fire commissioner and water commissioner. In 1892 I took a leading part in the development of what was then called the City Park and is now known as Balboa Park.

"About 1902 the Chamber of Commerce undertook the promotion of a railroad from San Diego to the Colorado River and I was made chairman of the railroad committee. Perhaps the most active and interesting work of a public character that has ever been done here was that of the railroad promotion from 1902 to 1907. A public fund of $42,000 was raised and turned over to the committee. The San Diego & Eastern Railway Company was incorporated with seven directors and I was named as president. Our committee had a survey of the line made, some parts of this survey being merely recognizance work. I made many trips into the mountain country and with others went to Fort Yuma, Phoenix, Bisbee and El Paso in an effort to arouse interest in a new trans-continental route. I made three trips to New York City and one to St. Louis, getting interviews with the heads of the Southern Pacific, the El Paso & Rock Island and the Texas & Pacific railroads. On this business I met in person Colis P. Huntington, George Gould, Cleveland Dodge, E. H. Harriman and other less known railroad men, and we were often greatly encouraged in the work. Our chief effort was to secure the co-operation of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad and we nearly succeeded. Finally our energetic promotion interested Mr. Harriman and we already had the approval of John D. Spreckels.

"In 1907 Mr. Spreckels bought our right-of-way, our surveys and other interests, for which he paid over to the committee the exact sum the committee received from the public, namely $42,000. This sum was returned to the subscribers and as this reimbursement was made at Christmas time it made "John D." a veritable Santa Claus. The combination of Mr. Harriman and Mr. Spreckels, for which the greater credit should be given to the latter, brought this short line of railroad to completion in 1914.

"My major interests in San Diego, outside of my business, have been in the physical development of the city, chiefly in the park, but also in the interests of a finer development on the water front and of the city as a whole. In 1909 I joined with others in the employment of John Nolen, the famous city planner, and am still cooperating with him.

"I have been a trustee of Pomona College since its beginning thirty-eight years ago and for ten years have been chairman of the board. It has been one of the chief gratifications of my life to see this little school develop into a fine college of national reputation. My political experi-

ences have not been noteworthy unless it is interesting to remember that I have been successively a republican, a democrat, a mugwump, a progressive and a radical. My principal distinction as a citizen consists of being defeated twice for the office of mayor, first in 1913 and again in 1917. These were probably the most fortunate escapes I ever had in my life.

"I am now engaged in the development of Marston Hills, a tract of twenty acres adjoining my own house and grounds, and a large tract of land in the Old Town district of San Diego known as Presidio Hills. It is my intention to set apart as a public historic ground the place where Junipero Serra built the first mission in California in 1769. The first California Presidio was built on this ground and the first palm trees were planted also, one of which is still living. This is the most ancient historic spot in California, and Fort Stockton, a relic of the Mexican war, is quite nearby."

In the Pomona College Quarterly Magazine of January, 1919, Alice M. Parker, class of 1901, pays this tribute to the president of the institution: "It is remarkable that this successful man of affairs has not allowed the pressure of commercial business to encroach upon higher issues. He has commanded time for the spiritual, the intellectual and the esthetic. He is a lover of beauty in all forms, well versed in literature, music and art, and above all a devotee of Nature—a fact which he has concretely manifested on the college campus and elsewhere. Travel has made him equally familiar with old-world loveliness and the wild grandeur of the Sierras. His interest in historic sites and landmarks has expressed itself in valuable cooperation with the work of restoring the Spanish missions and other monuments of California's romantic eras and in support of important archæological research. The San Diego Museum owes much of its permanent treasure to his appreciation of the relics of past civilization. * * * Mr. Marston's aims have been such that he has steadfastly wrought his life into the fabric of a choice small city, rather than a blatantly large metropolis; in the same spirit he has chosen to serve not a great university but a college where Christian personality counts to the utmost. The college is highly blessed in the fact that in the loyal group of its constructive benefactors there has always stood this man of insight. Those who believe in the efficiency of idealism honor him for the quality of his self-dedication to Pomona College."

At San Diego, May 3, 1878, Mr. Marston was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lee Gunn, the first white child born at Sonora, Tuolumne County, California. Her father, Dr. Lewis C. Gunn, was a "forty-niner," crossing the plains from Philadelphia to San Francisco. Mrs. Marston's mother came to California in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn in 1852. Doctor Gunn was very prominent in the early days of California, and at one time was editor of the San Francisco Times. His son, Douglas Gunn, was proprietor and editor of the San Diego Union for years and mayor of San Diego from 1889 to 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Marston are the parents of five children: Arthur H., now vice president and manager of the Marston Company, who married Miss Elsa Wentscher and is the father of five children; Miss Mary G., who is unmarried and resides with her parents; Elizabeth LeBreton, the wife of Prof. William F. Bade, dean of the Pacific School of Religion; Harriet, the wife of Prof. L. A. Headley, of Carleton College, Minnesota; and Miss Helen D., who is unmarried and resides with her parents.

Richard Henry Dana, Jr., lawyer and writer, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 1, 1815. He entered Harvard College in 1831, but during his sophomore year a weakness of the eyes compelled him to seek rest from his studies. Hoping by an entire change of life and long absence from books to cure his affliction, he shipped from Boston as a common sailor on the brig Pilgrim, bound for the California coast. The Pilgrim was one of the several ships fitted out to make the long voyage around Cape Horn to exchange for the hides and furs of California such articles as tea, coffee, hardware, and jewelry.

During his two years spent on this vessel and in the various ports along California's shores, he gained the knowledge and experiences which he embodied in his sea classic, "Two Years Before the Mast." The book contains the simple and graphic story of a sailor's life as well as an admirable picture of California itself and the life in the days of Mexican rule, which through Dana's simple and lucid narrative is given the charm of romance. W. Clark Russel, himself one of the best writers of sea stories in English, called it "the greatest sea book that was ever written in any language." Its value and interest are especially great to Californians, its historical merit being such as to place it on the shelves with the most treasured works on early California history. The book, first published in 1840, has passed through numerous editions, being reprinted in England and translated into several European languages.

He returned to Harvard and graduated in 1837. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and later became United States district attorney for Massachusetts, where he established an enviable reputation as an authority on international law. His two years' experience on ship board made him especially competent in cases involving questions of the sea. Among his works best known are those on the subject of sea usages. In the years 1859-1860 he made a trip around the world, revisiting California. His death occurred while on a visit to Italy January 6, 1882.

Eva Thacker.

William Gwin was a Southerner. He came to California especially for the purpose of furnishing that future state with at least one piece of timber out of which he could fashion an honored public servant. He was the leader of the so-called Southern element which was supposed to be in control of the California Constitutional Convention of 1849. Of the delegates there were twenty-two representatives of the Northern states, fifteen delegates from the slave states, seven native Californians, and four foreign born. Gwin felt that to try to insert a clause permitting slavery was to invite almost certain defeat. The resolution against this slavery institution therefore was passed by a unanimous vote. But this was not the end of the slavery question. Gwin was a Southerner of the Southerners, and the clause prohibiting slavery did not destroy his hope of winning something for the cause. Much dispute arose, but Gwin had an ambition to be one of the first United States senators from the new state and he could not afford to antagonize the anti-slavery sentiment. He withdrew his opposition, and the boundary was fixed as it is today.

The first important action of the new Legislature was the election of the United States senators, John C. Frémont and William Gwin. The newly elected senators and congressmen left at once for Washington to exercise their influence in securing the admission of California to state-

hood. It is needless to say that they were not welcome, especially by those members from the South.

The insistent demand of the isolated California miners was taken to Washington by their representative, Senator Gwin. In the winter of 1859 Gwin succeeded in inducing the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell to undertake the gigantic enterprise of the Pony Express. In less than two months after Russell gave his promise to Gwin everything was in readiness to begin the journey.

E. S.

Henry A. Crabb. The last of the filibusters was Henry A. Crabb. Crabb was a native of Tennessee. He came to California in 1850, and made his home at Stockton. Crabb received a very good education and was by profession a lawyer; but by training he was a public speaker of marked ability. In the year 1850 Crabb was elected to the office of city attorney of Stockton. In the years 1853-1854 he was elected to the State Senate.

In the politics of the day Crabb was a whig. He was a violent pro-slavery man. In the Senate he advocated the calling of a new Constitutional Convention and also a division of the state. Failing to accomplish his object with the whigs, in the year 1855 he joined the so-called "Know-Nothing party."

In the year 1855 Crabb visited Nicaragua with an object in view of becoming senator from California. He desired California honors.

Failing in his ambition, he gave up the dream of his ambition, and found that Walker, to whom he had relinquished his claim in Nicaragua, was regarded as a very important personage. Crabb resolved to turn his ambitions and attentions to Sonora, the old field of filibuster adventure, which was now again open to any man with sufficient enterprise and ability to seize and hold it. Through the aid of relatives, Crabb received an invitation to bring an armed force, overthrow the government, and take possession. He accepted, and in January, 1857, collected 100 men armed with rifles, pistols, and daggers and set sail from San Francisco to San Pedro and marched overland to Sonora.

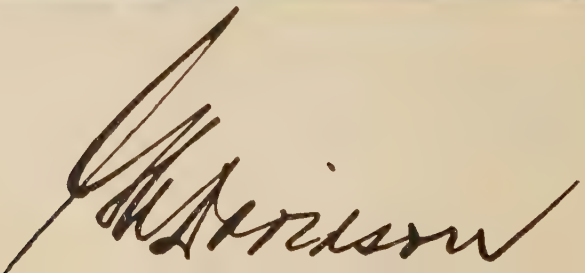
Nearly all of Crabb's men were mounted, and when they reached Fort Yuma they became drunk and began to boast that Sonora was already in their possession. The men took things on their way—about a mile from Fort Yuma the men saw some cattle and took them, telling the owner of the cattle that their captain was coming and that he would pay for them.

Crabb would listen to nobody; he stated, "I am the principal head and I intend to act according to the dictates of natural law and self-preservation."

Crabb became separated from his men and was taken prisoner at a town half way between Senorila and Hermosillo. About an hour after midnight a sergeant made his appearance before the prisoner and informed him that he was to be shot at sunrise. This was carried out.

Etta Stuart.

George Davidson. Although born at Nottingham, England, in 1825, Davidson spent most of the eighty-six years of his life in the United States. As a boy he came to Philadelphia, obtaining his education in the high school of that city. When but twenty years old he commenced work with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, remaining continuously in that department for fifty years; the field of his work being in Western



America and especially in California, although his surveys extended from Alaska to Panama.

In addition to carrying a survey line across the continent, Davidson made a survey for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darein, made a report on Alaska that influenced Seward in proceeding with the purchase of it, served in the Civil war, surveyed in addition to the coast line the northern and eastern boundaries of California, and established bases in the northern central and southern portions of the state for the Coast Survey. At the age of seventy-three he was elected to a professorship at the University of California, and also served as regent of that institution.

Davidson specialized in geodesy, geography and astronomy and in connection with the latter was sent on commissions to various parts of the world to observe special events, as eclipses, etc., and influenced the building of the Lick Observatory. His reports made after visiting foreign countries assisted in the development of irrigation in California. He was a member of many scientific societies, including English, French, German, and those of other foreign nations. The degree of Ph. D. was given him by Santa Clara in 1876; Sc. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1889; and LL. D. by the University of California in 1879.

In addition to his work as a scientist Davidson became known as a historian; his special field was connected with early explorations along the California coast, his very intimate knowledge of which enabled him to identify the landmarks referred to by the early navigators. His works include "Discovery of San Francisco Bay," 1907; "Francis Drake on the Northwest Coast of America," 1908; "Origin and Meaning of the Name California," 1910. He also contributed articles on the boundary and the glaciers of Alaska. He was a careful reader of notes and his writings are marked by accuracy of his studies. In addition to a thorough knowledge of the general topographic features of California and the Pacific Coast, his detail knowledge of the coast of California (he prepared the "Coast Pilot" in 1879) was probably greater than that of any other man. Frémont was the pathfinder, but Davidson, coming to the Pacific Coast in 1850, was a pioneer in scientific exploration and surveying. He died in 1911.

Frank Rolfe.

G. Aubrey Davidson. Railway official, banker and citizen, his career stands out conspicuous in many of the highest elements of public service.

He was born at Kentville, Nova Scotia, June 21, 1868, son of George Albert and Eliza J. (Palmeter) Davidson, and grandson of George Davidson. The Davidsons came from Scotland and settled in the American colonies, but at the time of the Revolution remained loyal to the crown, and during or subsequent to the war settled in Nova Scotia. Gilbert Aubrey Davidson lived in Nova Scotia the first eighteen years of his life, completing his education in the Kings County Academy. He was employed as clerk, ticket agent and telegraph operator by the Dominion Atlantic Railway in Nova Scotia. In 1886 he accompanied his parents to San Diego and in December of the same year became bookkeeper in the office of the Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. The Santa Fe general offices were then located at San Diego. On the removal of the offices to Los Angeles in 1888 Mr. Davidson was made cashier and paymaster for the lines west of Albuquerque, and served in that position seventeen years. He was made auditor for the coast lines in 1905.

In 1907 Mr. Davidson organized the Southern Trust & Savings Bank at San Diego, which was chartered July 1, 1907, with capital of $250,000. Subsequently the name was changed to the Southern Trust & Commerce Bank. By 1912 the deposits of this institution had passed the two million dollar mark. It has steadily grown in resources and service, and is now one of the largest banking institutions of Southern California. Mr. Davidson has been president of the bank from its founding. He has been president of several other banking institutions. He is a member of the executive council of the California Bankers Association. During the World war he was state director of War Savings for the southern half of California.

Mr. Davidson was president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce in 1909-10. His administration was especially notable because at that time he originated the idea and developed the plans for the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. Mr. Davidson was chairman of the executive committee of the Exposition Company, and during 1915-16 served as president of the exposition. In recognition of special services rendered the French Government while he was president of the exposition, he was decorated, December 24, 1920, as an Officer of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Davidson is now chairman of the civic committee of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Army and Navy Division of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., is chairman of the local Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. at San Diego, is a member of the National Aeronautic Association of the U. S. A.; is vice president of the Fine Arts Society of San Diego; is president of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church; a director of the Fredericka Home for the Aged. He is a republican, a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the University Club, the Cuyamaca Club, San Diego Country Club, La Jolla Country Club, San Diego Rowing Club, Ad Club, Rotary Club and the San Diego Athletic Club.

Mr. Davidson married, November 19, 1893, Miss Rose Harben, daughter of William Mabry and Mary (Richmond) Harben, and granddaughter of Newton Harben, a descendant of the Harben family of Newton House, Somersetshire, England. Her mother's people were closely identified with early Virginia Colonial history. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have one son, Gilbert Aubrey, Jr., born in 1903, now a student of finance in the George Washington University at Washington, D. C. On Easter Day, April 12, 1925, he married Elizabeth Jones, of Abbeville, South Carolina.

Henry Harrison Markham. A residence of forty-five years and many public services and honors made of Henry Harrison Markham a Californian whose name will always be linked with the important history of the state. He was governor of the state through four important years in the early nineties.

Governor Markham, who died October 9, 1923, in Pasadena, the city he had honored with his residence for nearly forty years, was born at Wilmington, New York, November 16, 1840. He was descended from an old and famous family of England. One of his ancestors was Sir John Markham, Lord Justice of England, who died in 1409. A later ancestor was Sir Robert Markham. Deacon Daniel Markham, grandson of Sir Robert, came to America in 1666, locating at Cambridge, Massachusetts. A great-grandson of Deacon Daniel was Brazilla Markham, who was born in Connecticut, March 2, 1738, and spent his last years at Wilming-

ton, New York, where he died in 1824. He married Ann Whittaker. Their son, Nathan B. Markham, father of Governor Markham, was born at Pittsford, Vermont, April 27, 1796, and was engaged in the iron manufacturing trade at Wilmington, and finally moved to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he died January 2, 1882. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, was a whig and later a republican in politics, and a Royal Arch Mason. He married, in 1827, Susan McLeod, of Scotch ancestry, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Patty (Wilder) McLeod. Nathan B. Markham and wife had six sons and four daughters. The only survivor is George C. Markham, president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest insurance organizations in the middle west.

Henry Harrison Markham, eighth of the ten children of his parents, was a farm boy where the family lived in the east, and there attended public and private schools. He graduated from Wheeler's Academy in 1862, and shortly afterward removed with the family to Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Shortly after his arrival he enlisted in Company G of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry. He was in many battles of the west, being with Sherman on the march to the sea, and in one of the concluding engagements of the war at Whippy Swamp, South Carolina, was severely wounded February 3, 1865. After some months in a hospital he received his honorable discharge June 12, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant. After the war he studied law at Milwaukee, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and became associated with his brother George C. in practice at Milwaukee. Governor Markham specialized in the admiralty law and soon earned distinction in his profession. Ill health, traceable to his battle wound, caused him to give up the work of his profession, and in 1879 he came to California, establishing his home at Pasadena.

Governor Markham bought over twenty acres, on which he built his beautiful home on Pasadena Avenue. For several years he was also interested in gold and silver mining, first on the Mojave River, afterwards in opening up the Talico Mines. In later years he was president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company, was a charter member and director of the National Bank of Los Angeles, also helped organize and was a director of the First National Bank of Pasadena, and was influential in establishing street railways and in securing the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad.

He was never active in politics as a candidate for office until 1884, when he was nominated by the republicans to represent the Sixth California District in Congress. It was an adverse year for the republican party. Colonel Markham was influential in forming a republican club in Los Angeles, and after a heated political contest he was elected representative by several hundred plurality over the democratic candidate. He went to Congress as representative of the fourteen southern counties of the state and proved himself in every way an influential and efficient representative of the district. He secured the attention of Congress to many needed improvements on the Pacific Coast, including appropriations for a Federal Building in Los Angeles, appropriations for the establishment of Wilmington Harbor, the establishment at Los Angeles of the army headquarters of the southwest, and the formation of the federal judicial district of southern California.

After the close of his term in the Forty-ninth Congress in 1887 Colonel Markham resumed private life and his business affairs. Largely through his energy and influence the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was established at Sawtelle, California. In 1889 he was appointed

a member of the Board of Managers of the Home and was responsible manager of the institution for two years. Later, in 1904, he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers and served in that capacity until his death.

He was nominated by the republican party in 1890 and elected by an overwhelming plurality to the office of governor. His term as governor extended from January 7, 1891, to January, 1895. The history of California credits many important undertakings and movements to his administration. He was instrumental in securing the proper representation of California resources at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. He also caused to be adopted and put into execution the Australian ballot system.

Colonel Markham was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and was affiliated with most of the York and Scottish Rite bodies at Pasadena and Los Angeles. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and was one of the active members of the Neighborhood Church in Pasadena.

He married, May 17, 1876, Miss Mary A. Dana, daughter of Giles C. Dana, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Markham with two of her daughters resides at 763 South Pasadena Avenue. Five children were born to their marriage: Marie, who graduated from Leland Stanford University and is the wife of Benjamin E. Page; Alice, at home; Gertrude, at home; Hildreth, wife of Donald West; and Genevieve, who died at the age of seven years.

Edgar D. Peixotto early in his professional career reached the heights of forensic skill and eloquence, made a brilliant record as a trial attorney and for years served ably as counsel in an important volume of practice.

His family, of remote Spanish-Portuguese stock, has been in America since the seventeenth century, his first ancestors settling in Rhode Island. His great-grandfather was Moses L. Peixotto, and his grandfather, Dr. Daniel L. Peixotto, a graduate of Columbia College in 1816, was a physician, surgeon and medical author, serving as president of the New York County Medical Society from 1830 to 1832 and became dean of the College of Medicine of Columbia University.

The first of the family in California was Edgar Peixotto's uncle, Benjamin Franklin Peixotto, who for a time practiced law in Cleveland with Stephen A. Douglas and was an editorial writer on the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Coming to San Francisco in 1867, he practiced law until 1870, when, under appointment from President Grant, he became United States counsel at Bucharest, Roumania. He was there five years, exerting his influence towards securing religious and civil liberty in that city. He declined the post of counsel general at St. Petersburg, but later was United States counsel at Lyons, France, until 1885. After his return to America he practiced law and engaged in editorial writing in New York and spent much time on the platform as a lecturer.

Rafael Peixotto, father of Edgar D. Peixotto, was a native of Ohio and came to California in 1869. He was a merchant. His wife was Mytilla J. Davis, of an old Virginia family of English stock. The children of this couple by their talents and activities have covered a remarkable range of social and artistic endeavors.

The son, Maj. Sidney S. Peixotto, has been a leader in social welfare work in San Francisco, was founder and former president of the public school athletic fetes of that city, former president of the Pacific Athletic

Association, member of the First Playground Association of San Francisco, founder of the Columbia Park Boys' Club and originator of walking vacation trips for boys.

The daughter, Jessica B. Peixotto, was the second woman to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of California, and since 1905 has been professor of social economics in the university and has been a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Ernest Clifford Peixotto, an artist and illustrator of international reputation, was born after the family came to San Francisco. His work has been exhibited in the Paris Salon and in the American exhibitions, and he has been illustrator for Scribner, illustrating some of Roosevelt's books. He has himself written a number of books, including some valuable historical and descriptive studies of California and the Pacific Southwest. He went to France in 1918 as one of the eight official artists attached to the American Expeditionary Forces, and received the honor of appointment on the staff of General Pershing in charge of the historical art of the World war for the American army.

The youngest of this brilliant family was Eustice Maduro Peixotto, who graduated with honors from the University of California, became active in playground and recreation work, and was one of the first volunteers at the time of the World war, serving as lieutenant, and after the war remained in the army, attaining the rank of captain in the Forty-fifth Infantry.

Edgar D. Peixotto, whose career is the primary subject of this article, was born in New York, December 23, 1867, and was brought to San Francisco when a year old. He was educated in public schools, and graduated in 1888 from the Hastings College of Law, being admitted to the California bar in January, 1889. Following a year of travel in the East and Europe, he engaged in practice at San Francisco, and in December, 1893, was made assistant district attorney under W. S. Barnes. His mastery of the law, his rare powers of speech, his ready resourcefulness and his evident earnestness and force of character raised him to leadership as an attorney and orator. His abilities were demonstrated in many important cases before juries and his eloquence and persuasive reasonings were also heard on the political stumps, and at many civic occasions.

Among many prosecutions in which he assisted as assistant district attorney were those of Patrick Collins, who was hanged for murder, and the first trial of Jane Shattuck, who was sent to prison for life. It was in the trial of the notorious criminal, William Theodore Durant, that he made one of the most powerful and masterly pleas for conviction ever recorded in the annals of criminal trials. Voluminous extracts are often quoted as the finest example of jury pleading. John Lawson, the greatest authority on criminal law in the United States, included the Durant case in American state reports and his address to the jury was printed in full, copyrights being waived. Alvin Sellers, in his "Classics of the Bar," a compilation of famous cases and court debates, published in 1909, used portions of the same address.

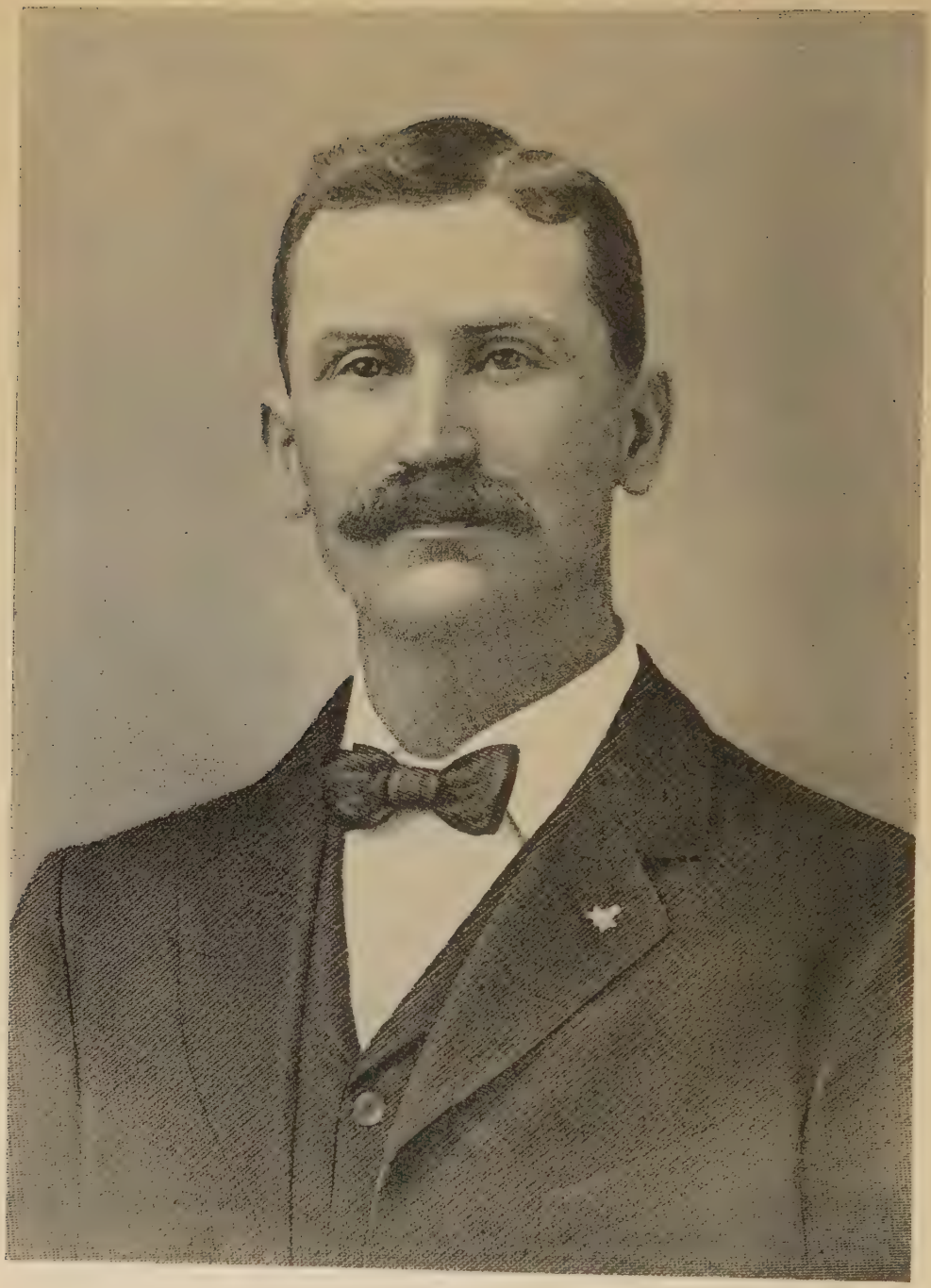
Soon after participating in this noted case he resigned as assistant district attorney and was engaged in private practice up to the time of his death on June 24, 1925. His success was among the greatest in the history of the San Francisco bar. A strong sense of civic duty led him to the front in many movements and crises affecting the welfare of his community, and few men rendered more conspicuous service in the life

of San Francisco. He was a member of the executive committee for the Portola Festival of 1909, a member of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, and acted as attorney from its organization for the downtown association. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1896 and 1900, being secretary of the California delegation in the latter year. He was never willing to accept any of the public offices or honors which his talents and high character would adorn. He was a member of the Union League Club, Olympic Club and Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and belonged to a number of fraternal and civic organizations.

Mericos H. Whittier. In the death of Mericos H. Whittier, which occurred at Los Angeles in the fifty-eighth year of his age, June 28, 1925, Southern California lost one of its real builders. It is a sad commentary that it is frequently the case that those who are the most valuable and most greatly needed for the furtherance of the interests of their communities, are the ones ruthlessly carried away when seemingly at the highest tide of their usefulness. Such was the case with Mr. Whittier. A man who possessed the ability to accomplish large projects in a large way, during his signally active career, it was his fortune to be identified with large enterprises and to have as his associates men of the highest ability and character. While he accumulated a large personal fortune, he wrought not less for the welfare of the community. A pioneer in connection with the development of the California oil fields, to which he came in the capacity of an oil well driller, he worked his way sturdily upward to become one of the oil producing industry's leaders and the possessor of a fortune conservatively estimated in the millions. While he won success, he carried others to prosperity with him. Naturally a builder, he might be termed without contradiction an advance agent of both civic and material progress. Yet he must not be thought of merely as a successful man of business. He was a public-spirited citizen, a man of constructive charity and philanthropy, and an individual whose character and true general worth are accepted as real assets by the city of his adoption.

Mr. Whittier was born in a little log camp, on what was known as the Rigley Farm, about two miles from the town of Caribou, Maine, March 11, 1867, and was there reared and educated under the sturdy influences that ever have made the New England character proverbial for its stanchness and invincible integrity of thought and action. He was self-reliant and purposeful by very reason of his natal heritage and training. It was in the early years of his life, about the time that he attained to his majority, that Mr. Whittier came to Southern California and initiated his activities in the development of the new oil fields. From service as a well driller he rose to a position of prominence and influence as one of the oil magnates of the state, sufficient evidence of both his ability and his sterling worth of character. Throughout his career he never compromised with wrong or injustice.

Mr. Whittier was one of the founders and developers of the idyllic Beverley Hills suburban district of Los Angeles. He was one of the organizers of the Associated Oil Company, in which he was the largest individual stockholder at the time of his death. He was president of the M. H. Whittier Company, the Midway Peerless Oil Company, the Hondo Oil Company, the Inca Oil Company, and The McKinley Industrial Home Society. He was vice president of the Rodeo Land and Water Company, the Belridge Oil Company, the California Star Oil Company, the Coal-



E. A. Champlin

inga-Star Oil Company, the National Products Company of California and the Sun Park Oil Company, besides which he was a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Mines and Oil. He was one of the substantial stockholders of the Los Angeles Steamship Company and of the Biltmore Hotel of Los Angeles, and in many other business and civic enterprises of major importance.

Mr. Whittier held membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Kiwanis Club of Los Angeles, the Uplifters Club, California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Gabriel Club and Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and was a member of the Municipal Board of Crime Commissioners in Los Angeles. He was affiliated with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in the Masonic fraternity had received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, besides having been a noble of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Los Angeles. His funeral services, held at the First Congregational Church, Los Angeles, July 1, 1925, were conducted under the direction of Southern California Lodge No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had his basic Masonic affiliation. The death of Mr. Whittier occurred only ten days after he had returned from a trip, in company with his daughter Helen, to the Orient, where the two visited China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Whittier married Miss Joanna Williams. Their lifetime companionship was an ideal one, and the supreme loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Whittier came to him when his worthy and devoted wife was summoned to her eternal rest, her death having occurred June 23, 1923, he having thus survived her only two years. They were the parents of four children: Donald W., Leland K., N. Paul and Helen L. Mr. Whittier is survived also by his mother, Mrs. Ruth Keech Whittier, of Caribou, Maine, now in her eighty-fifth year, two brothers and two sisters: Colon F. and Charles G. Whittier, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Viora Soucia and Mrs. Olive Howard, both of Caribou, Maine.

Mericos H. Whittier, stanch friend and God's gentleman, played well his part in the drama of life. He wrought well for himself and for others. His passing is mourned by all who came within the compass of his kindly influence. Greater than any material success was the intrinsic worthiness that was expressed in his nature and his character.

Edward A. Clampitt, who died at his home in Los Angeles, September 25, 1919, had for several years been the largest independent individual oil operator and owner of oil property in California, that in his death the oil industry lost its best friend, was the opinion of his associates and friends, who had regarded his as an able counselor in all matters affecting the general welfare of the petroleum industry. He was a man of strong friendship, was a vigorous fighter for the rights of his friends, as well as his own, and no man could have done more for the promotion of the legislation for oil interests and oil wells. Mr. Clampitt's holdings in Los Angeles and Orange counties and in Bakerfield were of considerable area.

He was born in Macon County, Illinois, December 14, 1868, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clampitt, who are still living in Los Angeles. Edward A. Clampitt came to Los Angeles in 1888, and from that time until a few days before his death was continuously engaged in some phase of the oil business. He was an oil driller, and helped bring in

some of the greatest oil fields in the Southwest. Among his activities were the operation of about forty wells in the Los Angeles city field. For many years he was a director of the Columbia Oil Producing Company, and was organizer and owner of the A. E. Clampitt Company of Los Angeles. Only a brief time before his death he was appointed counselor of the American Petroleum Institute. He had some several hundred acres in the Newhall District, where many wells are operated.

Mr. Clampitt worked very hard, but enjoyed each day of life as he lived it. He liked work and he also threw himself with enthusiasm into his play and recreation. He was devoted to his family and home and he exhibited a broad interest in the general welfare. While he was a member of the city council at Los Angeles he did much to give employment to the unemployed, and in the general industrial organization under his immediate supervision he sought constantly to extend better pay and better working conditions to his men. While he was what might be called a practical business man, Mr. Clampitt long recognized these forces and influences that are classified as spiritual. He understood better than most men some of the spiritual conditions underlying the problems of economical unrest. A short time before his death, in a conversation with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Monkman, Mr. Clampitt expressed his belief that the world restorative must be supplied by the churches in the spirit of brotherly love, one of their foundation principles, the practice of which would serve better than anything else to stabilize humanity during the process of reconstruction.

Mr. Clampitt was elected a member of the City Council in 1906, and filled that office for three years. In respect for his public services, the city government of Los Angeles made special recognition at the time of his funeral which was very largely attended by his multitude of friends, including bankers, lawyers, and nearly all the members of the city government.

Genuine grief at his pasing by strong men, and later many letters of condolence and expression of personal loss came from distant points, and numerous newspapers over the country also paid tribute to the passing of a good friend and upright man. His funeral was preached by his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Locke of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Monkman of the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines and Oils, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Elks, the Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

The late Mr. Clampitt married Miss Margaret M. Wright, Mrs. Clampitt and two children survive, Leah Margaret and Barbara Hallam Clampitt. Mrs. Clampitt, who has long been prominent socially in Los Angeles, is a daughter of Herman and Nancy (Hallam) Wright. Both parents died in the East. Mrs. Clampitt was born in Livingston County, Illinois. Her father was a merchant and for many years conducted a hotel at Washington, Pennsylvania. It is recorded that his hostelry was the gathering place for all the best people of the historic section of Pennsylvania in which they lived. Especially on "court days" the city of Washington was crowded with people from the surrounding districts and the best county families would dine and meet socially in the Hotel Court. Mrs. Clampitt, through her mother, is descended from the distinguished Hallam family, originally of Windsor, England, many of whose members have gained distinction in arts and letters. Mrs. Clampitt's ancestors were also early Americans. Her great-grandfather Hallam

Margaret W. Campbell.

built the first theatre in Philadelphia. Her father was a member of the prominent Wright family of Maryland, extensive land owners, who prior to the Revolution settled around Baltimore and Hagerstown.

Mrs. Clampitt was educated in the public schools of Kansas and the Normal University of Salina, Kansas. She has been a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles since 1904, is a member of the Casa del Mar Beach Club; the Edgewater Beach Club; and with her sister, Mrs. Rae Johnson, were the founders of the Literary La Comarada Club. During the period of the World war she was chairman of the food committee in her precinct and was active in sugar distribution. She has always taken great pride in the welfare of the city and Southern California, and is active and much interested in its public affairs, and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, on which she has served for many years.

Mrs. Clampitt's parents had a number of children, but Mrs. Clampitt and her sister, Mrs. Rae Johnson, alone reside in Los Angeles. Rae Wright married Harry T. Johnson, who for years had been a close personal friend and business associate of Mr. Clampitt and is now general manager of all the Clampitt properties. Mrs. Rae Johnson during the war was active in united war work and Liberty Loan Campaigns, serving as chairman of the committee in her precinct, her home being precinct headquarters. She has always taken much interest in politics, especially since suffrage was conferred upon the women of California. She was for a time a school teacher and is a member of the Ebell Club, and with her sister, Mrs. Clampitt, helped organize the La Comarada Club. Mrs. Johnson and her husband were actively connected with Mr. Clampitt's work and Mr. Johnson was in charge of the development and operation of the holdings of Mr. Clampitt in the Newhall District. Mrs. Clampitt and Mrs. Johnson all their lives have been very close and intimate in their interests and activities.

Irving Berdine Richman, son of Dewitt Clinton and Mary (Berdine) Richman, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, October 27, 1861. His ancestors were both Dutch and English.

He was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1883, received his masters degree in 1886, and the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1905. He engaged in the practice of law in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1885, and June 8, 1887, he married Miss Elizabeth Green of the same city.

In 1889 he was elected to the State Legislature of Iowa as representative, where he served two years. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1893, and served in this capacity for five years.

Upon returning to the United States he made preparations to write his history of Rhode Island, which subject James Bryce had suggested and recommended as deserving of his special study.

Aside from his "History of California Under Spain and Mexico," which was published in 1911, he is the author of "John Brown Among the Quakers, and Other Sketches," published in 1895, and "Rhode Island, Its Making and Meaning," with an introduction by James Bryce, which appeared in 1902. In 1895 he published "Appenfell, a Swiss Study," and in 1905 "Rhode Island, a Study in Separatism." He has also written articles for the Atlantic Monthly, Political Science Quarterly, and other periodicals.

Hubert Howe Bancroft was born on the 5th of May, 1832, in Granville, Ohio. His father's family moved from Pennsylvania and his mother's from Vermont to this Western village, inhabited for the most part by New Englanders. He was, as he says, "born into an atmosphere of invigorating Puritanism," and was reared according to the most strict Puritan customs.

His childhood was similar to that of most country boys. He attended school during the winter months and was taught a little Latin and Greek, as well as higher mathematics, which he greatly enjoyed. He was also very fond of music, but disliked grammar. He tells us that his childhood was not a happy one because of his over-sensitive nature.

At the age of fifteen he was offered a position to work in a book store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Derby of Buffalo. He was given a choice of accepting the position or of going to college, and he chose the latter. After working diligently in preparation for college he became attracted toward Buffalo. "Thus unsettled in my mind by the allurements of active and business life, my attention distracted from studies, discontented in the thought of plodding a poverty-stricken path to fame, * * * I asked and obtained leave to enter the shop, * * * nor am I now disposed to regret my final decision."

He worked for his brother-in-law for six months, and not finding conditions there agreeable, he went to Ohio to work for himself. He became a book drummer, traveling from place to place in a wagon and distributing books among the country merchants around Mansfield. He succeeded so well in this business that the next year he was called back to Buffalo to work as a recognized clerk and receive a salary of $100 a year. He says, "I now began to look upon myself as quite a man; a hundred dollars was a great deal of money—I do not think I ever held myself in higher esteem, before or since."

In 1850 his father joined the gold rush to California, and in 1852 he himself was sent by Mr. Derby to open a branch house of the business on the western coast.

He reached San Francisco by way of the Panama and decided to open the business in Sacramento. While waiting for the shipment of books which had been sent around the Horn, he received news of Mr. Derby's death and he was forced to sell the shipment when it arrived, and to send the money to his widowed sister.

He spent three more years in California, two and a half of which were spent in Crescent City, where he engaged in the merchandising business, with very satisfactory results.

At the end of this time he returned home for a visit, where he spent most of the year 1856. His career in California had been thus far discouraging and he enjoyed the comforts of the East, yet he says, "I tried my best to like it at the East, to make up my mind to abandon California and settle permanently in Buffalo or New York * * * but the western coast with all its rough hardships had fastened itself too strongly upon me to be shaken off. * * * There was that in California which harmonized with my aspirations and drew forth energies which elsewhere would have remained dormant. * * * I must be up and doing. * * * I must be something of myself and do something by myself, for to me some worthy aim in life was ever a necessity."

At the time when he made up his mind to return to the West his sister gave him something over five thousand dollars to invest for her.

With this amount of capital he determined to carry out the original plans of Mr. Derby and to establish himself in San Francisco. He was careful to establish credit relations with the leading publishers of the East, and after buying a stock of books returned to San Francisco.

In December of 1850 he began business under the firm name of H. H. Bancroft and Company, near the corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets. "Affairs advanced smoothly, we worked hard and made money, first slowly, then faster. * * * Hard times are the very best times in which to plant and nourish a permanent business. We had every advantage. Our stock was good and well bought, our credit excellent, our expenses light, and gradually the business grew."

In 1856 he returned to the East and married Miss Emily Ketcham of Buffalo. About this time the library which was to become the famous Bancroft library had its start. It arose from a request by Mr. William H. Knight, then in his service, for certain books on California and the West which he needed for a book he was then preparing. These books which amounted to about fifty volumes were placed near his desk. The collection of such books became a personal pastime to Mr. Bancroft as he searched the second hand shops of San Francisco and cities in the East.

By the time he sailed for Europe in 1862 he had collected one thousand volumes. It was while on this trip that he realized the magnitude of his task. "And so it was, when the collection had reached one thousand volumes, I fancied I had them all; when it had grown to five thousand I saw it was but begun." The real passion then took hold of him. He made special trips to all parts of Europe in the interest of his collection. As it increased, so did the field of his subject. "Gradually and almost imperceptibly had the area of my efforts enlarged. From Oregon it was but a step to British Columbia and Alaska; and as I was obliged for authorities on California to go to Mexico and Spain, it finally became settled to my mind to make the western half of North America my field. including in it the whole of Mexico and Central America."

His business in San Francisco had been growing in the meantime, and he was forced to move it to new and larger quarters on Market and Stephenson Street. In 1869 his wife died. This event began, as he says, a series of the severest trials of his life. His business, although well established, suffered through the years of financial uncertainty that followed the construction of the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Bancroft's interest in the library continued to grow. He had determined to make his collection as complete as time, money and labor could make it. He appointed agents in various cities of Europe and through these large individual collections were bought up at auction. It was necessary to engage many assistants for the gathering of personal material—to interview such men as Vallejo, Alvarado, Sutter, Bandini and others and to write down their experiences—in order to make his collection complete. In addition there were archives of the missions and towns which had to be copied at the various places, since none would allow them to be removed.

As the library had been increasing Mr. Bancroft with his assistants had been formulating a system of indexing and cataloguing this chaotic mass of material for library purposes. He first intended to write a bibliography of the Pacific Coast, then an encyclopedia, but in the meantime his passionate fondness for writing had led him to engage in that pursuit.

He lost interest in the encyclopedia, but the remark of a friend, "The next ten years will be the best of your life; what are you going to do with them?" caused him to aim high—to decide to write a history of the Pacific Coast.

October 12, 1896, Mr. Bancroft was married to Matilda Coly Griffing, of New Haven. She became a most devoted companion to him in all of his literary pursuits.

In 1881 he moved his library to a fireproof building on Valencia Street. Here he continued his writing and the library grew. Concerning the character and style of his work nothing will be said in this paper. With the help of his assistants, Oak, Owens, Savaga, Cerreti, Mrs. Victor and others, he was able to accomplish an achievement which everyone will recognize as the work of a genius, a general, a great dictator. During most of thirty years of his life Mr. Bancroft was engaged in historical work.

After gathering his library, writing the history, he next shouldered the task of printing and publishing his works. His history alone consists of thirty-nine volumes of almost eight hundred papers each; but after various experiments he carried this task through to a successful issue. He worked against great difficulties, however. In April, 1886, while in San Diego, he received word that his store in San Francisco had burned, destroying everything save the account books. But Mr. Bancroft rose to the situation and reorganized the force, rebuilt the store and the history was completed.

Since the completion of his history there is little of interest to be said concerning Mr. Bancroft's life. His library was acqured by the University of California November 24, 1905, at a cost of $250,000, from which sum Mr. Bancroft deducted $100,000.

Mr. Bancroft's writings consist of: 1. Native Races of the Pacific States (5 vols.); 2. History of Central America (3 vols.); 3. History of Mexico (6 vols.); 4. History of North Mexican States (2 vols.); 5. History of Arizona and New Mexico (1 vol.); 6. History of California (7 vols.); 7. History of Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming (1 vol.); 8. History of Utah (1 vol.); 9. History of the Northwest Coast (2 vols.); 10. History of Oregon (2 vols.); 11. History of Washington, Idaho, Montana (1 vol.); 12. History of British Columbia (1 vol.); 13. History of Alaska (1 vol.); 14. Supplemental works (6 vols.); 15. Chronicles of the Builders of the Commonwealth (7 vols.); 16. The Book of the Fair; 17. The Book of Wealth; 18. The New Pacific; 19. Some Cities and San Francisco, and 20. Retrospection, published in 1912.

Mr. Bancroft died March 2, 1918, at Walnut Creek, California, in his eighty-sixth year. "The West owes him a debt it can never repay. * * * No other historian has ever attempted to do what he has done, and because of this great achievement and the spirit in which it has been accomplished, Hubert Howe Bancroft is one of the California heroes we should delight to honor."

Katherine Fleming.

Josiah Royce is one of the few California historians whose native state is California. He is known throughout the country and the world as an educator and philosopher, but in his earlier years he wrote a history of "California From the Conquest to the Vigilance Committee of 1856," which was published in 1886.

He was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, November 20, 1855. Both of his parents came from England, his father being born in Reddington, Rutlandshire, and his mother, Eleanor Bugless, in Stratford-on-Avon. They were very poor, but he received an elementary education in the common schools. He suffered through poverty and isolation, and his boyhood was not a happy one.

In 1895 the University of California began instruction, and Royce was among its students at that time. He received a bachelor's degree in 1895. His life as a student was not happy. He says, "My comrades very generally found me disagreeably striking in my appearance, by reason of the fact that I was red headed, freckled, countrified, quaint, and unable to play boys' games." To such exuberant and unimaginative youths, Royce's perpetual inclination to ask questions and accumulate knowledge seemed as queer as his appearance, but undisturbed he gathered needed instruction in social customs from those who laughed, moral and mental stimulus from the books of Will and Spencer, and still more from two great teachers, Edward Rowland Sill, the lucid poet and professor of English, and Joseph Le Conde, the philosophic geologist.

In his graduation thesis he wrote on the theology of Aeschylus's Prometheus, and showed in it such a marked ability that a number of gentlemen offered him the means for further study in Germany. These he accepted, all of which he was scrupulous to return later, and spent a year in Leipzig and Göttengen.

Johns Hopkins University was established at this time and he returned to Baltimore to receive, in September, 1876, one of the first four scholarships offered by the university. Two years later he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the same institution; then returned to Berkeley to accept an instructorship in rhetoric and logic at the university.

In 1880 he married Miss Katharine Head. He remained in the University of California for three years, and was then called to Harvard University to fill a vacancy left by William James, who was to spend his sabbatical year abroad. The salary offered by the institution was one thousand dollars a year, yet Royce displayed the courage which was one of his central traits, by leaving a permanent position and crossing the continent, a poor man with a wife and baby.

At Harvard he was an instructor for three years, and in 1885 became an assistant professor. It was at this time that he entered upon a period of enormous productivity. Aside from writing twenty-three volumes and ninety-four articles, he taught more hours than any other member of his department, delivered numerous lectures every year, often whole courses at other colleges and cities. He gave lectures at Aberdeen and at Oxford and from both universities he received honorary degrees. Professor Palmer says, "for several years he taught in our summer school. He took but one sabbatical year and few vacations, in the early years seldom went to bed till after midnight, smoked incessantly, and allowed himself little exercise."

During these years his renown and influence grew steadily. He was regarded with constantly deepening love by those who knew him, and with increasing admiration by the great many who read his books and heard his lectures.

During the last summer of his life he was elected to an honorary fellowship in the British Academy. At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society held in Philadelphia in 1915 "he was honored as no American philosopher has been honored during his lifetime."

The World war affected him deeply during the last years of his life and helped to bring about his death. At Fremont Temple January 30, 1916, he reached the climax of his greatness in the opinion of many when "he became the inspired vehicle of a righteous indignation."

He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 14, 1916, in his sixtieth year, and in the fullness of his intellectual career with his fame in the ascendant.

Katherine Fleming.

THEODORE HENRY HITTELL, lawyer and historian, the son of Jacob and Catherine Shutyer Hittell, was born at Marietta, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1830. When he was two years of age he was taken to Butler County, Ohio, and there spent his boyhood.

He received a good education. In 1845 he went to Miami University and in 1849 graduated at Yale College. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Cincinnati and for three years practiced law in Hamilton, Ohio.

In October of 1855 he came to the far West and became established in San Francisco. He went into newspaper work and for four years filled the position of assistant editor of the Bulletin newspaper. In 1858 he married Miss Elise Wiebe of San Francisco.

He joined the San Francisco bar in 1861 and became the partner of Elisha Cook. In 1867 he formed a partnership with John B. Felton, which lasted until the latter's death ten years later.

In 1879 Mr. Hittell was elected from his district in San Francisco to the California Senate. He worked constantly and diligently throughout his term, which was during the administration of Governor Perkins. The greater part of the statutes of 1880 was his work. He also, among other things, redrafted the entire Code of Civil Procedure in order to make it fit the new constitution.

Aside from his work as a lawyer, where he has engaged in several important lawsuits, he has done much literary work. His chief work is his "History of California" in four large volumes, the preparation for which he began in 1870. The final volumes were published in 1897. Others of his books are "The Adventures of James Capen Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California," published in 1860, and "Hittell's Digest of the Laws of California," 1865. In 1872 he published a review of Goethe's Faust. In addition to these he has published a number of papers on literary and scientific subjects and several law books.

He had three children, Catherine H. Hittell, Charles Hittell and Frank Hittell.

K. F.

RT. REV. PATRICK L. RYAN, Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco, a resident of this city for over a quarter of a century, was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 29, 1876, son of Thomas and Mary (Creagh) Ryan. Both families have been in Ireland for generations and have given many members to the service of the Church.

Monsignor Ryan was educated in St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Ireland, and St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul Minnesota. He was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Ireland in 1899 and soon afterwards took up his duties as assistant pastor of Holy Cross Church, San Francisco. In 1911 Archbishop Riordan appointed him director general of Catholic Charities. Archbishop Hauna placed him in charge of St. Edward's Church, San Francisco, in 1916, appointed him vicar general

P. H. Ryan
Vicar General
San Francisco

of the Archdiocese the following year and made him pastor of Star of the Sea Church, San Francisco, in 1920. Besides helping the Archbishop in the administration of the Archdiocese, Monsignor Ryan has made of Star of the Sea Parish one of the best organized and best equipped parishes in the United States.

Hiram W. Johnson. California has produced many world figures in literature, art, science and the law; but Senator Hiram Johnson has been called the first great political leader to represent the state in the affairs of the nation. Senator Johnson is distinctively of the West, of California. He has, in a large measure, the courage and the audacity of the westerner; the ability to think broadly; the power of quick and firm decisions, and the commanding personality that seems to be the possession of those who spring from pioneers.

Hiram Johnson was born in Sacramento September 2, 1866. His father, Grove L. Johnson, was a leader of the California bar and a congressman. Hiram was educated in the Sacramento public schools and at the University of California. At college he was equally famous as a baseball pitcher and as the editor of the school paper. In his junior year he left the university to be married. He worked as a shorthand reporter in his father's office and studied law. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar and became a member of his father's firm. In 1902 Hiram and his brother, Albert M., began to practice law in San Francisco. After 1904 Hiram Johnson practiced alone.

"I always chop my way in or out," he said when he was a struggling young attorney, referring to his difficulties in establishing a practice. In greater fights, against far greater odds, he has used the same effective tactics ever since.

Senator Johnson's real chance to participate importantly in public affairs came when he became assistant to Francis J. Heney in the sensational San Francisco graft cases. When Heney was shot he was selected to continue the work. His vigor and persistence resulted in Abe Ruef's conviction and brought Johnson so prominently into the limelight as a political leader that he was chosen by the reform element as a candidate for governor.

California's gubernatorial campaign of 1910 was a memorable, exciting one. Johnson's personality, the issues at stake and his vigorous whirlwind campaign attracted the attention of the whole United States. A new political personality appeared on the western horizon, a man who in some ways resembled Roosevelt, who possessed the picturesque qualities of a great leader and who was on the right side in a campaign where all the forces of corruption were arrayed against him. Largely because of his personal leadership and his firm determination "to kick the S. P. out of politics" he was elected governor by a plurality of over 22,000.

As governor he revealed himself as an independent, fearless, progressive statesman. He made a sweeping reform of the state government, and again, through his personal leadership, a series of great amendments was written into the state constitution—the initiative, the referendum and recall; woman's suffrage; employers' liability law and the workman's compensation act. Under Governor Johnson California became, as its traditions would have it be, the most progressive state in the country.

Since 1912, when he was candidate for the vice presidency with Theodore Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket, Senator Johnson has

been nationally recognized as one of the great new political leaders of the country. In 1914, after another exciting campaign, he was re-elected governor of California. In 1917, elected to the Senate, he resigned as governor to take his place in Washington. His record in the Senate, his vigorous opposition to reactionary legislation, and his reelection are well known to the public.

Senator Hiram Johnson today is one of the outstanding political figures in America. In Washington and throughout the country there are growing rumors of a Johnson boom for President. In another year California may see one of her most representative native sons in the White House.—By Eric Howard.

William Randolph Hearst. When William Randolph Hearst was a student at Harvard University he spent a good deal of his time going through the plants of the Boston newspapers, studying every department of newspaper making. His friends, entering his rooms, would often find him lying on the floor, with all the leading newspapers spread out before him. He studied their makeup, their editorials, and analyzed their success or failure. He watched the rise of Pulitzer's New York World and studied Pulitzer's methods. Even then it is likely that he planned to apply those methods in a degree that Pulitzer had not dared.

William Randolph Hearst was born on April 29, 1863, the son of Senator George Hearst and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. When he returned to San Francisco after three years at Harvard his wealthy father offered him anything he wanted. To the senator's astonishment the young man asked for the San Francisco Examiner, which Senator Hearst had supported for several years and which was then a small, unimportant paper that always lost money.

His father gave him the paper, in 1886, and within a few months the staid, lifeless old sheet was the talk of the Pacific Coast. Its success was unprecedented in the history of American journalism; within a year it not only made money, but wielded great influence and had the largest circulation of any daily in the West.

In 1895 Mr. Hearst purchased the New York Journal, a small paper without circulation or influence, and engaged the greatest staff of writers and editors he could find. Within a year, despite the sarcastic predictions of the wise New Yorkers, he had repeated with the Journal the Examiner's great success. Then he changed it into an evening paper, and created the New York American. These two newspapers have won the greatest success of any American dailies.

Today he owns, in addition to these three papers, the Los Angeles Examiner, the Chicago Herald, the Chicago American, and dailies in Atlanta, Boston, Washington and many other American cities—a total of eight morning papers, ten evening papers, news syndicates, motion picture enterprises, nine national magazines, paper mills, ink factories, etc. It costs $90,000,000 a year to produce these publications. There are 37,000 persons on the Hearst payroll, exclusive of those who work in mills whose total output goes to the Hearst publications. One of every four families in the United States reads regularly a Hearst publication.

What is the reason for this extraordinary success? Hearst has humanized the press. His papers are read because they are human, alive, interesting. And he has humanized journalists. When he entered the newspaper field, newspaper writers were underpaid denizens of Grub Street. A famous editor said that no reporter was worth more than

thirty dollars a week. Mr. Hearst changed all that; he paid and pays any price for what he wants. As a result he wins service, brains and loyalty.

One of the first uses he made of the San Francisco Examiner was to compel, the street railways of this city to put fenders on their cars. Since then he has fought constantly for the common good. One of his bitterest critics said recently: "In opposing and exposing the evils of our big business in politics, he has served the public well. He has been a pioneer in advocating municipal ownership of public utilities, government ownership of railroads and of natural resources, and state and municipal development and sale of electric light and power. He has stood for home rule for cities, for the initiative, referendum and recall, for direct primaries, an eight-hour day, a minimum wage."

His tremendous influence has been exerted on the side of the common good. He has waged as many good fights as a score of reformers—and with more success. Subjected to abuse and harsh criticism, feared and hated by enemies of every description, he has never used his tremendous power in a spirit of retaliation. When Arthur McEwen, one of his greatest editors, was on the verge of failure with his own paper, in which he had bitterly attacked Hearst, the latter said: "Aren't you ready to come home, Arthur?" His attitude is always impersonal, above anger. He never holds a grudge, a characteristic that also belonged to his father. As a result some of his best friends are those who were his most bitter enemies.—By Eric Howard.

Homer Davenport. The cartoon has come to be a distinctive feature of American politics. Cartoonists have elected presidents, led attacks upon corruption, made or broken political leaders. Homer C. Davenport was one of the most famous as well as one of the most powerful of American cartoonists. He was offered a million dollars at the height of his career, so the story goes, if he would take a trip to Europe and stop drawing cartoons during that presidential election. He did not accept the million.

His well-known Roosevelt cartoon, in which he pictured Uncle Sam standing behind Roosevelt and saying, "He's good enough for me!" won thousands of votes for T. R. His figure of Uncle Sam—a thoroughly American conception of a dignified, stern, homely man—was one of the best ever made. Equally well known and equally powerful in their effect upon public opinion were his brutal giant figures of the Trusts. It was he who originated the dollar-marked suit of Senator Hanna—an idea that has since been widely copied.

Homer Calvin Davenport was born in Silverton, Oregon, on March 8, 1867. He received very little education and never attended an art school. But as a boy he drew pictures, and was even then interested in cartoons. Nast was then the great cartoonist of the country, and Davenport studied the work of the master and tried to apply its principles in cartoons of his own making. During his youth he was successively a jockey, a clown, a printer's-devil, and an itinerant workman at odd jobs. Finally he drifted to San Francisco and got a job as a cartoonist on the Chronicle. Some time before he had worked for a very brief period on a Portland paper, where he was discharged because he couldn't draw a bicycle sufficiently well for the picture to be used in an advertisement. He got his real start in San Francisco.

He worked on both the Chronicle and the Examiner. It was while he was working on the Examiner, which had been made successful by the

methods of William Randolph Hearst, that his cartoons began to be recognized for their simplicity, their force, and their effective satire. When Mr. Hearst purchased the New York Journal, in 1895, Davenport was one of the Examiner men he immediately sent for. With others of that brilliant staff that had made the Examiner a powerful, successful paper, Davenport went to New York, and for the Journal drew cartoons that made him famous.

Although he had a wide range of subjects, he was best known for his powerful political cartoons. Soon after he joined the staff of the New York Journal he became influential in the molding of public opinion. During the free silver campaign of 1896, the Spanish-American war, and the McKinley and Roosevelt campaigns of 1900, 1904, and 1908, there was no American cartoonist more powerful or more famous.

In 1906 Davenport visited Arabia and drew the only picture ever made of the Sultan of Turkey. He brought from Arabia a string of twenty-seven thoroughbred Arabian horses, the only ones of their kind in America. For a number of years he lived on a farm in New Jersey, where he did most of his best work. Traveling in Europe during the later years of his life, he reported the Dreyfus case in a series of cartoons that swayed popular sentiment, and made caricatures of Gladstone, Balfour, and other eminent Europeans. In addition to his work as a cartoonist, he wrote a number of stories. His best known books are "The Belle of Silverton and Other Stories," "The Dollar or the Man," and "The Diary of a Country Boy."

In 1912, just after the Titanic disaster, he went down to the dock to wait for the Carpathia and a full report of what had happened. There he caught cold, pneumonia developed, and on May 2, at the age of forty-five, he died. His last cartoon, on the Titanic disaster, cost him his life.

One of the most influential men of America, Homer Davenport used his power honestly, fearlessly, and for the common good. Although his work was sometimes crude, it was always forceful, thoughtful, and effective.—By Eric Howard.

Ferdinand Cartwright Ewer edited and managed *The Pioneer Magazine,* which was issued during the year of 1854 and made one fine volume. "Thoughts Toward a New Epic," a magnificent essay by Edward A. Pollock, and a phantasy by Ewer himself, entitled, "The Eventful Nights of August 20th and 21st," were the chief features. He was born of Unitarian Quaker parents on the island of Nantucket in 1826. In his youth he passed from the Unitarian pulpit to the Episcopalian religion, and then into atheism, and later he returned to the Trinitarian, again to the extreme of Ritualism, in each of which he was absolutely sincere and straightforward. He came to California in 1848 and at once became identified with journalism. In 1857 he was ordained and became assistant to Bishop Kip. It was under the leadership of Ewer that Grace Church, Stockton and California streets, was built. While on a visit to New York he accepted a call to Christ Church there with, at one time, a salary of twelve thousand a year. Later he withdrew and established St. Ignatius. While delivering a sermon in Montreal, Canada, in 1885, he suddenly collapsed in the pulpit, and soon after died, aged 59 years. He had a remarkable personality and was gifted as an orator as well as an author.

Wm. Keith

William Keith, who first came to California in 1859, and ever afterwards regarded the state as his real home, lived in Berkeley, where the city authorities named a street in his honor—Keith Avenue. This was one of many recognitions of his great work and fame as an artist. He has been called "The Foremost Painter of the Landscapes of the West," and a still greater tribute was given him as "The Creator of Western Art—the first to understand the splendid glowing beauty of that region and transfer it to canvas." In the words of Edwin Markham, "the name that makes our assembly of painters shine, the name that leads all the rest, is William Keith—a rare spirit now gone on into the Next Chamber of the Mystery."

William Keith was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1839, son of William and Elizabeth (Bruce) Keith, and a descendant of Robert Bruce, with whose cause the Keiths were closely allied in the martial days of Scotland. William Keith received his early educational opportunities in his native land, and in 1851, at the age of twelve, accompanied his widowed mother to New York. He served an apprenticeship as a wood engraver, and some of his early work was used by Harper's Weekly and Monthly and other New York periodicals. In 1859, at the age of twenty, he came to California, worked as an engraver, that was the advent of photo-engraving. He gradually turned to art as a profession, at first as a water color painter. His first important order was for some oil paintings of scenery in the northwest, and from the proceeds of this work he went abroad. While in Europe he studied portrait painting in Munich. After his return he spent some time in New York and Boston, having a studio in each of those cities. The subjects for some of his paintings which attracted most attention were California and western scenes. In the early '70s he returned to California, and thereafter his absences from his studio in San Francisco and his home in Berkeley were only temporary. For many years he was a close friend of John Muir, the great naturalist, and Edward R. Taylor, the poet. They shared many tastes in common, particularly a passionate love of nature. Both Muir and Taylor were able to appreciate Keith's wonderful paintings of scenes in the Sierras, and Taylor frequently wrote sonnets on Keith's paintings. In 1904 all three of them visited the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, each one according to his talent deriving inspiration from the trip.

In the earthquake and fire of April, 1906, Mr. Keith's studio was destroyed, including over a thousand of his finished and unfinished paintings. Very little was saved, and for a time he felt a despair at losing a large part of the work of a lifetime. He resumed work at his easel and in the five years that remained of his lifetime he restored many of his choicest subjects and left a notable collection, in addition to the many fine examples of his art that had been previously sold and preserved in private and public collections.

William Keith's first wife was of artistic gift. She died in 1882, and in 1883 he married Miss Mary McHenry, daughter of Judge John McHenry, of San Francisco. Mrs. Keith is one of California's distinguished women. Her name is especially identified with the cause of woman's suffrage. She was an indomitable leader in that cause during the years of defeat and discouragement, and lived to see the principal established in California law and the National Constitution. It is said that when a small girl she became sensitive to the restrictions imposed by custom on the activities of women. While in high school she decided to study law, and realizing that her father would have no sympathy with

that idea she enrolled secretly in the Hastings Law College of the University of California, and was the first woman graduate from that school, and an honor graduate as well. Mrs. Keith still occupies her beautiful home at Berkeley, at 2701 Ridge Road. She has twice been honored with the office of president of the California Equal Suffrage Association.

William Gordon Lacy is a native son of Los Angeles, grew up in the atmosphere of the iron and steel industry, and his business career so far has been identified with the plant and business founded and conducted by his father and grandfather, William Lacy, Sr., and William Lacy, Jr.

William Gordon Lacy, who is a veteran of the World war, having been with the Rainbow Division in France, was born in Los Angeles October 31, 1894, son of William and Emma L. Lacy. His father was president in 1924 of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and his career is sketched elsewhere in this publication. The son attended the grade schools of Los Angeles, Harvard Military Academy at Los Angeles, and in 1915 graduated from Manzanita Hall at Palo Alto, California. Since then, except the time he was making his army service record, he has been associated with the iron and steel works of the Lacy Manufacturing Company.

He enlisted as a private in the United States Army May 31, 1917, and arrived in France November 1, 1917, as a sergeant of the first class in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, Forty-second Rainbow Division. He was at the front with that organization until August 6, 1918, returning to the United States August 13th and was then on detached service until discharged at Camp Kearney, California, January 6, 1919.

Mr. Lacy is non-partisan in politics, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, California Yacht Club and Rainbow Division Veterans. He married at Los Angeles July 14, 1917, Miss Ruth Josephine Cullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paul Cullen. Her father thirty years ago was a member of the State Senate of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy have three children, William Gordon, Jr., Mary Louise and Virginia Lacy.

Douglas M. Longyear is a native son of Los Angeles County and has here become a prominent and successful exponent of the automobile business, he being president and general manager of the Douglas M. Longyear, Incorporated, with large and well equipped headquarters at 7026 Hollywood Boulevard at Hollywood. Here the corporation has one of the finest display and sales establishments representing the automotive business in southern California, and the concern confines itself exclusively to the handling of the celebrated Packard automobiles, with a territorial agency assignment comprising the Hollywood and Beverly Hills districts of Los Angeles County. In connection with the substantial business controlled in the sale of the Packard cars the corporation incidentally does a large business in the handling of used cars of the higher grade. Mr. Longyear has been here established in the automobile business since March, 1924, and a more eligible and inviting trade territory than that held by his corporation can not be found in the entire state.

Douglas Mackey Longyear was born in the city of Los Angeles, on the 15th of November, 1893, and is a son of Willis D. Longyear, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this publication, so that in the present connection further review of the family history is not de-

manded. After attending the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles Mr. Longyear continued his studies in the Los Angeles High School until his graduation therein, as a member of the class of 1912, and thereafter he was for three and one-half years a student in the University of California.

In his fondness for the outdoor life and the "great open spaces," Mr. Longyear has exemplified the intrinsic proclivities of a true "Son of the Golden West," and thus as a youth he indulged his propensities by varied experiences as a cowboy on large western ranches, his hobby still being cattle and horses. He has been interested with his father in stock-raising on a large scale, they being the owners of a ranch estate of 4,000 acres, the ranches lying in Inyo and Mono counties. They have on their ranches 1,500 head of full-blood Hereford cattle, and from this stock they have commanded in the Los Angeles market the highest prices paid for what is termed baby beef cattle. From 1917 to 1923 Mr. Longyear lived on and supervised the ranches, and he was thus engaged during a portion of the period in which he was attending the University of California. He has been equally vital and resourceful in his alliance with the automobile business, in which he has made a record of distinctive success.

In the period of American participation in the World war Mr. Longyear enlisted for service in the United States Army, his enlistment having taken place in Washington, D. C., and he having been assigned to the Remount Division, in which he gained the rank of first lieutenant. He was stationed eight months at Camp Kearney, and there remained until the armistice brought the war to a close, he having received his honorable discharge in Jan. 1919. The political allegiance of Mr. Longyear is given to the republican party, and while giving his active attention to his ranch interests he was influential in political affairs in Inyo and Mono counties, though he has had no ambition for political office of any kind. He is a member of the organization known as the Benedicts, is affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and has membership in the following named organizations: The California Club, Los Angeles; the University Club of Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Country Club; the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce; the Hollywood Athletic Club; and the Automobile Club of Southern California, on the advisory board of which he is a reprentative of Inyo and Mono counties.

In the city of Los Angeles, on the 10th of May, 1922, Mr. Longyear was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Boyle, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Alfred S. and Winifred Boyle, her father being a successful manufacturer of Old English Wax in Cincinnati, where he is a representative business man. Mr. and Mrs. Longyear have two fine sons, Douglas M., Jr., and Alfred Boyle, who, like their father, were born in the City of Los Angeles.

Willis Douglas Longyear has been a resident of Los Angeles for nearly forty years, in which he has been an important factor not only in the development of local banking but in the general growth of the city. Mr. Longyear comes primarily of the choicest American pioneer stock but goes back to Holland and Scotch ancestry. He was born in the village of Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan, July 2, 1863. He is a son of Moses and Maria Longyear. His paternal grandparents were born and reared in Holland and upon coming to United States first settled in New York. Thence they removed to Michigan, which was then a wild frontier country largely forested and in which only the sturdiest

pioneer blest with foresight, perseverance and untiring industry could hope to succeed. They spent the remainder of their lives there and saw the region develop into a beautiful country of prosperous farms and busy cities. Their son Moses married Miss Maria Douglas, daughter of Eli Douglas, who was born in Vermont in 1810, of sterling Scotch ancestry, and who settled in Michigan in the '30s, prior to the admission of that state to the Union. Eli Douglas hewed a productive farm out of the virgin forests, and at the time of his death was one of the highly honored pioneer citizens of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Concerning the father of Willis D. Longyear the following estimate has been given: "Moses Longyear prospered as a merchant and later as a farmer. At the time of his death he was reputed to be the largest sheep-owner in southern Michigan. He was a pioneer in efficient, scientific farming, a promoter of the raising of pure-bred cattle, and he was serving at the time of his death as a member of the County Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, Michigan, as well as county superintendent of the poor. He was a man of sterling character and marked progressiveness, and was one of the influential and highly esteemed citizens of his county at the time of his death, his widow having survived him a number of years."

Willis D. Longyear was a lad of nine years at the time of his father's death. Soon afterward he was taken into the home of his grandfather, Eli Douglas, then a resident of Kalamazoo. He gained the major part of his education in the public schools of Kalamazoo. He went to work in the local post office at eighteen years and in 1884 started at the foot of the ladder in the Kalamazoo National Bank, where he remained five years, gaining experience in the bank's various departments. In 1889 Mr. Longyear came to Los Angeles and shortly thereafter entered the service of the Security Savings Bank, then a very small institution, of which he was practically the entire clerical force. His steady faithfulness fitted into the conservative policies of the bank through recognition of which in the community the institution grew and expanded. In 1893 Mr. Longyear became assistant cashier, in 1895 he advanced with the dual office of cashier and secretary and in 1917 he became the second vice president of the institution, of which he still continues to be one of the principal officers and stockholders. Mr. Longyear has been an important factor in the development of banking in California. He was president of the California Bankers Association during the period of the Nation's participation in the World war, and, to quote another writer, "he guided its work during most of the Liberty Loans and other activities to which all of the energies and resources of the California banks were summoned." In 1919 he was chosen a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association for a term of three years and was reelected in 1923.

Successful not only in the banking field, Mr. Longyear's pioneer sagacity made him an important factor in the development of the city itself. He was prominent in the move which created the beautiful Wilshire district and Wilshire Boulevard out of cow pastures. His residence at Wilshire and Ardmore (now the site of a business establishment) was the first fine residence built on Wilshire west of Vermont Avenue. He was an active participant also in the great "Community of Interest" which transformed the San Fernando Valley out of barley fields into its present highly developed condition. He was one of the men who proposed and carried through the building of Mulholland Highway and served as treasurer of the association. In association with his son, Doug-

las M., of whom mention is made elsewhere, he developed one of the finest ranch estates in the Owens River Valley and stocked it with a fine herd of pure-blood Hereford cattle. He has been active also in the development of real estate and manufacturing companies.

Mr. Longyear is a republican in politics, though never active. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine and is a member of the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity. He has memberships in the California Club, Crags Country Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Jonathan Club.

On the grounds of his beautiful estate in Beverly Hills stands a notable group of statuary. While traveling in France in 1922 Mr. Longyear discovered at Chateau Thierry a group of statuary representing a hunter with hounds, which stood in front of a building used as headquarters by one of the American divisions in the great battle which terminated the German tide and started the allied victory. He purchased the group and removed it to this country, where it was set up on a granite pedestal, unveiled and dedicated to the World war veterans and visited annually by thousands of people. Mr. Longyear married, in February, 1893, Miss Ada Agatha Mackay, daughter of the late Capt. Andrew F. Mackay, who, as a contractor, directed some of the most substantial and important buildings of early Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Longyear have two children, Douglas M. and Gwendolyn C.

Henry Mauris Robinson. In offering an estimate of the character and achievement of Henry M. Robinson, lawyer, economist and financier, it is not necessary to enter into manifold details, for, in the sense that "actions speak louder than words," a succinct statement of the positions held and the important work done by Mr. Robinson bears its own significance as indicating the broad scope of his achievement and the great influence he has wielded in connection with diplomatic affairs and with business enterprises of major importance. Thus this review may consistently sum up in its initial paragraph the splendid services of Mr. Robinson by offering the following brief outline of his business alliances and his service in connection with international economics: Mr. Robinson is president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles; of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles; and of the First Securities Company, likewise of this city. He is a director of the Union Oil Company, the Southern California Edison Company, the Southern California Telephone Company, and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. In connection with American participation in the World war Mr. Robinson served, in 1917-18, as a member of the National Council of Defense. In 1919 he was a member of the Supreme Economic Council at the Peace Conference held in the City of Paris, France, and in the same year he represented the United States as a delegate to the First International Labor Conference, besides which the year 1919 likewise found him giving characteristically loyal and effective service as a member of the President's Industrial Conference. In 1920 he was chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Commission. Further recognition of the ability of Mr. Robinson as a financier and economist came to him in December, 1923, when he was selected as one of the three American members of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission, his colleagues in this important service having been General Charles G. Dawes, who is now vice president of the United States, and Owen D. Young, of New York. The record of the work of this important commission has now become

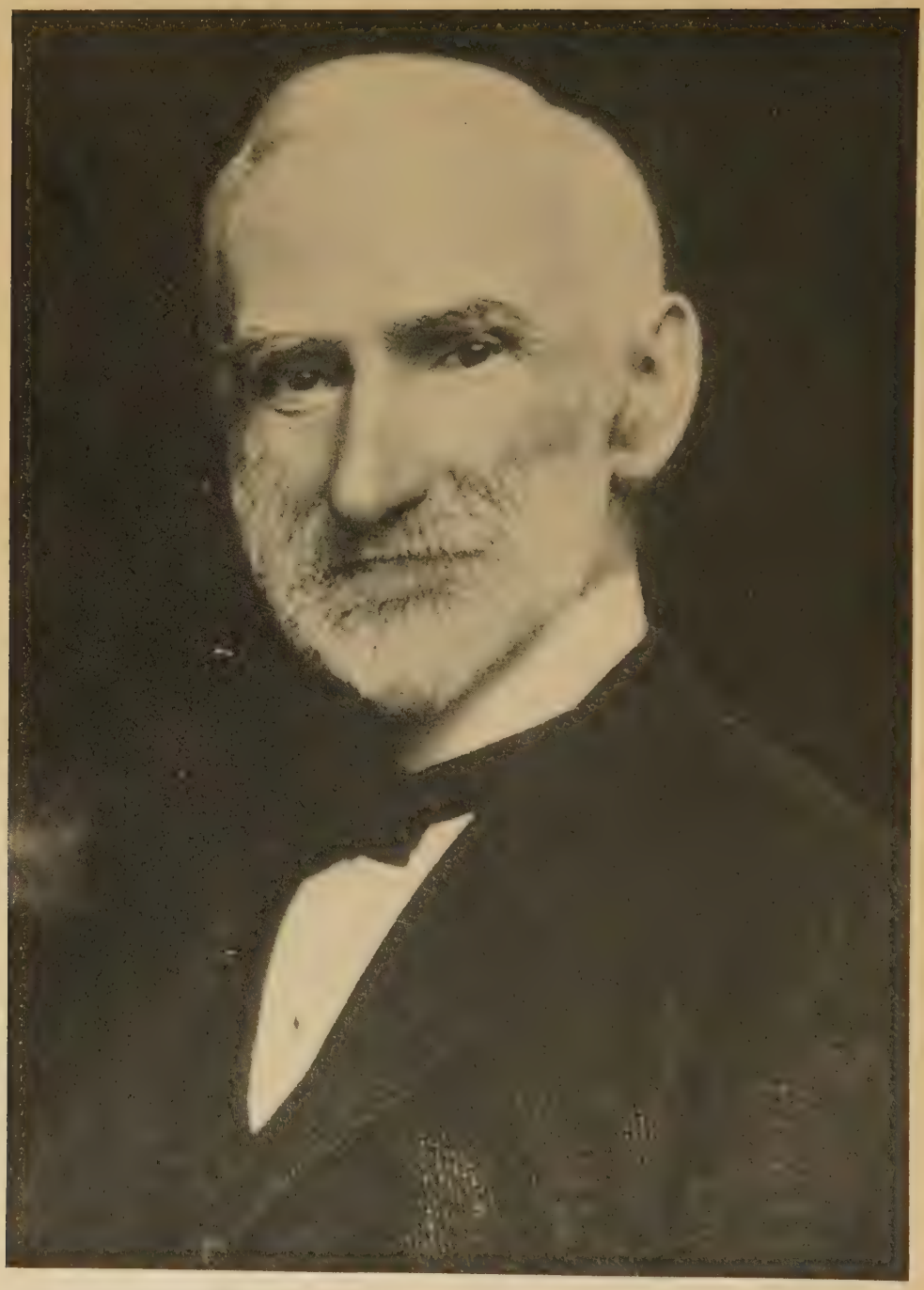
a part of international diplomatic history, and Mr. Robinson played an influential part in the deliberations and investigation of the commission. In this service he passed three months in Paris, and concerning the general scope of his service the following quotations offer adequate outline: "The Los Angeles banker was a member of Committee No. 2, which had to do with the location of German wealth outside of Germany, and as such he served throughout the trying research and negotiations at Paris. A perusal of General Dawes' report to the commission showed that Mr. Robinson served also on Committee No. 1 during the last eight weeks of the investigations, he having in this connection taken the place of Mr. Young, owing to the illness and consequent indisposition of the latter, the function of Committee No. 1 having been to look into Germany's actual domestic financial condition."

From an article that appeared in the Los Angeles Times at the time when Mr. Robinson was tendered membership on the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission is taken the following reference to his standing in his home state of California, which he has signally honored by his character and his achievements: "Mr. Robinson ranks among the best known financiers of the Pacific Coast and has been closely associated with almost all of the big movements in Southern California and the Pacific Coast for a number of years. His service on various boards and committees in the period of the World war and after the German surrender makes him the best fitted man in the West for the important appointment to membership in the Reparations Commission."

Henry M. Robinson was born at Ravenna, the judicial center of Portage County, Ohio, September 12, 1868, and is a scion of a family early founded in the fine old Western Reserve of the Buckeye State, where his father, George Foreman Robinson, continued to maintain his home until his death. His mother, Mary G. (Gillis) Robinson, is still living at Ravenna, Ohio.

The public schools of Ohio afforded Mr. Robinson his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by his attending Cornell University during the period of 1886-8. With characteristic energy and receptiveness he applied himself to the study of law and thoroughly fortified himself in the involved science of jurisprudence. After his admission to the Ohio bar he was successfully established in the practice of his profession at Youngstown, the county seat of Mahoning County, that state, from 1890 to 1900, and he gained precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the Buckeye State. In 1900 Mr. Robinson established his residence in New York City, and he continued a prominent member of the bar of the national metropolis until about the close of the year 1905, his removal to California having occurred in 1906, and he having since continued as one of the foremost figures in general banking and financial affairs in Southern California, where much of his time and attention are given to his important executive duties as president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, which is one of the greatest financial institutions of the Pacific Coast He and his family maintain their residence in the beautiful City of Pasadena.

Mr. Robinson is vice president and a trustee of the California Institute of Technology, and a trustee of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, one of the fine institutions of Los Angeles. He is affiliated with the Zeta Psi college fraternity, and he has membership in the California Club, and University Club in Los Angeles, the Bolsa Chica



J. N. Van Nuys.

Gun Club, the Bohemian and the Pacific-Union Clubs in San Francisco, and the Army and Navy Club in the City of Washington, D. C. In politics he has always been a republican.

On the 14th of February, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Laurabelle Arms, of Youngstown, Ohio, she likewise being a native of the Buckeye State, and her gracious personality making her a popular figure in the representative social and cultural circles of her home community at Pasadena and also those of the City of Los Angeles.

Isaac Newton VanNuys. If the names of individuals that remain associated permanently with the geography and institutions of Southern California, none had better and higher justification than that of VanNuys. The late Isaac Newton VanNuys was in a true sense a builder, possessing a wide vision and with remarkable resourcefulness in instituting and carrying out plans that have really moulded the present destiny of a considerable portion of the Los Angeles district.

Isaac Newton VanNuys had the inheritance of a sturdy American farm boy, was himself primarily a farmer, and he came to California with a vision of better possibilities for agricultural production. He was born at West Sparta, New York, November 20, 1835, son of Peter and Harriet (Kerr) VanNuys. In that locality he grew up, attending public schools, and the Academy of Lima, New York, where he pursued his studies one year. While in school he assisted his father on the home farm. Up to the age of thirty his time and energies were devoted to farming in New York State.

Mr. VanNuys came out to California in 1865, partly in search of health, partly in search of new opportunities, and also seeking an ideal agricultural region. After a brief sojourn at Napa, he located at Monticello, and there developed a large country store. After several years he again turned his attention to farming and in 1868 became associated with another pioneer figure of Southern California, Isaac Lankershim. He and Mr. Lankershim and others purchased an enormous tract of approximately 60,000 acres in the San Fernando Valley, including what became the VanNuys and Lankershim ranches. This land for several years was devoted to stock raising, especially sheep. In 1873 Mr. VanNuys turned his attention to grain raising. He had sold his store at Monticello in 1871, and removed to Los Angeles, and thereafter to the end of his life his energies and his public spirit counted heavily in the progress and development of the city. Mr. VanNuys among other achievements was the first to demonstrate the possibility of growing wheat on a commercial scale in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The early Spaniards and many generations succeeding them had repeatedly tried to grow bread grain in this climate, but with such discouraging results that it had become traditional that wheat could not be grown in Los Angeles County. Mr. VanNuys was a painstaking agriculturist, a student of the experiments of his predecessors and keen in analysis of doing something new and better. In 1876, against the advice of the old settlers and his friends, he rented a large tract of land from the company of which he was a member, carefully selected and prepared his seed and sowed it, and the harvest that year was sufficient to enable him to ship nearly three full cargoes abroad. That was the real historic beginning of wheat culture in Los Angeles County. Others followed the example and some of them made fortunes out of wheat growing. In 1888 Mr. VanNuys and asso-

ciates produced 510,000 bushels of wheat from their land. A considerable part of the VanNuys fortune resulted from wheat raising and the milling business.

Mr. VanNuys as an exporter early became interested in the development of harbor facilities at San Pedro. In 1876 he set forth the first two vessels loaded with wheat to clear from San Pedro (Los Angeles) Harbor. Mr. VanNuys and Mr. Isaac Lankershim, in 1880, organized the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, primarily to mill their own wheat. However, these mills eventually consumed most of the wheat grown in the Southwest, including Arizona and New Mexico. The business in time became one of the most substantial manufacturing institutions of Los Angeles.

The VanNuys Hotel, which achieved an international reputation, was erected by Mr. VanNuys in 1896, and for several years was one of the three most noted hotels in Los Angeles. The hotel property is still owned by his heirs. Up to the spring of 1910 Mr. VanNuys controlled the VanNuys and Lankershim ranches. At that date this vast property was sold to a syndicate which subdivided the land into small country estates and began the development, including the construction of boulevards, which has resulted in one of the most noted farming and residential subdivisions around Los Angeles. The transfer of this property from the VanNuys and Lankershim interests to the syndicate constituted one of the largest realty transactions recorded up to that time on the Southwest.

Mr. VanNuys, in 1911, in the closing years of his life, started the erection at the corner of Seventh and Spring streets one of the finest and largest office buildings in the West, known as the VanNuys Building, an office structure still one of the best in Los Angeles, housing the First National Bank on the ground floor, with twelve upper floors devoted to offices. The building occupies half the block on Seventh Street between Spring and Broadway. This building covers the ground formerly occupied by the VanNuys homestead. When Mr. VanNuys bought it in 1879, it is said that he paid approximately $7,000 for the grounds. At that time the property was considered too far out for business use, but it is now in the very heart of the commercial district.

Mr. VanNuys continued active in his business until his later years, though more and more he shifted the management and responsibility of his vast interests to his son, J. Benton VanNuys. Isaac N. VanNuys passed away February 12, 1912, at the age of seventy-seven. The final details in the completion of the VanNuys Building were directly supervised by his son. The late Mr. VanNuys was vice president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles and a director in the Union Bank of Savings, was a director in the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, and all together his business interests constituted one of the largest individual groups in the city. His business associates held him in the highest esteem for his integrity and high sense of honor. He was a man of physical and moral courage, standing up for his rights and willing, as incidents told by his old friends illustrate, to fight to the last ditch for a principal that he regarded essential.

While his business interests were vast and consumed most of his time, he also interested himself in fraternal and social affairs, being a member of Pentalpha Lodge of Masons, Signet Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Los Angeles Commandery of the Knights Templar, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the California Club and the Crags Country Club.

Isaac Newton VanNuys married, in 1880, Miss Susanna H. Lanker-

shim, daughter of his business partner and associate, Isaac Lankershim. Mrs. VanNuys at the time of her death, May 3, 1923, was one of the few surviving pioneer women of California whose memory ran back to the period before the Civil war. She was born at Charleston, Missouri, in 1846, and in 1858, as a young girl of fourteen, she joined her father, Isaac Lankershim, in San Francisco, having made the trip with her family by way of Panama. About ten years later she moved with the family to Los Angeles, where she was married to Mr. VanNuys. She had been a resident of Southern California over forty years. Mrs. VanNuys is survived by three children, J. Benton VanNuys, Mrs. Richard J. Schweppe and Mrs. James R. Page, all of whom were born in California.

J. Benton VanNuys has for many years had an active part in the management and direction of the VanNuys estate and incidental business interests.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson became a national hero through his notable exploits during the Spanish-American war. Other additions to his enduring fame were made after he left the navy and represented his native state of Alabama in Congress. In recent years Captain Hobson has been a citizen of Southern California, having established his home at 1112 South Wilton Place in Los Angeles.

He was born at Greensboro, Alabama, August 17, 1870, son of Judge James Marcellus and Sarah C. (Pearson) Hobson. His father was a Confederate soldier, studied law after the war and moved to Alabama in 1867. He served as county judge, holding that office for about eighteen years. The mother of Captain Hobson was a daughter of Judge Richmond Pearson, for many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Richmond Pearson Hobson was educated in private schools, in the Southern University of Greensboro, and in 1889 graduated from the United States Naval Academy. He continued his education abroad in technical schools at Paris. His naval service record was as follows: Midshipman on a cruise with the White Squadron during 1889-90; promoted to assistant naval constructor July 1, 1891; on duty in the navy department in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, 1894-95; at the New York Navy Yard, 1895-96; at Newport News, Virginia, in the construction of battleships, 1896-97; and organized and conducted for the first year the post-graduate course for officers contemplating the construction corps at the United States Naval Academy in 1897-98. In March, 1898, he went to sea with the North Atlantic Squadron and served as constructor with the fleet and on the flagship New York on blockade duty at the bombardment of Mantanzas, Cuba, April 27, 1898, and the bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 12, 1898. He prepared and carried out the plan on June 3, 1898, of sinking the collier Merrimac at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, under fire of the enemies' guns, so that Cervera's escape from the harbor might be impeded or blocked. This bold undertaking was successfully carried out, and brought immediate fame to its originator. At the same time he and his seven companions were taken prisoners and were held at Mora Castle until exchanged July 6, 1898. With the members of the crew of the Merrimac he was awarded the congressional medal of honor, and June 23, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of naval constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, and later to the rank of captain. He was commissioned in-

spector of the Spanish wrecks in August, 1898, and was in charge of the operations to save them for the United States if possible. He did succeed in saving the Maria Teresa in Santiago Harbor. December 15, 1898, he was ordered to the Asiatic station and at Hong Kong superintended the repairing and rehabilitation of three Spanish gunboats raised in Manila Harbor. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the construction department at Cavite, Philippine Islands. He was special representative of the navy department at the Buffalo Pan American Exposition of 1901 and at the Charleston Exposition in 1901-02.

On February 6, 1903, he resigned from the navy. In 1904 he was elected a presidential elector at large from Alabama. In 1906 he was elected to Congress and served in the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses from 1907 to 1915. In the meantime his influence and service have been of increasing order in his capacity as lecturer, speaker and writer. He advocated American naval supremacy and American leadership in international movements for peace. He was a prominent lecturer for the Government during the World war.

The cause with which Captain Hobson has been mostly identified for many years past has been temperance. He has been called the Father of the Eighteenth Amendment. In 1910 he introduced for the first time the resolution that ended in that amendment and was in charge of the resolution in the House when it was first voted on in December, 1914. He prepared and placed in the Congressional Record the scientific pamphlet on alcohol entitled "The Great Destroyer," advocating an amendment as constituting organic treatment for an organic ill, permitting over a long period the education of society and especially the truth about alcohol without the distinctive influence of the saloon environment. He was instrumental in sending out many millions of copies of this pamphlet to the bodies of thought throughout the country and amplified his ideas in an authoritative scientific work entitled "Alcohol and the Human Race." With a view to furthering the progress of education in the prohibition of this social ill he founded in 1921, became general secretary and later president of the International Alcoholic Education Association for finding out and disseminating the truth about alcohol. In 1923 he organized and became president of the International Narcotic Association. This association has taken up the tremendous responsibility of opposing through organized narcotic education the serious and growing menace of narcotic drug addiction, which has taken on a new and dangerous form in the discovery and synthetic production of habit forming drugs more powerful than morphine, especially the drug heroin. From an article written by Captain Hobson on "The Growing Menace of Narcotic Drug Addictions" some paragraphs with particular reference to the work of the International Narcotic Education Association may be appropriately quoted:

"The destructive nature and ghastly results of addiction bondage make education particularly effective as prevention. A knowledge of the scientific facts and recognized consequences will arouse in any normal person, and especially the young, the motive of self-preservation in its deepest forms: For the individual, the family, the social group, the species. The delegates to the Geneva Opium Conference, while in discord over the questions of law and treaties, united on the question of education and adopted a resolution that has committed the nations to the policy of narcotic education.

"The International Narcotic Education Association, consecrated to narcotic education alone, is carrying forward a domestic and world program. The domestic program is now under way, consisting of supplying documents on the peril of narcotic drugs, through superintendents of education, to teachers and parents, invoking their activities in instructing and warning the children and youth.

"The second and permanent part of the domestic program consists of incorporating permanently in the education system paragraphs, chapters and booklets for use in instruction in the home as well as instruction in the public schools and in colleges and universities with auxiliary instruction in Sunday Schools.

"Sufficient progress has been made to show that organized agencies as well as good citizens generally, including editors, publishers and clergy, can be counted upon for cooperation.

"With the advancement of education and the development of public opinion, wise laws can be enacted and the best methods of salvage adopted.

"The first part of our world programe is a world conference on narcotic education which we are calling to assemble in Philadelphia in the summer of 1926 in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, where we hope to assemble representatives of all important national governments, major provinces and city governments and major organizations and outstanding figures from the world at large. With the problems attending narcotic education studied in advance in all countries, the conference, it is hoped, will lay down the principles and general methods, and the delegates returning to their respective countries will proceed to adopt same to their own education systems.

"With standardized narcotic instruction duly adapted to particular conditions incorporated permanently in the education systems of the world, we can hope not only for the warning of the youth of today but the atomatic education of the generations to come. When sense of the peril in narcotic drugs is as readily awakened as a sense of the peril of poisonous reptiles, then the race may hope in due course to acquire approximate immunity."

The Philadelphia conference was duly held July 5, 1910, and more than fulfilled the hopes expressed above. This conference and its agenda council held in Washington the week before brought forth a constitution creating a permanent world organization entitled "The World Conference in Narcotic Education," the preamble reading as follows: "We, the people of the world, in order perpetually to protect society everywhere from the peril of narcotic drug addiction by applying the power of truth through education, do ordain and establish this constitution for humanity."

A secretariat has been established located at Los Angeles, with branch offices in New York and Washington. Captain Hobson, as secretary general, has been placed in charge of the secretariat. Four general committees have been appointed with international membership, to find the truth, to prepare the same, then to disseminate same throughout society. The International Narcotic Association under Captain Hobson as president and the World Conference on Narcotic Education under Captain Hobson as secretary general have entered upon a united program for narcotic education in America and throughout the world. Captain Hobson is planning to have both organizations endowed and become jointly a permanent nerve center to preside over the vital forces inherent in

education confident that in this way society may cure these organic ills that grow from its exploitation through habit-forming poisons.

Captain Hobson married May 25, 1905, Grizelda Houston Hull. They have three children, Richmond P., Lucian H., and George H. The many books and pamphlets of which Captain Hobson is author include the following: "The Coming War in Europe," "A Study of the Situation and Outlook" (U. S. Naval Inst., 1894, forecasting great world war and calling on America to prepare); "The Disappearing Gun Afloat," U. S. Naval Institute; "The Yacht Defender and the Use of Aluminum in Marine Construction," U. S. Naval Institute; "The Sinking of the Merrimac," Century, 1900; "America Must be Mistress of the Seas," lecture, 1902; "Why America Should Hold Naval Supremacy," 1903; "Paramount Importance of Immediate Naval Expansion," 1904; "Buck Jones at Annapolis," D. Apperson, 1907; "Diplomacy and the Fleet," Congressional Record, 1908; "Arbitration and Armaments," Congressional Record, 1908; "In Line of Duty," D. Apperson, 1909; "America's War Policy," Congressional Record, 1910; "Fortification of the Panama Canal," Congressional Record, 1911; "The Great Destroyer" (alcohol), Congressional Record, 1911; "Our Country's Destiny," lecture, 1913; "Destroying the Great Destroyer," lecture, 1915; "America and the World War," lecture, 1917; "The Great Reform," lecture, 1918; "Alcohol and the Human Race," Fleming H. Revell, 1919; "The Narcotic Peril," Congressional Record, 1924; "Draft of Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education," 1926.

William Gibbs McAdoo, who came into national prominence as builder of the first "tubes" under the Hudson River, and whose subsequent service as secretary of the treasury and director general of railways during the World war is an achievement permanently fixed in the American and international history, has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1922. Since becoming a Californian Mr. McAdoo has resumed the quiet routine of his earlier life, that of a practicing attorney. He was born at Marietta, Georgia, October 31, 1863, oldest son of William Gibbs and Mary Faith (Floyd) McAdoo, his mother being a granddaughter of Gen. John Floyd, a famous Indian fighter and warm friend of Andrew Jackson. His father, a soldier in the Mexican war, entered the City of Mexico with General Scott's army and helped to add California to the Union. He was district attorney and a prominent lawyer and jurist, a soldier of the Confederacy and later was adjunct professor of English and history at the University of Tennessee.

The McAdoos, like nearly all other Southern families, were impoverished by the Civil war, and William Gibbs McAdoo grew up in the self-respecting poverty imposed by those conditions. One of his first efforts at earning money was selling newspapers. He was fourteen years old when the family moved to Knoxville, and there he continued his education in the University of Tennessee. At the age of eighteen he left the university to accept appointment as deputy collector of the United States Circuit Court at Chattanooga. In the intervals of his duties he studied law at night, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the Tennessee bar. He practiced in Chattanooga until 1892, when, at the age of twenty-nine, he removed to New York. In 1897 he formed the partnership of McAdoo & McAdoo, his partner being William McAdoo, a former congressman and now chief magistrate for New York City. Judge William McAdoo is a native of Ireland and was not a relative of the former

Georgian. The partnership was continued until March, 1902. It was dissolved when William G. McAdoo undertook the collossal enterprise of constructing the Hudson tunnels. He conceived the idea of building a tunnel under the Hudson, and although at the time he entered upon the project he had no financial resources or acquaintances, he finally secured backing and took his plans safely through the intervening panic period and, securing the aid of capitalists who furnished the necessary $70,000,000, completed the famous tube system with tunnels and approaches, and became president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, the system for several years being popularly known as the "McAdoo Tubes." The first tunnel was completed in 1904, and Mr. McAdoo was the first man to walk under that river from New Jersey to New York. Three other tunnels were subsequently completed before Mr. McAdoo resigned as president of the company in 1912.

In 1911 Mr. McAdoo became interested in the movement to secure the democratic presidential nomination for Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey. He became a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1912, was vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and subsequently, on account of the illness of Chairman McComb, was placed in charge of the campaign. With the beginning of President Wilson's term in March, 1913, Mr. McAdoo became secretary of the treasury, and had an important share in carrying out President Wilson's promise of divorcing the government from Wall Street. On discovering that two prominent national banks maintained desks and private clerks in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and regarding it highly improper for any bank to have a private employe and desk in the treasury, Secretary McAdoo ordered these desks removed and the practice stopped. In June, 1913, occurred a stock exchange panic in New York, threatening serious consequences to business generally throughout the country. In this emergency Mr. McAdoo issued a public statement that there was $5,000,000 of emergency currency printed and on hand in the treasury department and that he would issue it to every bank which should apply for it and which would comply with the requirements of the law. The threatened panic promptly disappeared.

One of the greatest achievements of Mr. McAdoo's administration as secretary of the treasury was the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, in which he played a most important part. As secretary of the treasury he was chairman of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, which divided the country into twelve Federal Reserve districts and located the twelve Federal Reserve banks. He was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and as such initiated the organization of the Federal Reserve banks and presided over their administration from November, 1914, when they were opened for business, until December, 1918, when he resigned as secretary of the treasury.

Another outstanding achievement of Mr. McAdoo's administration as secretary of the treasury was the passage of the Federal Farm Loan Act, under which he became chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board. In like manner, as with the Federal Reserve banks, Mr. McAdoo presided over the deliberations of this board, which resulted in the division of the country into twelve Federal Land Bank districts and the establishment of twelve Federal Land banks and the organization of numerous joint stock land banks, with all of which the country is now familiar. These banks have made hundreds of millions of dollars of loans to farmers on mortgage at low rates of interest on the amortization plan. The agricultural

credits afforded by this system and by the Federal Reserve System have been of tremendous benefit to the farmers of the United States.

Immediately following the outbreak of the World war in 1914 Mr. McAdoo held a long conference with clearing house bankers of New York, and his prompt action in shipping to the New York sub-treasury $50,000,000 of emergency currency and his offer to furnish all such currency that the banks required within the limit of the law were important factors in meeting the critical situation of the moment. Through his recommendation Congress amended the Federal Reserve Act so as to permit all national banks to get emergency currency up to 125 per cent of their capital and surplus and at reasonable rates of interest, regardless of whether the national banks had outstanding bond secured circulation or not.

With the general tie-up of American shipping which had been dependent almost entirely upon the British, German and French Merchant Marine, Mr. McAdoo in September, 1914, proposed a bill which would authorize Congress to invest $50,000,000 for ships to be built and run under the American flag. This was the beginning of the effort to create a merchant marine. Mr. McAdoo renewed his recommendation the following year, and made speeches in its favor, going as far west as the Pacific Coast. The bill was finally passed, and became the basis for the present shipping board.

With America's entrance into the war the treasury department was burdened with the gravest responsibilities of any department of the government, since every demand of the war and of every part of the government was transmuted into a demand on the treasury for money to carry forward the necessary operations. As secretary of the treasury Mr. McAdoo conceived the idea of selling government bonds direct to the people. He was the official head of the Liberty Loan organizations which carried out successfully the most stupendous financing enterprise in American history. Largely on his personal initiative, and on the basis of a principle of political equality for women which he had long advocated, he organized the Woman's National Liberty Loan Committee, so that for the first time women were employed on a national scale through an organization of their own, and especially in connection with the great financial operation. From May, 1917, to September, 1918, Mr. McAdoo made four extended tours of the United States, speaking in behalf of the four Liberty Loan campaigns.

Of the various war measures after the selective service act probably the one most essential to the winning of the war was the transfer of the railroads to Federal control. Notwithstanding Secretary McAdoo's great responsibilities as head of the treasury department, the President appointed him director general of railroads on December 28, 1917. In addition he was ex-officio chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and of the United States section of the International High Commission. He established the War Risk Insurance Bureau during the war, thereby insuring for the first time in recorded history the lives of the enlisted men and women who fought and served in a war. There were many other services and bureaus under his direction, so that it is entirely justifiable to say that no man served the government in so many responsible capacities as Mr. McAdoo. All these tremendous responsibilities told heavily on his strength, so that after the armistice he had to accept the necessity of relinquishing a large part of his duties. On December 15, 1918, he resigned as secretary of the treas-

ury, and on January 9, 1919, gave up his duties as director general of the railroads.

After returning to private life Mr. McAdoo resumed the practice of law. In February, 1919, he formed the law partnership of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin at New York City. This partnership was dissolved in February, 1922, when Mr. McAdoo and his family moved to Los Angeles. In this city he has continued the practice of law as a member of the firm McAdoo, Neblett & O'Connor.

Shortly after Mr. McAdoo established his home in California there came to be recognized a growing strength of sentiment for his choice as the democratic standard bearer for president in 1924, similar to that which arose in 1920. In the historic deadlock convention at New York in July of that year he was a principal contender for the nomination, receiving most of the votes of the West and the South and maintaining his strength almost unimpaired for 100 ballots and until it was recognized that the deadlock could only be resolved by the withdrawal of all the leading candidates.

Mr. McAdoo married at Chattanooga, November 18, 1885, Miss Sarah Hazlehurst Fleming, daughter of Col. William H. Fleming of Georgia. She died October 24, 1912, mother of six children: Francis Huger, a lawyer; Harriet, who married Clayton Platt, Jr.; Nona, who married Ferdinand deMohrenschildt; William Gibbs Jr., Robert Hazlehurst, and Sarah Fleming.

On May 7, 1914, at the White House in Washington, Mr. McAdoo married Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of President Wilson. The two daughters of this marriage are: Ellen Wilson McAdoo, born at Washington in May, 1915; and Mary Faith McAdoo, born in New York City in April, 1920.

Herbert E. Bolton, professor of American history at the University of California since 1911, and also director of the Bancroft Library, has distinguished himself as one of the diligent investigators and students of the history of the southwest, and has achieved international recognition as an authority on Spanish American and western history.

He was born at Wilton, Wisconsin, July 20, 1870, son of Edwin Lathan and Rosiline (Cady) Bolton. He took his Bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1895, remaining there as a post-graduate student in history, and during 1897-99 was Harrison Fellow in history at the University of Pennsylvania, which accorded him the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1899. At intervals in his university course he taught in the public schools of Wisconsin, for two years holding a chair in the Milwaukee State Normal School. In 1901 he went to the University of Texas as instructor in history, and became associate professor in 1908. During 1909-11 he was professor of American history in the Leland Stanford University of California, and on July 1, 1911, took the chair of professor of American history in the University of California. Since 1919 he has been chairman of the Department of History. In 1916 he was made curator of the Bancroft Library and in 1921 its director.

Doctor Bolton is former president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association and is also a member of the executive council of the American Historical Association. He is a member of the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America; editor of the Academy Pacific Coast Historical Publication, fellow of the Texas Historical Association, and member of many literary and scientific organ-

izations in this country and abroad. Since 1915 he has been a member of the California Historical Survey Commission. He is former lecturer of the Lowell Institute of Boston. Doctor Bolton married, August 20, 1895, Miss Gertrude Janes, of Wisconsin.

He is author of: "Guides to Materials for United States History in the Archives of Mexico," published in 1913; "Athanase de Mezieres," published in 1914; "Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century," 1915; "Colonization of North America," in which he collaborated with Thomas M. Marshall, published in 1920; "The Spanish Borderlands," 1921. He edited with E. C. Barker, "With the Makers of Texas," published in 1904; edited, "Spanish Explorations in the Southwest, 1542-1710," published in 1915; "Father Kino's Memoirs," two volumes in 1919; and is coeditor of the University of California publications in history, and the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, and since 1917 has been advisory editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review.

A better analysis and statement as to his work as an historian are found in quotations made from an article published in the California Monthly in May, 1924. According to this writer Professor Bolton gained his vision and his method of approach to an interpretation of American history after taking up his duties at the University of Texas.

"In Texas, Mr. Bolton at once set to work acquiring a knowledge of Spanish and Spanish American history. In his summer vacation he went to Mexico to work in the historical archives and for the next ten years he spent some part of every year in Mexico, including one continuous period of sixteen months. In the course of that time he traveled in all parts of the republic, examining over sixty historical archives. Professor Gaston H. Smith, a noted historian, in a review of one of Bolton's works declared that this search for materials had never been paralleled in the record of history writing. Bolton's quest was a real romance, for rare treasures appeared in the most unexpected places, including the unearthing of the supposedly lost records of an important group of missions in the southwest in a long locked cupboard in a monastery in Zacatecas. The published result of this extensive hunt for materials was "Bolton's Guide to the Archives of Mexico," published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington in 1913. His first published writings were short monographs, dealing with special gist to the history of the southwest. Of such papers he has published forty or fifty.

Some of his short papers dealt with aspects of southwest ethnology. From 1906 to 1912 he acted as investigator of the history of native tribes of Texas for the United States Bureau of Ethnology. He contributed forty thousand words to the handbook of American Indians published by the bureau in 1911. His investigations of southwestern history and archeology led to the reconstruction of the historical geography of the early southwest and the publication of numerous original maps. It was Doctor Bolton who unearthed and identified the remains of La Salle's Port on the Gulf of Mexico, this trail being opened in 1774. Two years later Anza brought from Sonora over the same trail the party who became the founders of San Francisco.

Doctor Bolton has edited and published five volumes of the rare historical documents discovered in the course of his investigations. Most notable is the memoir or autobiography written by Father Kino, the Jesuit Missionary of Sonora and Arizona. He unearthed the original manuscript after it had been lost for more than one hundred and fifty years. Two other volumes consist of official writings of De Mezieres, who served

Spain and Louisiana in the later eighteenth century. These documents had lain forgotten and unused until Bolton discovered them in the archives of Mexico.

A large volume containing some of the results of Doctor Bolton's research is that entitled, "Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century," which fills in the hitherto existing blank in Texas history from 1730 to 1780. Entirely on the basis of manuscript material Doctor Bolton reconstructed that history.

His, "The Spanish Borderland," published in 1921, is a synthetic sketch, the first ever attempted of the early history of the vast Spanish provinces of the borderland country stretching from Troy, Florida, to California. Then, with the idea that the early history of the west, everywhere from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and from Mexico to Alaska, is not United States history, but the story of European expansion in all North America, he proceeded to a synthesis of European expansion in North America as a means of putting his own researches and that of others together. The result was "The Colonization of America," written jointly with Professor Thomas Marshall, one of his students. Historians have pronounced this an epoch making book in the historiography of North America.

From the time he came to Stanford as professor of history Doctor Bolton has had many advanced students working with him in Spanish American and western history, and many of these have gone to teaching positions in the best universities of the country. These students have been a productive group, and one of Doctor Bolton's activities has been that of editor of the "University of California Publications and History," devoted largely to the writings of his graduate students.

James Miller Guinn was born near Houston, Ohio, in Shelby County, November 7, 1834. He came from good old Scotch ancestry, his father coming to New Brunswick in 1819, after having lived for awhile in Ireland. He came to Ohio in 1829 and settled on a tract of heavy forest land. This pioneer father of Scotch extraction gave to Mr. Guinn an excellent ancestry for the long and active career which he lived out, always to the very last engaged in furthering public projects in which he was interested.

J. M. Guinn spent his childhood on this timber tract, helping to clear it and to win the family living from it. Naturally in a new country such as this was, the educational facilities were very meager and he was able to get only three months of schooling a year during the winter months. But, by studying evenings by himself after a hard day's work, he was able to begin teaching when he was eighteen. He was determined to have a better education, and being of the sort of material that carries out a determination, after two years of teaching he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, of which at that time that wonderful educator, Horace Mann, was president. In 1857 he entered Oberlin College. Entirely dependent on his own resources, by teaching summers and working at different odd jobs in the winters, he worked his way through college, not only doing the required work but graduating with honors.

He was one of the first to answer the first call for volunteers in the Civil war, enlisting April 19, 1861, and later reenlisting for a period of three years. He was a member of Company C of the Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was one of the first companies sent to West Virginia. He served there under McClellan and later under

Rosecrans. This regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and in the fall of 1861 was sent west and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and others, keeping continually in the fighting right on up to and including the battle of Gettysburg.

In August, 1861, the Seventh Regiment, while guarding Carnifax Ferry, was attacked by 3,000 men and forced to retreat, but not without first making a desperate resistance. In the retreat the group of which Mr. Guinn was a member fell into ambush and nearly half of those who had escaped from the attack at the ferry were captured. Mr. Guinn himself had a narrow escape and was forced to travel for five days in the mountains, living entirely on berries and wintergreen, finally, almost starved, reaching the Union forces at Gauley Bridge. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he was one of the twenty-three members of his company that went into the battle and one of the fortunate six that came out of it unhurt.

In a history of Company C written by one of Mr. Guinn's comrades he says of his military service: "Promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Dumfries * * *. On every march of his company until his discharge." The three years of his second enlistment being finished, he was mustered out with his company on June 1, 1864, in front of Atlanta. After his discharge he was commissioned by Governor Todd of Ohio as captain of a new company then forming, but his health being broken by hard service and exposure he was compelled to decline the position and start out on a search for health.

Starting on this search for health he reached California by way of Panama in 1864. In those days this was always a hard trip attended by great danger from the tedious passage up the Chagres River, the cholera, the Panama fever, the heat and the degenerate life of many of the watching travelers in Panama. But Mr. Guinn made it safely and started teaching in Alameda County.

He taught for three months and then joined the popular gold rush, footing it and carrying his pack from Umatilla, Oregon, to Boise Basin, Idaho, a distance of nearly three hundred miles. He followed prospecting for three years, sometimes rich, sometimes broke, when, his health failing again as a result of his army service, he returned to California in 1867, and in 1868 went east for treatment.

He returned to California in 1869, coming to Los Angeles in October. He accepted the position of principal in Anaheim, remaining there for twelve years. Under his principalship the first high school course was offered and the schools attained a position second to none in the county. His work there was such that he is still spoken of by the older citizens with the highest respect and esteem.

During most of his twelve years in Anaheim he was a member of the County Board of Education. October 31, 1870, he helped to organize in the old Bath Street Schoolhouse the first teachers' institute ever organized in this county, being made its first vice president. As Anaheim was at that time in Los Angeles County, he really helped to organize the first Los Angeles County Teachers' Institute. Starting in at Anaheim with ten dollars in hand, by investments from his salary he was able at the end of the twelve years to sell his landed possessions for fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1874 Mr. Guinn married Miss Dapsiliea C. Marquis, of French Huguenot ancestry, and the daughter of the Rev. John C. Marquis, to which union three children were born.

In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the Los Angeles schools, holding the position for two years. While he was engaged in the teaching profession he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals and ranked high as a speaker on educational subjects at institutes and associations. After this he followed merchandising for three years, then went into the real estate and loan business, successfully weathering the boom period of the late '80s. Later he was deputy county assessor for several years and at one time assistant city attorney.

Politically he was always a staunch republican, being secretary of the Republican Club before he was old enough to vote. Being of voting age at the time of Frémont's candidacy, he cast his first presidential vote for him and thereafter voted for every republican nominee for president. In 1873 when the county was overwhelmingly democratic he was the republican nominee for assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti-monopoly wing of the republican party for state superintendent of public instruction, but for the sake of party harmony withdrew in favor of Prof. Ezra Carr, who was elected. He served for a number of years on the Republican County Central Committee, as secretary from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Guinn took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California in 1883, being one of the fifteen men who met in a room of the old Temple Block at the corner of Main and Market streets, then used for the council chambers, on the evening of November 1, 1883, to organize an historical society. On December 6, officers were elected, Mr. Guinn being elected treasurer, the constitution and by-laws adopted and the organization completed. The society was incorporated February 12, 1891. Mr. Guinn at some time held every office to be filled in the society. Beginning in 1891 he published the society's annual for several years, was treasurer of the society from 1883 to 1890, its president for the year 1890-91, held the office of secretary from 1892 to his death in 1918 and was on the board of directors from 1883 until his death. He was also curator for several years and often served on various committees. He contributed a great number of valuable historical papers to magazines and newspapers, while practically every volume of the publications of the Historical Society contains one or more articles by him showing through the wide range of subjects treated that his interest in preserving for future generations of Californians the knowledge of its early days reached any and all parts of California history, but most particularly that of Southern California. He was very anxious that the Historical Society should have a building, one site having been offered by Doña Coronel on Seventh Street, and another by a widow of a former society member on Figueroa just south of Washington Street. The latter was refused as being entirely too far out. About 1905 Mr. Guinn made a trip to Sacramento in the interest of this building project but was unsuccessful.

He was a member of the American Historical Association of Washington, District of Columbia. In 1912 he was the president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the association. He was a charter member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., also a post commander and post adjutant for several years. He was also recorder in the Southern California Lodge No. 191, A. O. U. W., for several years. He was one of three chosen to draft a form of organization, constitution and by-laws for the Society of

Pioneers of Los Angeles County, eligibility limited to those who had resided in the county for twenty-five years. He held the office of secretary and was a member of the board of directors for several years.

In 1904 he was nominated for membership in the Los Angeles City Board of Education by the Non-partisan Committee of 100. The Non-partisan nominees were elected by a majority of three thousand. He served continuously for ten and one-half years, one year as its president. During all of the ten and one-half years, with the exception of the one year when president of the board, he was a member of the building committee, which carried out a notable program of school building.

In February, 1910, Mr. Guinn was elected a member of the board of governors of the Exposition Museum of History, Science and Art and was holding that position at the time the appropriation was promised for erecting a museum building. He took an active part in the organization of the museum and in making collections for its historical departments.

In 1915 he was one of three appointed by Governor Hiram Johnson to serve the California Historical Survey Commission, of which Owen C. Coy was secretary and archivist.

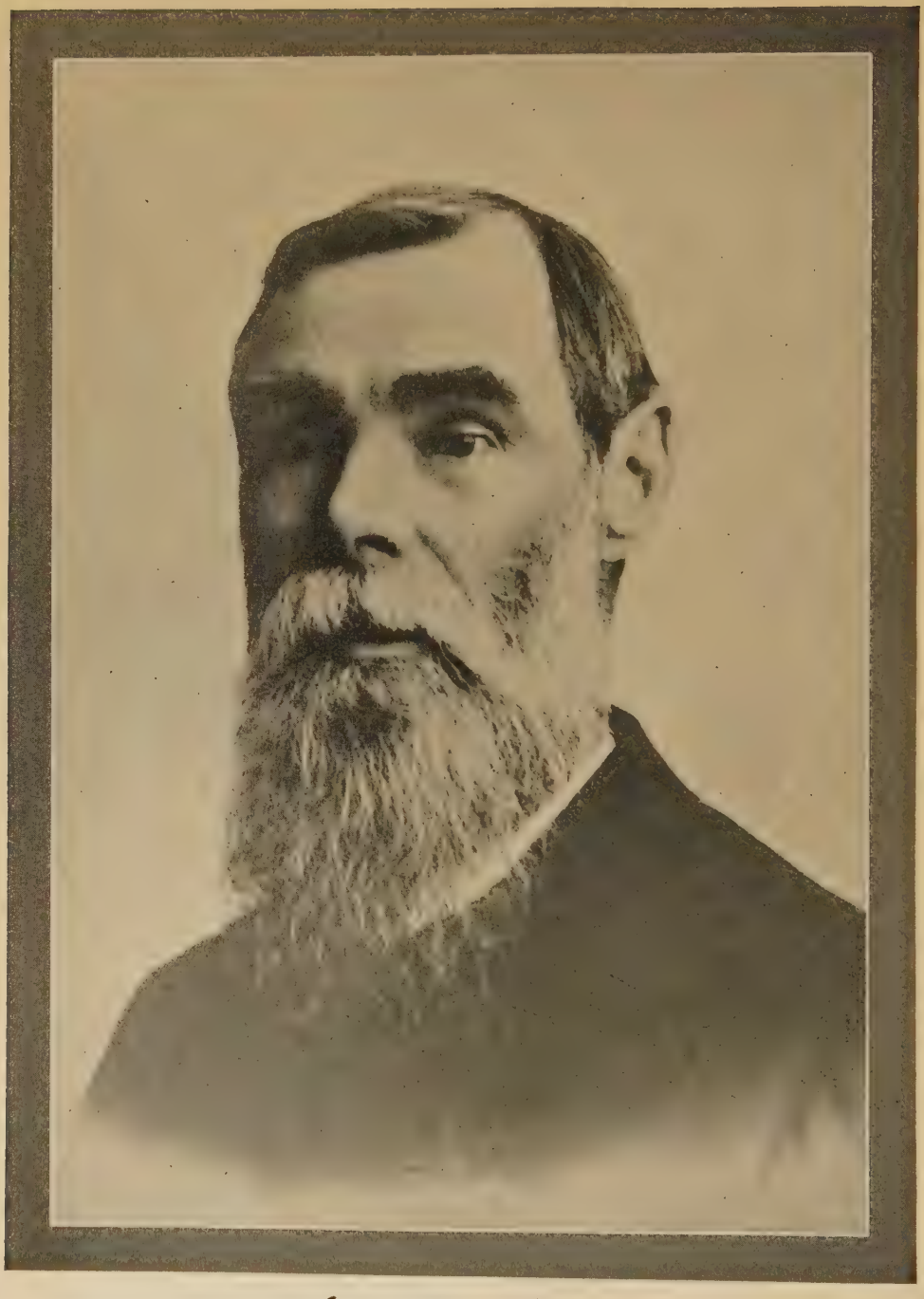
Besides the historical portion of "Los Angeles and Environs," published in 1915, which included the time from its earliest settlement as a Spanish pueblo up to the closing year of the nineteenth century, he wrote a "History of Los Angeles County," a "History of California With Extended History of the Southern Coast Counties," and a "History of Southern California."

Mr. Guinn died September 24, 1918, almost eighty-four years of age, the funeral being in charge of the G. A. R. He was survived by his wife and two of their children, Mabel E. and Howard J. He kept his public positions and his interest in public affairs to the very last, having devoted a generous share of his time for fifty years to advancing the cause of Southern California, particularly in historical and pedagogical lines.

June Stevens.

John Franklin Miller, American soldier and United States senator from California, was born in South Bend, Indiana, November 21, 1831, of Swiss and Scotch extraction. His progenitor, on his father's side, emigrated from Switzerland to America that he might obtain freedom of worship; while his maternal grandmother's family was from Scotland. On his mother's side, his grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812. From 1800 to 1810, his grandfather and father lived in Franklin County, Virginia, and when they decided to leave that state, they manumitted their slaves, a very unusual act in those days. Subsequently they fixed their home in Union County, Indiana, near Indian Creek, in the great Miami Valley.

The boy's early days were passed at South Bend, where he received an academic education. He studied law; was graduated from the New York State Law School in 1852 at the age of twenty-one; was admitted to the bar; began practice in South Bend, Indiana; went to California in 1853 and settled at Napa; returned to South Bend in 1855; practiced law until 1861; was elected a member of the State Senate; resigned his seat in the Legislature to enter the Union Army; was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry August 27, 1861; was wounded in the battle of Stone River where he distinguished himself by driving General Breckenridge from his position; was made a brigadier-general of volunteers; was again wounded in the left eye at the moment of victory in the



Geo. Corliss

battle of Liberty Gap, where he was making a charge. After the battle of Nashville, where he was in command of a division, he was brevetted a major-general of volunteers.

At the close of the war he was offered a colonelcy in the United States army, but refused it, and returned to San Francisco, California, where President Johnson appointed him collector of the port. He held this office for four years, declining a reappointment. He then took an active interest in the management of the Alaska Commercial Fur Company as its president; was a candidate for presidential elector in 1872, 1876 and 1880; was a member of the California State Constitutional Convention of 1878-79, where he assisted very materially in framing a new state constitution; was elected as a republican United States senator from California, taking his seat March 4, 1881.

While a member of the Senate, he served for a time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and as a member of the committee on civil service and pensions, and was especially active in bringing about a modification of the Burlingame treaty with China. General Miller suffered from the effects of his wounds from the close of the war until the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, District of Columbia, March 8, 1886, while he was a member of the United States Senate. He was married in 1857 to Mary Chess of Pennsylvania, who bore him a son and a daughter. Martin C. Smith.

Rev. George Cochran, D. D., spent nearly fifty years in the ministry, much of the time as a pioneer missionary in Japan and the Orient, where he helped organize some of the first agencies for the propagation of the Christian Gospel. His later years were spent in Southern California, and he was dean of the University of Southern California, when he died at his home in Los Angeles, May 24, 1901.

Rev. Dr. Cochran was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1834, and was in his sixty-eighth year when he passed away. During his infancy his parents emigrated to Canada, Ontario, where he was reared. In 1853 he entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was ordained at the age of twenty-one. He quickly achieved prominence and filled some of the leading pulpits in Canada. He was identified with the founding and erection of the great Metropolitan Church of Toronto, and served as its first pastor. This represented one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture on the continent at that time.

When the Canadian Methodist Mission of Japan was organized in 1873, Doctor Cochran was selected as its chairman. Associated with Dr. Davidson McDonald and Dr. R. S. Maclay, he began work as one of the first missionaries in that newly opened empire. He was an important factor on the committee which translated the Bible into Japanese. His great zeal, his tact and energy enabled him to accomplish more than an individual's share of the important work of Christianization of the Orient. He returned to Canada in 1879 and resumed his former pastorate. He became president of the Toronto Conference and presided over the important sessions which resulted in the union of all the various Methodist denominations in Canada. The degree Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Victoria University.

Doctor Cochran in 1884 resumed his work in Japan, where as president of the Theological College in Tokio he devoted himself with great earnestness and success to the training of native Japanese ministers for Christian work in their own country. The senior bishop of the Methodist

Church of Japan, Dr. Y. Hiraiwa, came into the church as a student under Doctor Cochran. Failing health finally compelled him to leave the Orient and he then sought the genial climate of Southern California. Here he found congenial and important duties as pastor at Santa Monica, as dean of the Maclay Theological College and just two years before his death took up his duties as dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California.

Doctor Cochran was a man of thorough education, but of even greater breadth of character and sympathies and at all times he was constructive, building up, promoting religious and educational movements, and exercised singularly potent influence over the students of the University of Southern California, where his death was regarded as a calamity. The university faculty and students attended his funeral in a body. The funeral was preached in the University Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted by Rev. E. E. Healy, then its pastor, and assisted by Dr. George Finlay Bovard, then presiding elder, now president emeritus of the University of Southern California. He was laid to rest in Rosedale Cemetery.

Doctor Cochran married Catherine Lynch Davidson, who survived him until February 3, 1925, passing away when in her ninetieth year. At his deathbed were also three children: George I. Cochran, now president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California; Miss Susan, who is now deceased; and Mrs. C. I. D. Moore, wife of the vice president and assistant superintendent of agencies of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company.

George Ira Cochran has been a resident of Los Angeles thirty-five years, is a lawyer by profession, but is best known as president of The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.

This company, which now ranks in amount of business in force as nineteenth in the list of life insurance companies in the United States, was fonuded in 1868 by Leland Stanford and associates. The company celebrated its fifty-seventh anniversary January 2, 1925. It began business in a small office at Sacramento, and in 1881 moved its headquarters to San Francisco. In the great fire of April, 1906, the company lost its home office building. At that time the head office was moved to Los Angeles, where it occupies a part of the magnificent business structure known as The Pacific Mutual Building.

In 1906 Mr. Cochran, who had maintained his law offices in Los Angeles for a number of years, became associated with the late Gail B. Johnson and others in consolidating the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles and the Pacific Mutual, and in reorganizing the new company with Los Angeles as headquarters. Since then the Pacific Mutual has steadily grown in business and insurance service. It is the largest and oldest life insurance company in the western half of the United States, and it now has business in forty-three states of the Union.

Mr. Cochran was born at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1863. His father, Rev. George Cochran, D. D., was a prominent Methodist minister and missionary. His mother, Catherine Lynch Davidson, was a descendant of the Wesleys, founders of Methodism. When George I. Cochran was nine years old his father went to Japan and served six years in the Orient in missionary and other church work. While at Tokio, George I. Cochran attended private schools. After the family returned to Toronto, he continued his education in the Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, studying law in Osgoode Hall. He was

George V. Cochran

admitted as Barrister at Law in 1888, and shortly afterward came to Los Angeles and in February of the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California. Through his enviable qualifications as a lawyer he won a large and substantial practice. He also attracted attention as a business executive and organizer, and for these reasons he was called upon to undertake the heavy responsibilities of reorganizing and serving as president of the Pacific Mutual. Prior thereto and since he has been identified with a number of other business corporations. He is a director of the Southern California Edison Company, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, The Rosedale Cemetery Association, the Anglo California Trust Company of San Francisco, the Federal Telegraph Company, Delaware, The Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company, the California Delta Farms, Incorporated, and others.

Mr. Cochran was a member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission in 1893. He is a regent of the University of California, is a trustee and treasurer of the University of Southern California, and has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Methodist, and a member of the California, Los Angeles Country, Union League, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Athletic, University and Jonathan Clubs at Los Angeles, and the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs at San Francisco.

Mr. Cochran has been married twice, on August 6, 1890, to Alice Maud McClung of New Castle, Ontario, and on April 7, 1907, to Isabelle May McClung, sister of the first Mrs. Cochran.

Lucius H. Foote. General Lucius H. Foote was born in Winfield New York, April 10, 1826. His father was a famous pulpit orator in New York, Ohio and Illinois. His brother, Henry M. Foote, was a distinguished soldier throughout the Mexican war. General Foote was educated at Knox College and at Western Reserve College. In 1853 he came across the plains to California and after a few months in the mining camps located at Sacramento where he began to study law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and during the same year was elected municipal judge of Sacramento, a position he held until 1860. The following year he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the Port of Sacramento. From 1872 until 1876 he was adjutant general of California. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Hayes for President in 1876, and his diplomatic career began with his appointment by President Hayes as consul to Valparaiso.

Later he was made charge d'affaires there, and then was sent to Central America on a special diplomatic mission. By this time he had made a distinguished name for himself as a diplomat, and he was selected as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea—an exceedingly difficult post. He was instructed to negotiate and to ratify certain changes in the treaty made by Admiral Shufeldt and to establish a legation if he deemed it prudent. During his residence in Korea the revolt of 1883 occurred. Many Japanese were killed and for a time the country was dominated by a mad, rebellious mob.

It was the task of General Foote to bring order out of this oriental chaos. His diplomatic skill, his knowledge of the countries and the races with which he had to deal, and his forthright courage made him the natural arbitrator in a complex international situation. He suggested a

basis of settlement that by its clarity and justice appealed to all the contending factions and thereby succeeded in averting a prolonged and bitter war. For his diplomacy and courage he was highly honored by the emperor of Japan and the Chinese government, and he became internationally known as a great diplomat.

General Foote resigned from his Korean post in 1884 and retired to a quiet literary life in San Francisco. For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the Academy of Sciences of San Francisco. In the bulletins of that society one may find many indications of General Foote's interest in the history and science of California.

During his many years in San Francisco he contributed essays to the better American magazines and wrote a great deal of poetry. "Red Letter Days" and "On the Heights," his best known volumes of verse, contain the more permanent of his scholarly, carefully wrought poems. He also was the author of an excellent translation of the poems of Heinrich Heine, in two volumes.

General Foote died in San Francisco June 4, 1913, at the age of eighty-seven. For sixty years he had been one of California's most distinguished citizens. He also was one of America's greatest diplomats and a well known poet and essayist.—By Eric Howard.

John Phoenix was the most eccentric and the first humorist of the particular school that began on the Pacific Coast. After Phoenix humor was very catching. For it was he who first took the attitude of protecting against profundity, in amiable satires and indulging in grotesquerie, at the expense of the solemn, that appealed to the young as well as the older members of the community. His two books, *The Squibob Papers,* and *Phoenixiana,* issued in 1855 and 1859, were popular at once. The children of California grew up acquainted with his quips and turns of language where they never more than heard of other authors. Indeed before Mark Twain had arrived in Nevada, the current speech of the Pacific Coast had become "Phoenixized"; many was the wag and the wit of the mining camp who were never seen in print or heard of elsewhere, all the result of this original vein of humor first given forth by the so-called John Phoenix. His real name was George Haskel Derby. He was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 3rd, 1823. Graduated at West Point in 1840. Was in Mexican War; came to California in 1853. Died of sunstroke, in New York in 1861.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, on April 13, 1875. In every respect, except the place of his birth, he is a Californian. His father was a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan and a veteran of the Civil war; he practiced law in Iowa, North Dakota and California, at Riverside, where he was at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce. Ray Lyman Wilbur was educated in the schools of Riverside and at Stanford University, where he graduated in 1896.

He received his masters degree from Stanford in the following year, and began his academic career as an instructor in physiology at his alma mater. For two years, from 1898 to 1900, he was lecturer in the Cooper Medical College. Then he became assistant professor of physiology at Stanford, remaining there until 1903, when he went abroad for further study.

Louis B. Johnson

The high standing of the medical department at Stanford University, and it is generally considered the best medical school in the West, is largely due to the work of Doctor Wilbur. He became professor of medicine in 1909 and helped to organize the medical school along modern lines. Cooper Medical College, Lane Hospital and the Lane Medical Library became part of the Stanford department of medicine, and after another trip to Europe for advanced study of surgery and medicine, Doctor Wilbur became head of that department. Since then he has been nationally recognized as a physician and a teacher. In 1912-1913 he was president of the Academy of Medicine, and more recently he has been similarly honored by the American Medical Association. In 1913 he became dean of the Stanford department of medicine, and for a number of years he was also engaged in the practice of medicine in Palo Alto.

In 1915, after a nationwide search for a new president of Stanford University, the trustees elected Doctor Wilbur to that position. He is a worthy successor of David Starr Jordan. Like Chancellor Jordan, he is a scientist who is likewise a humanist. Distinguished in his own field, President Wilbur is also a poet and a thinker of note.

He is a frequent contributor to the magazines and the scientific reviews. He is widely known as a lecturer. Honored by the medical fraternity, he is respected and loved by Stanford men and women. The Stanford trustees could not have chosen a better president of the university, for, as a Californian, a Stanford alumnus and a teacher, Doctor Wilbur is qualified for the presidency of one of California's great universities.—By Eric Howard.

Gail Borden Johnson. Thirty years a resident of Los Angeles, Gail Borden Johnson made himself one of the constructive leaders in the progress of the city. He was a business man of exceptional acumen and resourcefulness. His great achievement was his important work in assisting in building up the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company after the reorganization and removal of the head offices from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Mr. Johnson died in New York City, September 7, 1918, at the close of the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, which he had attended. He was brought home and laid to rest in the San Gabriel Cemetery. He was then in his fifty-ninth year. He was born near Richmond, Texas, November 11, 1859, son of J. W. and Philadelphia Wheeler Borden Johnson. Some of his commercial genius was undoubtedly inherited from his maternal grandfather, Gail Borden, whose name he bore. Gail Borden, of New England ancestry, went to Texas in 1829, became prominently identified with the cause of the colonists in the war for Texas independence, and he and his brother published the only newspaper in Texas during that struggle. He laid out the city of Galveston. He is best known as the inventor of condensed milk. His first invention, however, was a "meat biscuit," but in its manufacture he lost his fortune. He then secured a patent for the condensing of milk, and began the manufacture of condensed milk before the Civil war. He also invented a process for making beef juice extract. He acquired a great fortune, and founded the business that is continued today and is of international scope and importance. A county in Texas where he died was named for him.

Gail Borden Johnson was reared in Texas, and in 1878 he founded the Houston Post, one of the oldest and most prominent papers in the state.

The second condensed milk plant established by his grandfather was located at Elgin, Illinois, and Gail B. Johnson after leaving the newspaper business became secretary of this plant, known as the Illinois Condensing Company.

It was in 1888 that he removed to California. Here he engaged in the real estate and building business at Los Angeles. In 1900 he became vice president of the German American Savings Bank, now the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank. He resigned to become vice president and treasurer of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1906.

When president George I. Cochran took in hand the consolidation of the Conservative Life Insurance Company and the Pacific Life Insurance Company and the reorganization of the enlarged company in 1906, Mr. Johnson was closely associated with him. Together they assumed the responsibility involved, and made and put through all the necessary plans for the successful consummation of the undertaking. Neither one aspired to the presidency, and while only one could be president of the company, in a very real sense the Pacific Mutual had two heads. The perfect harmony in which these two leaders worked together was of the greatest benefit to the institution, and it is doubtful if a parallel can be found in the history of life insurance where two men of such decided individuality, strong convictions and marked ability have together headed a corporation and worked in such perfect concord.

The one department to which Mr. Johnson gave special attention was the agency department. While he never assumed the title, he was superintendent of agencies, and in this office came into direct contact with the men in the field. How well he discharged the duties of his office the field men well know. He had a keen sense of justice, and when he felt that he was in the right exemplified the courage of his own convictions by refusing to be dislodged from any position which he took. As a good executive he never lost sight of the interests of the company, yet also he never forgot the best interests of the agents and was always thinking and planning for their good. He injected such a wholesome spirit into all that he did that business deliberations between man and man seemed rather the kindly dealings between friend and friend. This was always evidenced at the Home Office, where he kept in close touch with much of the detail of the life business, as effecting the agents and agency matters. He was continually sought in consultation and his careful attention was given to matters of seemingly trifling importance as readily as to those of the gravest concern. His office was always open to anyone who sought his advice, and his cordial greeting and kindly manner made all feel at home in his presence. In all his bearing he was more an intimate friend, a big-hearted brother, than a head executive of the company.

Mr. Johnson's years of successful experience in the real estate and banking business gave him a peculiar fitness for assisting in the management of the financial interests and investments of the company, to which he gave a good deal of attention. He was a wise and safe counselor and his judgment was valued highly by the other executives of the company. He made the appraisements and placed the company's loans in certain sections, particularly in his native state of Texas. As an evidence of his ability and good judgment in that connection, of the several millions of dollars invested by him in Texas not a single loan gave the company any trouble.

While primarily and distinctively a business man, Mr. Johnson had literary gifts of no mean character, his work in this connection being

principally done in adding to the literature of the company with which he was identified. Mr. Johnson's work was of a nature that kept him busily engaged, yet he always found time to assist in outside interests. He was for more than twenty years a trustee of the University of Southern California, and advisory director of the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles from its organization, a trustee of the McKinley Boy's Home, a director in several banks, a member of the Capital Issues Committee of the Twelfth Federal District, and actively connected with various other organizations and interests. While always willing to do his full share in every worthy form of work where he could assist, he never sought office and was too modest to aspire to numerous other high offices easily within his reach. He was a great lover of his home and the family circle, and was not a clubman in the sense that some men are, yet he enjoyed the companionship of his fellows and held membership in several leading clubs, including the California Club, Midwick Country Club and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, which are located at or near Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he did much work during his life and to which he gave his liberal support. His benefactions were numerous and totaled a large sum, but were always given without ostentation and were usually known only to himself and the recipient.

An editorial in the Los Angeles Daily Times at the time of Mr. Johnson's death had this to say about him: "We shall miss Gail B. Johnson. We shall miss him in the work the time demands—miss the strong, great-hearted, willing, kindly man of the hour, whose joy it was to be of service to his fellows: He was one of the makers of Los Angeles and one of the type of men the nation relies on today in its period of stress. He was honored in life and long will his memory be an inspiration to his associates and friends. The good he has done will surely live after him—that is the message the last rites over his mortal remains will convey to those who pause to think of him and his busy life today."

John Daniel DeLancey was a pioneer business man of Oakland, and continued in active business there nearly forty years. He was a resident of the San Francisco Bay district for more than half a century.

Mr. DeLancey was born in Devonshire, England, in 1853. He came to America alone at the age of seventeen, and in 1871 arrived at San Francisco. He laid the foundation of his business experience during the next four years while clerking in the Burns Shoe Store in San Francisco. With his experience and modest capital he opened a shoe business of his own in Oakland and was the first exclusive shoe merchant of that city. His business for many years was known as the Park Shoe Store, located on Fourteenth Street, and he gave to it his personal supervision until 1913.

Mr. DeLancey after his business loved best his home and home life. He was a hard worker, was philanthropic and in every way a splendid citizen. He was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of St. George.

At San Francisco, in 1873, he married Susan Gordon, who had come to California in 1871 from Connecticut. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey are John, Clinton, Herbert, Dr. Chester and Genesta Grace. The daughter Genesta is the wife of Russell Westover, a well-known cartoonist of New York. Mrs. Susan DeLancey resides at 2712 Market Street, Oakland.

Truxtun Beale was named for his great-grandfather, an eminent naval officer. His father, Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, served with gallantry in the Mexican war and was a distinguished California pioneer. Truxtun Beale was born in San Francisco on March 6, 1856. His boyhood in California made him familiar with the public questions in which his father was vitally interested, and from his father he received the breadth of mind and the insight into international politics that have made him an important American diplomat.

Truxtun Beale was educated at the Chester Military Academy in Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1874 and from the Columbia Law School from which he received his diploma in 1878. His father at the time was United States minister to Austria. After his graduation from law school Truxtun Beale took charge of his father's ranch in Kern County, California, and worked there as manager of the ranch for the next thirteen years. Meanwhile, however, he had maintained his keen interest in foreign affairs and frequently contributed articles on international politics and law to the magazines.

In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison United States minister to Persia. Two years later he was appointed minister to Greece and subsequently served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Serbia. Perhaps no other American diplomat has so thorough a knowledge of conditions in the Balkan States and the Near East as Truxtun Beale. His many articles upon international questions that have appeared in such magazines as the North American Review, the Forum and the Cosmopolitan have done much to throw light upon the little understood and very perplexing countries of Southern Europe.

From 1894 until 1896 Truxtun Beale traveled in Siberia, Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan. As a result of his travels he has written many illuminating articles concerning the people and the possibilities of these countries. He is perhaps the foremost American authority on international questions involving the East and the Near East.

After his retirement from diplomatic service he returned to San Francisco to practice law. But his interest in the broader and more important questions of international politics led him to give up his law practice in order that he might travel and study foreign affairs.

In all of his writings there is a clear, philosophic understanding of the complex and conflicting forces he has studied. As a result his comments upon the many disturbing questions of the East and the Near East have had an important influence upon American public opinion. And the questions of which he writes so authoritatively are closely related to the future of America. Truxton Beale has contributed a great deal to that same understanding of international affairs which is the only guarantee of international peace.

He is a prominent member of the Asiatic Society and of many clubs. At present he lives in Washington, D. C.—By Eric Howard.

Edward A. Pollock is the widest known of the early poets of the Pacific Coast. He came to California in 1852, a native of Philadelphia, born September 2nd, 1823. He was a regular contributor to the *Pioneer Monthly*. Died on the 13th of December, 1856. His poems were issued by Lippincott in 1876. "The Chandos Portrait" is remarkable for imaginative power and majesty of its rhythm. "Evening as Seen Through the Golden Gate," has not been eclipsed by any poem since, in portraying our own local sentiment and atmosphere of the city of our love.

Ralph B. Lloyd.

Ralph B. Lloyd, for many years a resident of Los Angeles, is president and general manager of the Ventura Land & Water Company. That business connection hardly suggests the very wide and important scope of his business activities. He was for some years a manufacturer, and finally engaged his individual capital and experience in the oil industry. Few men have contributed so heavily to the increased production of oil in California as Mr. Lloyd. Particularly he deserves lasting credit as the locator of the oil resources in the now famous Ventura oil fields. It was his faith and courage that induced outside and home capital to begin the real development of this region.

Mr. Lloyd was born at Neosho, Missouri, February 28, 1875, son of Lewis Marshall and Sarah Elizabeth Lloyd. The career of his father, the late Lewis M. Lloyd, is briefly sketched on other pages. Ralph Lloyd attended private schools in the East. He was about twelve years of age when his parents moved to Ventura, where he continued his education in the public schools to the age of fourteen. He attended high school and prepared for college at Berkeley, California, and in 1895 entered the University of California. Mr. Lloyd was one of the prominent members of the Class of 1899 at the University. In his studies he specialized in social science. He was also well known in athletics, particularly as a track man, and set two of the records on track for the University. He also held one intercollegiate record between Sanford and California and one coast record. Mr. Lloyd while in the Berkeley High School assisted in founding the Academic Athletic League.

After leaving the university he took up a business career, and in 1904 was made vice president and general manager of the National Tank & Pipe Company, his chief associate being William E. Hampton of Los Angeles, president of the company. This company manufactured tanks and pipes for mining, city water works and hydro-electric plants, and established factories at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. Mr. Lloyd personally supervised the construction of the plant at Portland, and was a resident of that city up to 1911.

After selling his interest in the National Pipe & Tank Company, Mr. Lloyd returned to Los Angeles. Before the close of his university career, during 1898-99, his personal investigations had given him an indomitable faith in the promise of oil indicated in the Ventura Avenue district. In the course of the next ten or twelve years he tried to impart this faith to others, but practical oil men and capitalists stood aloof. After returning from Portland, Mr. Lloyd determined to risk his individual capital and personal experience on the project. With some associates he bought and leased approximately 14,000 acres of land on the apex of the Ventura dome. The capital at his command enabled him to make preliminary explorations and sufficient discoveries to attract the attention of several of the large oil companies, eventually interesting the Shell Company of California, the Associated Oil Company and the Milham Exploration Company. Since then the Ventura Avenue field has come into its own as one of the great oil fields of California. In many of his oil operations Mr. Lloyd has been closely associated with the veteran California oil man, Joseph B. Dabney.

Now in the maturity of his business career, Mr. Lloyd in addition to being president and general manager of the Ventura Land & Water Company, is president of the Lloyd Corporation, a director in the California Walnut Growers Association, is a stockholder in a number of commercial companies, and owns valuable interests in city properties in

Los Angeles and Portland and in California ranch and orchard properties.

The civic and social side of his nature is well represented by his membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Delta Epsilon college fraternity, the Jonathan, University, Wilshire and Edgewater clubs, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, Ventura Chamber of Commerce, California Development Association, the Major Highway Committee of the City of Los Angeles, and he is a member of the Methodist Church, is on the Advisory Board of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of California, is a director of the Goodwill industries, and a director in a number of improvement associations of Los Angeles.

Mr. Lloyd married January 28, 1904, Miss Lula Hull. They are the parents of four daughters: Eleanor E. and Edna Elizabeth Lloyd are now students in the University of California, and Ida Hull and Lula May Lloyd are attending the Los Angeles city high schools.

James D. Phelan. Among the pioneers who came to California immediately after the discovery of gold, an outstanding figure was James Phelan. He was born in Queens County, Ireland, April 23, 1821. When he was about six he came with his father to New York, and received his early education in the public schools there. He began his career as a merchant early in life, doing business in Philadelphia and New Orleans, and climbed to a financial success that eventually made his name synonymous with financial strength and integrity from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

James Phelan was in Cincinnati in 1848 when he read of the discovery of gold in California. He immediately decided to come to San Francisco. Closing out his business in the Eastern States, he selected a stock of goods for the new market and shipped it on three different ships bound for California. He himself took passage on the schooner El Dorado, intending to reach San Francisco before his goods arrived. But he was stricken with fever at Panama and for some weeks was dangerously ill. After his recovery he took passage on a steamship and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849.

His brother, Michael, had preceded him by a few months, and together they organized the firm of J. & M. Phelan, which steadily expanded. Their business success was interrupted only by the great fires of 1850 and 1851, in which they lost heavily. Michael Phelan died in 1858, but James continued the business, reaching out in all directions and engaging in new ventures of all kinds. In the early '60s he made large purchases of California wool, shipped it to New York and made large profits. A few years later he was one of the first California capitalists to enter the wheat trade. He shipped California wheat to New York and foreign ports, and was one of the founders of the great wheat export business that now centers in San Francisco.

He continued as a trader until 1869, when he retired from active commercial life with a large fortune and devoted himself to real estate and finance. In 1870, with a capital of $2,000,000, he organized the First National Gold Bank, now the First National Bank of San Francisco, and was elected its first president. He was also interested in the American company which contracted for dredging work on the Panama Canal. His knowledge of commerce and his vision of the future caused him to see the tremendous development of the Pacific Coast that would succeed the opening of the canal.

James Phelan believed in the future of San Francisco. He invested heavily in San Francisco real estate, and in 1882, on land he had owned for nearly thirty years, he erected the Phelan Building. Besides, he owned real estate in many California towns, and great deal of farming land, and property in New York City.

With James G. Fair and others he organized the Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco. He was known not only as a wise and eminently successful business man, but also as a public-spirited citizen. He was noted for his quiet, unostentatious charities. At his death, which occurred in December, 1892, he bequeathed large sums to charitable institutions.

His distinguished son, James Duval Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco and former United States senator from California, has devoted his wealth and his time to the civic betterment of San Francisco and to the good of the state. The name of Phelan has been associated intimately with the industrial, social, historic and artistic advancement of California.—By Eric Howard.

Florence Roberts. At the age of seventeen Florence Roberts occasionally played small parts at the old Baldwin Theater, in San Francisco. She made her first appearance there in a minor role in "Arrah-Na-Pogue" in 1888, and for nearly two years was a member of the Baldwin Theater Company, gradually advancing from one of the "supers" to the position of leading woman.

Miss Roberts was born in New York, February 14, 1871, but she came to San Francisco as a child and was educated here. Her cousin, Theodore Roberts, who has since had a long and successful career on the stage as a leading character actor in the movies, was born in San Francisco and made his first appearance at about the same time.

In 1890 Florence Roberts married Lewis Morrison, then a well known actor, and became his leading woman. For ten or eleven years they were very successful, appearing in the plays of Shakespeare and in "Faust." As Marguerite, Florence Roberts won fame and great popularity; her frail, youthful beauty, her sweet voice and character and her unusual dramatic power made her an ideal Marguerite.

Then she became a star at the head of her own company, playing "Zaza," "Sappho," "Marta of the Lowlands," "Magda," "Carmen," "A Doll's House," "Camille" and other plays that afforded her an opportunity for expressing tragic emotion. In 1903 and 1904 she toured the Pacific Coast and achieved greater personal popularity than any other actresses of the time. At the old Alcazar, where she played for a season, she appeared with triumphant success as Ophelia, Juliet, Portia and Marguerite.

In New York she was engaged as a member of all star casts for such great successes as "The Nigger," "Jim the Penman," "Diplomacy," etc. During the season of 1912-1913 she played in vaudeville and starred in stock in various cities. She also played in the New York productions of "The Eternal Magdalene," in 1916, and "The Claim" a year later.

Then for a season she appeared in London and South Africa, scoring a great success in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "The Thirteenth Chair." Since her return to this country she has again appeared in vaudeville and has made one or two ventures in the movies.

Two things seemed to keep Florence Roberts from winning the fame her talent deserved: First, her versatility; second, her appearance in

plays unworthy of her artistry. In the great tragic roles she was a supreme artist, and actress of beauty, sincerity and dramatic power. In lesser roles and in character parts she is more than a capable actress, but the parts give her no opportunity to express that rare talent that made her the idol of San Francisco and a great success in New York. In plays worthy of her ability she belongs among the foremost of American actresses.

Nance O'Neill, Maude Adams, Florence Roberts, Blanche Bates, David Warfield and Holbrook Blinn—six of the greatest stars in the American theater—made their professional debuts in San Francisco within a few years. Probably no other city can make such a claim. All of them have won great popularity, but perhaps none of them has ever had a season more successful than that of Florence Roberts when she starred in Shakespeare at the old Alcazar.—By Eric Howard.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California, once expressed his idea of teaching in these words: "First, a good teacher must be in sympathy with the student's point of view; second, a good teacher must know and live his subject." It is his emphasis upon these two essentials of teaching that during the twenty years he was active president of the University of California distinguished his own career and made the university one of the greatest in America.

President Wheeler was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, July 15, 1854. He graduated from Brown University in 1875 and taught the classics in the Providence High School and in Brown University. Later he traveled in Greece and studied at the European universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, Jena and Berlin. On his return to America he taught for a year at Harvard, and in 1886 became professor of comparative philology at Cornell. Two years later he became professor of Greek at the same university.

In 1895 and 1896 he held the chair of Greek literature at the American School for Classical Studies in Athens. While teaching there he absorbed the spirit of ancient Greece and devoted himself to classical research. He aided in the excavations at the site of old Corinth, and he served as one of the judges at the first modern revival of the famous Olympian games. He knew and lived his subject and as a teacher he was in sympathy with the student's point of view. As a result, he conveyed to his students a clear conception of the beauty and the vitality of ancient Greek literature and life.

In 1899 Benjamin Ide Wheeler was appointed president of the University of California. Those who have witnessed the amazing development of the university during the twenty years of his presidency need not be told that it was his keen interest in the students, his scholarly ideals and his pedagogic example that have brought the university to its present high rank among the colleges of America.

Since 1919 Doctor Wheeler has been president emeritus and professor of comparative philology. In 1909-1910 he served as Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin. In 1899 he was Ingersoll lecturer at Harvard, and his lecture, "Dionysos and Immortality," has been published in book form. As a philologist he is widely known for three technical works in this special field, "Analogy and the Scope of Its Application in Language," "Introduction to the Study of the History of Language" and "Principles of Language Growth." He has also written "The Life of Alexander the Great." The latter is a fascinating study of

Arthur R. McDowell

one of the most interesting characters of history, as well as a vivid picture of ancient Greece.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler is gifted with an unusually graceful literary style, classical in its clarity and rhythm. His essays and lectures reveal the broad culture of the classical scholar as well as the strong, vital, affirmative humanism that is the living spirit of the classics.

As a scholar, as a university president, as a lecturer and citizen who has had a constructive part in the life of California, Doctor Wheeler has made innumerable, enduring contributions to the intellectual life of the state.—By Eric Howard.

Arthur Roscoe McDowell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, is a native son of California and has since 1917 given practically all his time and professional service to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, being at present dean of that institution.

This college, whose resources and facilities are now entirely devoted to instruction and training in dentistry, was incorporated in 1896 as a school of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. The original college building was on Howard Street, near Fourth, but it became inadequate and in 1899 the present site at 344 Fourteenth Street was selected and a building erected. This building was totally destroyed by the fire of 1906 but was rebuilt in readiness for the fall term. In 1918 the departments of medicine and pharmacy were discontinued. The first class in dentistry was graduated in 1897, and a class has been graduated in each year since that date.

On September 1, 1923, the school changed its entire management, becoming a non-proprietary institution possessed of liberal ideas and altruistic principles as a public trust in the state of California looking to university control. As now organized the school is conducted as a non-profit educational institution, with all income from all sources being expended for instruction and new equipment for the benefit of the student body, alumni and the dental profession. The school is housed in a three-story building on Fourteenth Street with ample facilities for teaching modern dentistry, and includes library, laboratories and clinic rooms. In the year 1925-26, there was an enrollment of 282 students, an alumni of over 1100 and a faculty of seventy-eight members of high standing in the dental and medical professions.

Dr. McDowell, dean of the college, was born in Yuba County, California, January 8, 1890. His father, James McDowell, was born in Maine, his great-grandfather, John McDowell, having come from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war. James McDowell came to California in 1860, and worked in the old placer mines at Smartsville, Timbuctoo, French Corral and San Juan. After the passage of the anti-debris law, which stopped hydraulic mining, he and his brother Roscoe settled on one hundred and sixty acres in Yuba County and there lived out the rest of their industrious lives. James McDowell died in 1915, at the age of seventy-two, and his brother Roscoe died in 1921, aged eighty-eight. Both were members of the I. O. O. F. at Marysville, California. James McDowell married Ellen Dunning, who was born at Brunswick, Maine, of English ancestry. One of her brothers was killed in the battle of the Wilderness while a soldier in the Civil war. She died February 14, 1922.

Arthur Roscoe McDowell grew up in Yuba County on his father's ranch, attended public schools there and the Wilkins Normal School at

Marysville. In that school he prepared for teaching and in 1908 took the county examinations and was granted a teacher's certificate. His first school was the Bald Mountain District in Yuba County in September, 1909. He taught school for six years receiving his California Teachers life diploma, his last work being done in Sierra County. In 1914 Doctor McDowell entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco as a student of dentistry, and was graduated May 17, 1917, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. America being then at war with the central powers, he accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army, but while waiting for call to active duty, engaged in teaching in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For two years, until 1919, he was Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry. During the latter year he divided his time, half to the school and half to private practice, however maintaining a lively interest in dental educational affairs.

Doctor McDowell in 1920 was made Junior Dean of the faculty. He was actively associated with Drs. H. C. Veatch, B. C. Kingsbury, F. T. West and E. G. Sloman in reorganizing the school on September 1, 1923, and at that time was elected dean, the position he holds today. He is a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity and the Trowel Fraternity in which he holds the positions of National Grand Master and Grand Junior Master respectively. He is a member of the Local, State and American Dental Associations, and since 1919 has been a member of the Executive Council of the California State Dental Association, and has served on different committees during these years, being now Secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee.

Doctor McDowell while a teacher at Alleghany, California, joined the Masonic order and is now a life member of Alta Vista Lodge No. 464, A. F. and A. M. He is a member of California Chapter Royal Arch Masons No. 5, California Commandery, Knights Templar No. 1, Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Commonwealth Club of California and to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He married in San Francisco, November 26, 1922, Miss Helen B. Kramer, a native of Eureka, California. Her father, E. G. Kramer, of Eureka, was born and reared in San Juan, California, his father having come to the state during the early gold days. Doctor and Mrs. McDowell have one son, Allan Rae, born December 28, 1925.

Hall McAllister. Both Hall McAllister, in honor of whom McAllister Street is named, and his father, Matthew Hall McAllister, played important roles in the political and judicial history of California. Both of them became nationally known. Hall McAllister's brother, Ward, although he spent only a few years in California, also achieved fame as the dictator of New York society. It was Ward McAllister who first used the expression, "the four hundred," limiting New York society for many years to that number in spite of the rapid increase in population.

Hall McAllister was born in Savannah, Georgia, February 9, 1826. His father was a prominent lawyer in that city, a power in politics, a member of both houses of the Georgia Legislature, mayor of Savannah at one time and well known throughout the South for his protection of the colored people. In 1845, the father, Matthew Hall McAllister, was defeated by a small vote as the democratic candidate for governor of Georgia. Meanwhile his son, Hall, had graduated from Yale and in 1849 came to California on the steamer Panama.

Soon after his arrival Hall McAllister opened a law office in San Francisco and in 1850 he was joined by his father, his brother Ward and the other members of the family. Ward did not remain to take an important place in California history, although he was a prominent lawyer in the East, but his father and his son, Hall, both became politically prominent. The father was appointed, in 1855, the first United States circuit judge in California and rendered important service by his wise decisions upon land titles, which were then in a state of utmost confusion. He was also well known for his energetic action in suppressing the Vigilante Committee by an appeal to naval authority. In 1860 Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was the author of "A Eulogy of President Jackson" and a volume of legal opinions which was published by another son, Julian, a well known army officer. Matthew Hall McAllister died in San Francisco December 19, 1865.

His son, Hall, had meanwhile served as lieutenant of the California Guards, as attorney for the district of San Francisco and had taken a prominent place in public affairs. He must have possessed the legal learning of his father and the wit of his brother Ward, for he became very popular with all classes. He was noted for his eloquence and was at that time considered the greatest orator in the West. As a lawyer and a judge he had a strong influence upon the development of San Francisco and upon the organization of California law. Hall McAllister died at his Ross Valley home, December 1, 1888. The street that bears his name and the bronze statue by Robert Aitkin before the city hall preserve the memory of his service to the city and state.—By Eric Howard.

Norman Angell. Ralph Norman Angell Lane, who has become famous the world over for his indictments of war as the supreme human folly, was born in England on December 26, 1874. He was educated privately in England and later studied at the Lycee de St. Omer, in France.

At sixteen he came to America and the years of his youth were passed in the West, chiefly in California. At first he engaged in ranching and prospecting, and for some time lived near Fresno on a ranch. Later, as his interest in international affairs developed, he took up newspaper work and was for several years employed by newspapers in California.

In 1898 he returned to Europe as correspondent for several American newspapers. He edited papers in Paris and London, and during this time made a thorough study of international relations. He became a frequent contributor to American magazines and was recognized as an authority upon militarism. He signed his articles "Norman Angell," part of his full name, and as Norman Angell he is known in practically every country in the world as the greatest of all advocates of international peace.

His books, "Patriotism Under Three Flags" and "Europe's Optical Illusion," were tentative statements of the conviction that was more effectively expressed in his chief work, "The Great Illusion." First published in 1910, "The Great Illusion" made its author instantly famous. The book is perhaps the most convincing and uncompromising argument against war that has ever been written. It has run into many editions and has appeared in England, America, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Russia, Japan and China. In addition, it has been translated into Hindu, Bengali, Urdu, Marathi and Tamil. Probably

no other book has ever created as much discussion in all parts of the world as Norman Angell's "Great Illusion."

At the time of the publication of "The Great Illusion" Norman Angell was only thirty-six. It is unusual for a man so young to win international fame in a field demanding scholarship and wisdom usually associated with advanced age. Since 1910 he has lectured before American and European universities and has continued the work for which he is famous. "War and the Essential Realities" and "The Economic Chaos and the Peace Treaty" are records of the futility of war as it is, emphatic reiterations of the thesis of "The Great Illusion." His latest book, bearing the ironic title, "The Fruits of Victory," proves again that military victory has no fruit save bitter, that victors and vanquished alike reap only suffering and chaos, and that war is a useless savage survival that settles nothing.

When humanity shall have learned the lesson he is so devotedly teaching, the name of Norman Angell will be remembered as that of one of the great founders of a civilization in which war shall have no place. In any effective readjustment of war-wrecked Europe his constructive influence will be felt.—By Eric Howard.

Benjamin Holt. "Uncle Ben" Holt is a hard man to write about. His name and his inventions are known throughout the world, but very little is known about the man himself. He has an unusual aversion to personal publicity. Once a magazine writer was sent to California from New York to interview him. The writer agreed to submit his article to Holt for approval before publication, and when "Uncle Ben" got through with it, all that was left of a personal nature was a statement to the effect that he was born in New Hampshire and was now living in California.

He comes of an old New England family. He came to California in 1863, and with his brothers established a factory at Stockton for building wagons and farm implements. Agriculture was just becoming the important industry of California, but the ranches were so large in acreage that the methods used in the East were not practical. Farming on a big scale required improved machinery. "Uncle Ben" Holt studied the problem carefully and applied his inventive genius to its solution. He invented the Holt combined harvester and thresher which cuts and threshes grain at one operation.

Then, after a great deal of experiment, he designed his first tractor, which was used extensively in plowing. But it was found that the tractor was too heavy for use in the river bottom lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. It became necessary to find a new principle of traction that could be applied to the tractor. In 1904 "Uncle Ben" devised the caterpillar type, especially suited to traveling over soft ground, uneven roads and rocky land. The caterpillar tractor almost immediately came into use in agriculture all over the world. The factory in Stockton increased its output and another Holt factory was established in Peoria, Illinois. Besides, the right to use the caterpillar principle was sold to other manufacturers. Perhaps no other invention of today has had so great an effect upon agriculture and transportation.

Early in the war the allies discovered that the Germans had applied the caterpillar principle in building "tanks" for transporting provisions and munitions over country impassable to anything but a caterpillar. The allies immediately purchased hundreds of caterpillar tractors and con-

Chas. Brown

verted them into military tanks. A California inventor was thus responsible for one of the most unique engines of modern war. But Holt was not interested in destruction and the Holt factories did not build tanks. "Uncle Ben" Holt invented the caterpillar tractor to increase the production of grain, to help feed the world. Its use in agriculture is more important, if less spectacular, than its use in war.

Today Holt's inventions are in use in the steppes of Russia, on the African veldt, in the Indian jungles, in the heart of China, as well as in the great farming districts of America. He is one of this country's greatest inventors; no other man of recent years has contributed so much to the mechanical side of agriculture.

"Uncle Ben" Holt, as the men in the factory call him, found his opportunity in California. Had he remained in the East, where small farms are the rule, his inventive genius would not have been stimulated by the necessity for improved farm implements. He set out to make it possible to work large California ranches, and in solving that problem he devised implements of enduring value to all humanity.—By Eric Howard.

Charles Forman Brown was a resident of Oakland thirteen years, and in that time built up a successful real estate and insurance business, carried out a notable program of building modern homes of the bungalow type, and took a generous interest in various civic and philanthropic organizations and movements, so that his death was a distinct loss to the good citizenship of the community.

He was a native of Missouri, born in Warren County, that state, in 1879, son of Thomas Franklin and Diantha Ellen (Holcomb) Brown. His mother and two sisters are still living at Portland, Oregon. He was reared and educated in Missouri, and from 1900 to 1910 was engaged in the real estate business at Wichita, Kansas. Then for several years he lived in the northwest, in Oregon and elsewhere, and on September 16, 1913, arrived at Oakland, where he opened a real estate and insurance office. His business headquarters were at 1707 Broadway in Oakland. Mr. Brown in 1919 engaged in his program of building homes, starting in a very modest way and with only limited capital. For a time he would buy one or two lots at a time and erect bungalows on them. His first extensive project was the purchase in 1921 of a tract bounded by Hopkins Street, Woodruff Avenue, Ardley Street and Excelsior Avenue. Here, in 1922, he completed the construction of twenty-four modern bungalows, each of five or six rooms. His next undertaking was the development of a tract at Hopkins and Bruce streets, and preliminary to building operations it was necessary to extend Thirty-sixth Street, lay and construct sidewalks and sewers, and after these improvements were made he carried out the construction of forty-four bungalows. Then, in 1923, he bought four lots on High Street and four on Lyon Avenue, on which he erected bungalows. During 1924 he built four houses in Havenscourt on Sixty-fourth Avenue, three on Grant Street and four at Ward and McGee Avenue, Berkeley. Mr. Brown in September, 1923, began the construction of his own beautiful home at Hillgirt Circle, a residence that cost about twenty thousand dollars and which was his home when he died on March 25, 1926. His last project of construction was a group of twelve bungalows of the Spanish type in Pleasant Valley Court. Here again he carried out street extensions, building of sidewalks and stores, before beginning building operations. About the time these twelve

houses were nearing completion, Mr. Brown had to give over the active supervision of the work on account of ill health, and he never resumed that supervision, though he still kept up his real estate and insurance office. From 1915 until his death he was Oakland agent for the Camden Fire Insurance Company of Camden, New Jersey. He was a member of the Oakland Real Estate Board and served on its achievement committee. Among his associates in business and his friends he enjoyed high esteem for his honesty and uprightness, and the integrity and character which marked all his transactions.

Mr. Brown married in Vancouver, British Columbia, Anny I. Burgess, daughter of Samuel E. and Anny (Cade) Burgess, of Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Brown survives him and continues to occupy the beautiful home on Hillgirt Circle.

John Fleming Wilson. The late John Fleming Wilson was a born romancer. Not only was his own life filled with adventurous experience but his imagination colored everything he saw. A fact was always more than a fact to him; it was always the basis of a fiction. He had the reporter's instinct for observation and the reporter's interest in life; he also had a romantic idealism that almost instantly converted what he saw into what it might have been. As a fiction writer he was successful because his stories were glamorous accounts of fascinating, but often impossible, experiences.

Wilson was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1877. He studied at Parson's College and at Princeton University, and then for a year or two taught school. But the monotony of school teaching provided no outlet for his adventurous spirit and so he became a newspaper man. If he wasn't an altogether reliable reporter, he must have been facile and interesting, for he changed his paper and his residence whenever he wanted new experience. From New York to San Francisco he worked in the larger cities, gathering material he was later to use in short stories and novels.

In San Francisco he became editor of the Argonaut, which had published some of his first stories, and here he really began his career as a fiction writer. Living high up on Telegraph Hill he wrote countless short stories, for he was as prolific as he was romantic, and won publication in McClure's, the American, the Saturday Evening Post and other important magazines. Many of his stories and most of his special articles deal with San Francisco. The city supplied him with a romantic background he had not found elsewhere, and his better short stories are an interesting addition to that long shelf of books about California.

Wilson published "The Land Claimers" and "Across the Latitude," as well as many short stories, before he wrote his most successful story, "The Man Who Came Back." First published in the American Magazine, that story was the sensation of the day. It was published in book form—an unusual distinction for a short story—and had a large sale. Then it was dramatized, produced by William A. Brady, and was one of the greatest theatrical hits of the time. Although it is far from the best story John Fleming Wilson wrote, "The Man Who Came Back" is thoroughly characteristic of the man. It reflects his romantic tendency, his idealism that sometimes verged on sentimentality, and his familiarity with the far corners of the world.

He was at his best in stories of the sea, not only because he knew and loved it well, but also because the subjects affords romantic opportunity.

His short stories of the sea have not been collected in book form, but they ought to be, for they are among the best stories of the Pacific and its ports that have even been written.

For some years John Fleming Wilson lived in San Francisco and Carmel. When the war broke out he seized the adventurous opportunity by going to Canada and enlisting with the Canadians. He served gallantly throughout the war, too busy fighting to write much, and then returned to California to take up his work again. He settled in Hollywood and wrote many stories for motion picture production.

He had passed safely through the dangers of war, only to meet death in peace. The house in which he was living caught fire, and he was severely burned. He died of his injuries on March 5, 1922. One of the picturesque members of San Francisco's literary colony, he deserves wider recognition than he has yet received for his romances of California and the Pacific.—By Eric Howard.

Miriam Michelson. The parents of Miss Miriam Michelson came to California from Poland in the late '50s, settled first in San Francisco and then moved to Calaveras. Miriam Michelson was born in 1870, the young sister of Albert A. Michelson, the scientist, and Charles Michelson, the journalist and editor.

She began her literary career by contributing book reviews and articles to Arthur McEwen's Letter. Her first ventures in fiction were published in that lively and brilliant weekly that had so great an influence upon California at the time. Later she wrote for the Philadelphia North American when it was edited by Arthur McEwen and for other Eastern newspapers.

Although her early work was largely journalistic, at the same time her short stories were appearing in the leading magazines. They were characterized by an unusual feeling for human values, a skilful plot sense and a clear style. One of her short stories, "In the Bishop's Carriage," published in Ainslee's magazine, was founded upon a situation so unusual and so dramatic in the possibilities of its character development that the publishers demanded its elaboration in the form of a novel. As a result Miss Michelson developed the story as a novel, which came out in book form in 1904, and immediately became a best seller. It was equally successful as a play and it made its author famous. Although from a literary standpoint, it is not her best book her name will always be associated with its great success. It reveals her dramatic instinct, her sure insight into human nature, and above all, her keen interest in social contrasts.

Her success as a novelist did not cause Miriam Michelson to give up journalism. In magazine articles on a wide range of subjects—from feminism to the movies, from politics to child labor—she has done brilliant reporting. Her articles for Collier's about the San Francisco fire of 1906 was one of the most vivid reports of that catastrophe.

As a novelist she has attempted to live down her reputation as a best sellers by writing books more thoughtful and more literary than "In the Bishop's Carriage." In some of her later work, especially in "Anthony Overman," "The Madigans," "The Superwoman" and "Michael Thwaite's Wife," she has written novels that give her a distinguished place among the literary women of America. In all of her work there are two qualities absent from most novels—a profound understanding of human nature, and a clear knowledge of the structure of society. Her

characters are not only human individuals, they are also members of society who reflect in their individual conflicts the larger social conflicts of their time.

Miss Michelson has lived in San Francisco nearly all her life. Of late she has written relatively little; although her fame is assured by the books she has already published, one hopes that she will write other novels as fascinating as "In the Bishop's Carriage" and as thoughtful as "Michael Thwaite's Wife."—By Eric Howard.

Emma Nevada. Following the European custom, Emma Wixom, who was born in Austin, Nevada, in 1862, took the name of her birthplace when she made her debut in opera. She was the daughter of Doctor Wixom, a well known physician, and during her childhood she lived in Austin, Nevada, in Nevada City, California, and in Oakland. She was educated at Mills College in Oakland. She sang in public when she was only three years old and from that time seemed destined for a public career.

She was one of a group of college girls making a tour of Europe when the manager of the tour left his party stranded in Vienna. Emma Wixom sought an interview with Marchesi, the great singing teacher, and remained in Vienna to study. She made her first appearance in opera in London in 1880, with Marie Van Zandt, and subsequently sang leading roles in the important cities of Germany, Italy and France.

Madame Nevada became very popular in Paris, where she was considered an ideal "Mignon" and an exceptional "Lucia di Lammermoor." Her voice was light, perhaps too small for opera, but within its range it was perfect. In France, where perfection is preferred to volume, she became famous. Her large repertoire included almost all of the great coloratura parts.

After her success in Paris she was engaged for the Norwich Festival in England. In 1884 and 1885 she made her first American tour, which was less successful than her European appearances had been, and then returned to England to join the Covent Garden Opera Company. In the fall of 1885 Madame Nevada was married to Dr. Raymond Palmer in Paris.

In 1889 Colonel Mapleson of the New York Academy of Music asked her to come to this country again to joint his Italian opera company. The American tour of that company was unfortunately managed in a business way and, although it had been successful in New York, the rest of the country was unappreciative. In order to make up his losses Colonel Mapleson conceived the idea of bringing the company to San Francisco, where he hoped Madame Nevada's personal popularity would win large audiences. His hope was fulfilled, for Madame Nevada was cordially received here, but mismanagement and temperamental rivalry among the leading singers nevertheless resulted in the failure of the tour.

A few years later Madame Nevada undertook a concert tour of America and again appeared in San Francisco. She was more successful in concert than in opera, for the perfect flute-like tones of her light voice were almost lost in the dramatic tempests of opera.

After her return to Paris she appeared frequently in concerts. For many years she was the favorite coloratura of France and was also socially prominent. Although she has never won the fame of a Patti, Madame Nevada's voice made her the idol of Paris and well known in all the cities of Europe. Except in San Francisco her American tours

L. W. McNeil

were less successful than they should have been, but here her voice and her personality were justly appreciated.

Since her retirement Madame Nevada has lived in Paris, where her salon is a meeting place for singers and artists and where she has helped many young American singers.—By Eric Howard.

JOHN VINCENT MCNEIL, founder and head of the J. V. McNeil Company, Contractors, Inc., came to Los Angeles in 1886 and while his early activities represented largely the labors of himself and a few employees he eventually built up and perfected an organization that has contributed in a notable measure to the constructive building program of Los Angeles and vicinity.

A native of Canada he was born at Benacadie Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, May 4, 1858, son of Donald Edward and Catherine (McNeil) McNeil. His parents were natives of Canada and spent their lives on a farm in Nova Scotia. The clan McNeil had its original seat on the Isle of Barra in Scotland.

J. V. McNeil attended public schools in Nova Scotia, and graduated from an academy in 1878. In the meantime he had done work as clerk in a general merchandise store in his native village, attending school at the same time. After graduating from the academy he taught school at Castle Bay, Nova Scotia, a short distance from his birthplace. After two or three years as a teacher and a few years as proprietor of a general merchandise store at Benacadie, at the age of twenty-six, he started to learn the trade of carpenter and study the profession of architecture at Boston, Massachusetts. He spent about two and a half years in study and work in that city and in 1886 came to Los Angeles with a view to going into business for himself. After getting acquainted he took some small contracts for building work and about 1895 his business took on a more important scope. A three story building he erected about that time on Spring Street is still standing, also the three story Hellman Building on Broadway and Second streets which was erected in 1897. He erected a number of the fine old residences in Los Angeles, and he had the contract for the first concrete building in the city at Twelfth and San Julian streets, built in 1906.

Some of the more important buildings erected by this company in recent years include the following: The Union Bank Building, ten story, reinforced concrete at Eighth and Hill streets; the Farmers & Merchants Bank Building, ten story reinforced concrete at Long Beach; school and dormitory adjacent to the Sacret Heart Convent in Los Angeles; the Milton G. Cooper Dry Goods Company Building, eleven stories at Ninth and Los Angeles streets; the Sun Realty or Lincoln Building, twelve stories at 742 South Hill street; the First National Bank Building of Pomona; Security Trust & Savings Bank, Glendale branch; the Art Building for the Polytechnic High School at Los Angeles; the Merritt Building, seven stories at Eighth and Broadway; the Brack Shops Building, thirteen stories at 527 West Seventh Street; the California Building, ten stories at 253 South Broadway; the Knickerbocker Building, ten stories at 642 South Olive Street; Southern California Gas Building, at Eighth and Broadway; the Cohn & Goldwater Factory Building at Twelfth and San Julian streets; Security Trust & Savings Bank, Long Beach branch; twelve stories; the Kress Building, seven stories at Long Beach; and the south unit of Science Hall at the University of California. The firm erected the Santa Rita Hotel and several ware-

houses in Tucson, Arizona; the New Orpheum Theatre Building, Ninth and Broadway; the Board of Trade Building, Seventh and Main; the Roosevelt Building at Seventh and Flower; the El Capitan Theatre Building, Hollywood, and the Harris and Frank Building on Hill Street.

In 1924 the business was incorporated as the J. V. McNeil Company, Contractors, Incorporated, and on January 1, 1925, the company moved into its new office at 58-60 South Park Avenue. While J. V. McNeil is president of the company, he has not been active in its affairs since 1922, giving over the chief responsibilities to his sons. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus and is located in the Divine Savia Parish but usually attends worship at the Catholic Cathedral. His home is at 3577 Dayton Avenue which has been the residence of the family for twenty-one years.

Mr. McNeil married at Los Angeles, February 20, 1887, Miss Christina E. McDonald, a native of Colchester County, Nova Scotia, and reared and educated there. She came to Los Angeles in 1886, the same year as her husband. To their marriage were born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Rev. Donald Francis, born February 15, 1888; William A., born December 1, 1889; Margaret Ann, now deceased; Lawrence G., born July 9, 1893; Lillian Mary, born May 1, 1895; Katherine Rose, deceased; Andrew McKay, born April 26, 1898; Edward John born April 6 1901; Bruce Douglas deceased; Joseph A., born December 27, 1904; and Mary, born June 15, 1909. The two deceased daughters were sisters in the order of St. Dominic. Donald Francis is an ordained priest and is dean of the University of Dallas, Texas. William Alexander is secretary of the J. V. McNeil Company. Lawrence G. is vice president and manager, Andrew M. and Edward J. are estimators and engineers, and Joseph A. is also associated in the business. All the sons learned some of the building trades preparatory to their executive responsibilities in the business. The oldest living daughter, Lillian, is now Mrs. Irvin T. Formaneck of Los Angeles. Mary is a student in the Sacred Heart School. The children were all born in Southern California and are members of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

Joseph McKenna has had a long and distinguished career as a statesman and jurist; many years of his life were spent in California, and in this state he held many public offices. Born in Philadelphia August 10, 1843, he came to California with his parents at the age of twelve. His father settled in Benicia, and Joseph McKenna was educated there in the public schools and at the Collegiate Institute, where he began his study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and in the following year was elected district attorney of Solano County, an office he held for two terms.

In 1875 and 1876 he served in the lower house of the California Legislature, and during his first term made a notable speech advocating the state board of railroad commissioners. Later he was elected to Congress and served four terms as a representative of California. In 1893 he resigned from Congress to accept an appointment by President Harrison as United States circuit judge in California.

In Congress he had served with William McKinley, and when McKinley was elected President Joseph McKenna was publicly slated for the position of secretary of the interior in his cabinet. The California news-

papers praised him both as a judge and as a congressman, and it was generally felt that he would become secretary of the interior. McKinley sent for him and said, "Well, judge, they have been pretty busy with your name lately for a cabinet post."

Judge McKenna replied: "Yes, but I don't believe you realize what you are doing. I am a Roman Catholic, and the Protestants will never permit a Catholic to have charge of the Indian missions."

McKinley, without betraying his surprise, said: "The place I want you for has nothing to do with Indian missions. I want you for attorney general." Judge McKenna accepted the appointment and resigned from the bench. Later McKinley laughingly said, "I don't believe the judge suspected that I switched him! We were in Congress together several years, and it never occurred to me that he was a Catholic."

In 1897, when Justice Field, another Californian, retired from the Supreme Court, President McKinley appointed Joseph McKenna associate justice as Field's successor. He took his seat January 26, 1898, and has since served on the Supreme Court bench.

Although he is nearly eighty years old, Justice McKenna is still an active figure in the life of the capital. As a legislator and a jurist he has served California and the nation brilliantly and well. His Supreme Court opinions are models of lucidity and justice, and he is, indeed, a worthy successor of the other great California jurist, Stephen J. Field, whose place he took.—By Eric Howard.

Helena Modjeska. Although by birth a daughter of Poland, Madame Modjeska was a true Californian in that her first great success occurred here and it was in this state that she chose to make her home.

The daughter of a well known musician, Helena Modjeska was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1844. She was a beautiful and talented girl, with a natural love of drama and the stage. As a child she read Shakespeare, in translation, and dreamed of the time when she might play Ophelia, Juliet and Lady Macbeth. When she was sixteen she married a theatrical manager, who bore an unpronounceable Polish name of which Modjeska is a modification. She became the leading actress of the theater in Cracow, and a few years later the star of the Imperial Theater in Warsaw.

Three years after the death of her first husband she married the Count Chlapowski. Political troubles and her husband's ill health resulted in their coming to California in 1876. With a number of Polish idealists, including the novelist Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," they founded a colony in Southern California. This did not succeed, and Madame Modjeska decided to return to the stage.

After only a few months' study of English and countless difficulties in winning the interest of managers, she made her debut in San Francisco in 1877, under the management of John McCullough. She was an instantaneous and surprising success, both in San Francisco and New York. From that time on she won great popularity. She possessed great tragic power, and played with all of the pathos, passion and intensity one associates with the Polish temperament. She was especially successful in the more emotional Shakesperean roles—Lady Macbeth, Ophelia and Cleopatra.

In 1880 she made her London debut in "Camille," and despite her own artistic preference for Shakespeare the public demanded her in the modern and inferior play. A few years later she played two seasons as a co-star with Edwin Booth, an association that resulted in some of the

best productions of classical plays that have ever been made. Madame Modjeska retired from the stage in 1905, when she was given a great benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Then she settled in a picturesque country place in Orange County, California, where she died in 1909.

During the last few years of her life she found time to write her autobiography. It is the story of a great soul whose passionate idealism controlled everything she did.

As an actress, as a mother—her son is one of our greatest bridge-builders—and as a friend of freedom in oppressed Poland, she was esteemed by such men as Paderewski, Dvorak, Sienkiewicz, Longfellow, Richard Watson Gilder and James Russell Lowell. During the long, disheartening months when she was trying to gain a place on the San Francisco stage, she used to cross the bay on the ferry boats and gaze down at the water, wondering if the struggle was worth while. We may be thankful that Madame Modjeska had the courage to fight for her rightful success and that San Francisco opened its heart to her as soon as she made her debut. Never, during her many years on the stage, did she compromise with her artistic conscience. Although she won the enmity of the theatrical trust by her devotion to classic drama, she also won the love of everyone who saw her.—By Eric Howard.

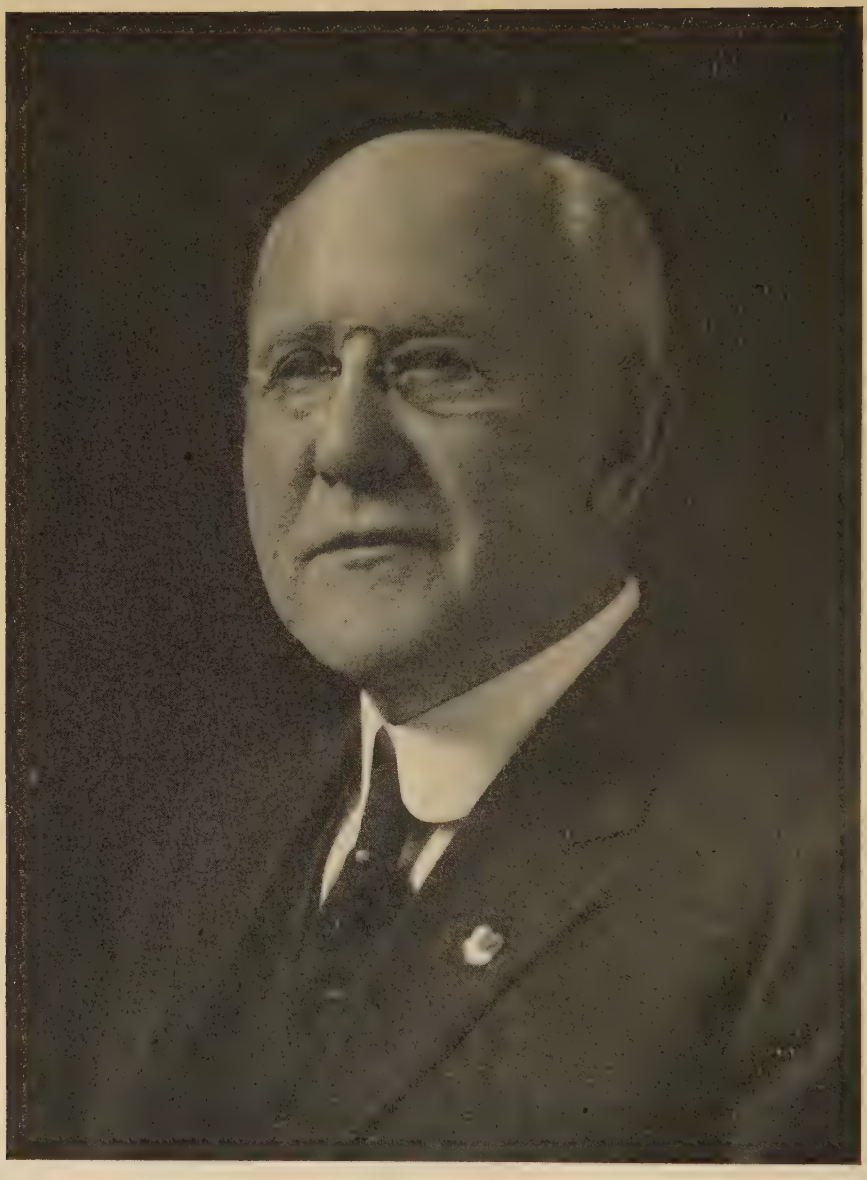
Eleanor Gates spent her girlhood on her father's stock ranch in Dakota. She had almost no companionship except that of her parents. There were no white families near the ranch and her only playmates were the Sioux Indian children of the neighboring reservation. Until she was nineteen she did not go to school, but studied only under her mother's direction. At nineteen, a true daughter of the Dakota prairie, she came to California to enter Stanford University.

After one year at Stanford she entered the University of California and completed her course there, graduating in 1901. During the same year she was married to Richard Walton Tully, the well known playwright and producer. While she was attending college Miss Gates was a reporter on the staffs of the San Francisco Call, the Examiner and the Chronicle, as well as on the Oakland Enquirer. At the University of California she held one of the eight scholarships for women founded by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

A year after leaving college she wrote her first book, "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," in which she incorporated all of her childhood experiences on the Dakota prairie ranch. The story was published serially in the Century Magazine and achieved an immediate success after its publication as a book. It is one of the best pictures we have of life on the lonely, endless prairies of the Middle West. In it there is Miss Gates' subtle understanding of children, which was later to flower in the best of her work, "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

Her second book, "The Plow Woman," also owes much to her life on the prairie and is an interesting, realistic novel. It was followed by "Good Night," in 1907, and a joyous comedy, "Cupid, the Cow Punch," in the same year. Then for some time Miss Gates devoted herself to writing short stories for the magazines. She became very successful as a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and other periodicals.

Born in Shakopee, Minnesota, September 26, 1875, the daughter of a rancher, it was perhaps only natural that she should be interested in the land and in stock. The Tully ranch in the Santa Clara Valley became



H. O. Rucker

one of the show places of California, and Miss Gates made her avocation the breeding of thoroughbred Arabian horses. Some of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of that fine breed came from the Rancho del Rosas.

"The Poor Little Rich Girl," which was brought out as both a play and a novel, appeared in 1913. It was not only one of the great popular successes of the American stage, but it was also a distinctive and delicately imaginative contribution to American drama. Artistically it is more subtle, and psychologically more true, that Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird." It is, indeed, one of the few great plays dealing with the fanciful, poetic imagination of children. If Eleanor Gates had never written anything else, "The Poor Little Rich Girl" would assure her of a high place among American dramatists.

"We Are Seven," a rollicking and clever farce, was also produced in 1913. In the following year, having been divorced from Richard Walton Tully, Miss Gates married Frederick Ferdinand Moore, another well known California writer. Stories resulting from their collaboration, as well as their individual work, frequently appear in the American magazines.

The versatility of Eleanor Gates, as well as her relatively few books, keeps her from the fame she truly deserves. One hopes that she may write more plays of the same rich imaginative poetry as "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

Hamline Presley Rucker, whose home was in California during the last years of his life, was highly esteemed in many sections of the United States. Most of his life was spent in Illinois. For a number of years he was connected with organizing work for the Loyal Order of Moose, and he died June 22, 1925, while attending a convention of the Moose at Baltimore.

He was born at Winchester, Illinois, February 19, 1848, son of Harris Ahmed and Sarah (Fletcher) Rucker. Through three generations in his ancestry there was the record of cousin marriages. His parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were cousins in relationship. His great-grandfather was Patrick Rucker, who amassed a great fortune in England. That fortune has been in litigation for three-quarters of a century, and in the meantime has accumulated to the excessive figure estimated at $200,000,000. The late Mr. Rucker was one of the heirs to that fortune, but he died before any of it was distributed.

He acquired his early education in the high school at Clinton, Illinois, and for a time taught in the grade schools of that town. Mr. Rucker became identified with the Loyal Order of Moose at its inception, and was one of the founders of the great Mooseheart Institution near the city of Chicago, his particular phase of activity being vocational home work. He continued active in behalf of the organization after moving to California in 1920.

The late late Colonel Rucker was appointed one of the committee for the organization of the world's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, receiving the appointment from President Cleveland. He was also a member of the special committee of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Colonel Rucker was regarded by his friends and associates as a man of wonderful character, always scattering smiles and sunshine, and his life of intense activity was largely expressed in service to others.

He married at Chicago, June 26, 1905, Miss Katherine Blake, of St. Johns, New Brunswick. Mrs. Rucker continues to reside at Oakland, where she carries on a business in investment securities. Her home is at 2100 Seventh Avenue. Colonel Rucker left one son by a former marriage, Dr. Colby Rucker, who is now an assistant to Dr. Rupert Blue, former surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Bayard Taylor. There was a time, not so many years ago, when the name of Bayard Taylor was a household word. For many years he was the prince of journalists, and his writings on the New York Tribune, then edited by Horace Greeley, won him a wide reputation.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1825, Taylor as a youth was apprenticed to a printer. At seventeen he published his first volume of verse. During his nineteenth and twentieth years he made a pedestrian tour through Europe, a novel feat in those days, and described his experiences in a delightful book, "Views Afoot; or Europe Seen With Knapsack and Staff." Then he became a member of the New York Tribune's staff and remained on that paper until his death, in 1878.

As the Tribune's special correspondent, he came to California in 1849. He spent five months among the gold diggers, getting first hand material for the most human and entertaining record we have of the days of gold. He who had seen the scenic wonders of Europe fell in love with California. He became acquainted with Fremont, Beale, Pio Pico and other important men of the time. His stories of California were first published in the New York Tribune, but were later collected in book form under the title of "The New El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire."

In that book are his descriptions of San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton and Monterey. Particularly interesting and amusing are the two chapters devoted to his impressions of San Francisco by night and by day. Bayard Taylor was a man of the world, with a taste for adventure, with wide open eyes and with a kindly sympathy for his fellows. His record of his travels is as lively and human today as when it was written.

He had no fear of the discomforts of roughing it. After a stay of some months in San Francisco he set out, alone and on foot, for Monterey. In 1849 such a trip was not one to appeal to an effete easterner. But Taylor enjoyed the trip, and his record of his encounters with Indians and Spaniards, the meals he received, the wine he drank, the amusing incidents of the trail, gave us a good picture of the man himself, as well as of the country through which he passed.

After leaving California he successively traveled in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria and India. In 1853 he went to China to join Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, which he reported for his paper. During the Civil war he was a diplomat in St. Petersburg and was influential in winning Russian sympathy for the North.

In 1878 he was appointed minister to Germany, and died there in the same year, leaving unfinished biographies of Goethe and Schiller. The fruit of his rich and adventurous life is varied. He wrote poetry, essays, travel books, romances and novels. In all of them there is grace, skill and the reflection of a lovable personality. He made the best translation of Goethe's "Faust." Had he not been so versatile he might have gained greater fame, but he was too busy living, too keenly interested in places and people and events, to bother about his ultimate reputation.

But "El Dorado" alone will endear his memory to all Californians so long as there is any record of the Golden State's beginnings.—By Eric Howard.

William Sharon. "Among the bravest, most intelligent and unwavering of those whose names and deed are woven in the warp and woof of Calilfornia history," wrote Bancroft, the historian, "the name of William Sharon is indelibly fixed—none more conspicuously, none more indispensably." Sharon was one of the great financial geniuses of San Francisco and the Comstock Lode, an associate of William C. Ralston and D. O. Mills in the enterprises that developed San Francisco into a great metropolis.

He was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821, when the state of Ohio was on the western verge of civilization and before a line of railroad had been built in the United States. He received a good education at a small Ohio college, paying his way through school by tilling a field his father let him use for that purpose, and later studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, who afterwards became secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet.

Because of ill health, Sharon was compelled to give up the law. So he engaged in merchandising on the Ohio River. Later he went to St. Louis, which had rapidly grown from a mere trading post to a city of 50,000, and there resumed the practice of law. When he was twenty-eight the news came of the discovery of gold in California. Sharon immediately closed out the business he was then engaged in, and with a few friends started West. He was slight of build, but of strong will. The long trek across the continent was for him a continual, heroic endurance of hardship.

On the journey he and his party camped in the shadow of Mount Davidson, where the Comstock Lode was later discovered and where Sharon was to be the important man of affairs. At last the party reached Placerville, their goal, and Sharon proceeded to Sacramento. Meanwhile Yerba Buena—San Francisco—had grown in three months from a hide and tallow trading post to a seaport of 20,000 inhabitants. Thousands of gold seekers were coming by way of Panama and Cape Horn. Sharon saw the future greatness of the city and decided to be a trader. He realized that California would become not only a great mining state, but also important agriculturally; he invested his profits as a merchant in real estate.

As a realty operator in San Francisco he made a fair fortune. Among other ventures, he erected the first building on North Beach, where it was supposed shipping would be concentrated. He also became prominent in city life, served as a member of the city council, and became associated with Mills and Ralston in the Bank of California.

Soon after the discovery of the Comstock Lode, Sharon lost nearly all his money in speculation. Ironically enough, he lost it in the Comstock—where he was later to win many millions. After the Bank of California became interested in the Comstock properties, it was found necessary to establish a branch bank in Virginia City. Ralston chose Sharon for manager, a position that gave him great opportunities for financial power. Sharon was fond of the good old game of draw poker, and once some busybody reported this fact to Ralston. "Tell me," said the latter, "does he win or lose?" The other man replied: "He always wins!" "Good!" exclaimed Ralston. "He's just the man I want." Ralston realized the close relationship between draw poker and high finance.

Ralston relied upon Sharon and trusted him implicitly, even willing him all his property when he foresaw the failure of the Bank of California. Sharon took a leading part in the reorganization of the bank after Ralston's death.

From 1875 until 1881, William Sharon was United States senator from Nevada. During the last years of his life he was the defendant in a sensational law suit brought against him by a woman who claimed to be his wife; she had a marriage contract written by herself which she claimed Sharon had signed. After a long, hard fight the case was finally decided in favor of Sharon and his heirs. Bancroft believes that the unpleasant notoriety was a direct cause of Sharon's death.

He died on November 13, 1885, making many bequests to charities in California and Nevada. Among other things he provided a fund from which the buildings in the children's playground in Golden Gate Park were erected. He was one of the picturesque and romantic figures in the financial development of the West, the founder of a great fortune and of a family long prominent in the commercial and social life of America. —By Eric Howard.

Kit Carson's name stands for all the romance, bravery and adventure of the Old West. Even during his lifetime he had become an almost mythical, half-legendary creature. He was the hero of so many fictitious romances that many readers thought he was a fictitious person. Throughout the country he was regarded as the ideal type of frontiersman, resourceful in danger, adept with rifle and skilled even beyond the Indians in woodcraft and knowledge of the ways of wild animals. He is one of those ever young heroes, whose deeds will always stir the heart of youth.

Born in Kentucky in 1809, he lived for a time in Missouri. But at nineteen his real life began, when he accompanied a party of hunters to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Afterwards he devoted himself to hunting and trapping, and soon became one of the most skillful woodsmen in the West.

As early as 1829 he accompanied an expedition to California and to the Rocky Mountains, serving as a guide. Later he was with Fremont in his three famous expeditions to California and Oregon. Fremont trusted him to the utmost and depended upon his services. "With me Carson and truth mean the same thing," said Fremont.

He was the hero of almost unbelievable adventures. In 1853, with only a few Mexican herders, he drove 6,500 sheep from Mexico to California. On another occasion, unaided, he took fifty wild horses from his ranch to Fort Laramie, a distance of 500 miles, over almost unknown trails. He was among the first white men to cross the continental divide and reach the Pacific Ocean. With Lieutenant Beale, he crawled all night long through the Mexican lines, at the risk of his life, in order to save his surrounded comrades.

As a dispatch bearer he traveled from California to Washington, covering 4,000 miles on horseback in about four months. During the Civil war he served with great energy in New Mexico, Colorado and Texas, especially against the Texan Confederates, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier general. In 1854 he had been made Indian agent for the Utahs and Apaches at Taos, New Mexico. He had a remarkable influence over the Indians, understanding them as well as they understood themselves, and on more than one occasion he prevented serious trouble.

W S Rheem

In person Kit Carson was a medium sized, mild mannered man, usually dressed in the practical and romantic buckskin of a frontiersman. He was known as a mighty hunter, a man of exceptional courage and cool nerve. Up to the time of his death in 1868, he was alert and active, interested in the welfare of the Indians and the development of the West he loved so well.

During the last few years of his life, he dictated his reminiscences to Captain Peters of the United States Army, who later arranged this material as the authoritative biography of Kit Carson. Chapters of the book read like romance, and from its pages one gets an intimate view of the adventures that have passed and of the mild mannered hero who moves through them.—By Eric Howard.

William Sponsler Rheem. One of the prominent officials in the oil industry in California for many years was the late William S. Rheem. Mr. Rheem deserves special distinction for the constructive activities he set in motion around San Francisco Bay, particularly at Point Richmond. Practically all the developments now in evidence there followed the business and industrial activities which were started with him as superintendent.

Mr. Rheem's earliest associations were with the great petroleum oil district of western Pennsylvania. He was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 14, 1862, but his parents, W. C. and Anna C. (Burkholder) Rheem, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father became an attorney, and after graduating from law school moved to Minneapolis, where he practiced law only a year. For a year or so he was on the frontier of the northwest in the territory of Montana, where he combined law, mining and politics, and was elected a member of the Legislature. Then, in 1865, he returned to Pennsylvania and became interested in the first developments of the petroleum fields in the western part of the state. He located at Franklin, where he practiced law and speculated in oil. He died in 1903, at the age of seventy.

His third child was the late William S. Rheem of California. This son was educated in public schools at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was little more than a boy when he acquired his working experiences in the oil fields. In 1885 he engaged in the refinery business with an independent concern. In 1887 he began his long service for the Standard Oil Company as an inspector. In 1890 he was made foreman of construction during the erection of the refinery at Whiting, Indiana, this becoming the largest oil refinery in the world. He remained a superintendent there for eleven years, and was actively identified with municipal affairs at Whiting, an industrial city that grew up around the nucleus of the oil refinery. He served as first mayor and was a member of the school board at Whiting.

From Whiting, Mr. Rheem came to California in 1901 as superintendent of the Pacific Coast Oil Company, taking charge of the small refinery at Alameda. In December, 1901, he started the erection of the large plant at Richmond which became the terminal of the pipe line leading up from Bakersfield, nearly three hundred miles away. Under his supervision were erected the oil storage plant, the wharf and the first electric railroad in Contra Costa County. He remained as general superintendent at Point Richmond for the Standard Oil Company of California until 1906, and was then promoted to general manager, with offices in San Francisco. In 1909 he was elected vice president and finally became

president of the Standard Oil Company of California, the position he held until his death on April 6, 1919.

Mr. Rheem was a republican, was a member of the Elks Lodge, the Athenaeum Club of Oakland, and was one of the founders and president of the Sequoia Club.

Mr. Rheem married at Franklin, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1890, Miss Helena Stratton, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rheem is a member of the Ebell Club, Sequoia Country Club and Claremont Country Club. She still keeps her home at Oakland. There were four sons: William K. Rheem, of 478 Thirtieth Street, Oakland; Harry, who died in November, 1908; Donald; and Richard, who is married and has a son, William Sponslor, Jr.

William A. Brady. In the '80c Central Pacific trains carried neither sleeping cars nor diners but they did carry the liveliest and most amusing set of young comedians to be found off the vaudeville stage. These boys were the train butchers, who sold everything from blankets to stick candy and who supplemented salesmanship with entertainment. One of them was William A. Brady, today one of the most important managers in the American theater.

William A. Brady was born in San Francisco, June 19, 1863. His parents moved to New York City when he was a child, and before he was fifteen William had exhausted Manhattan. He sold papers, he worked as a steward at the Press Club, and he managed a circuit of messenger boys in those days of no telephones. Then he decided to go West. His funds gave out at Omaha, where he almost starved until he got a job as train butcher—an opportunity for developing his histrionic talent. His songs and dances increased his earnings as a merchant and he became, in a short time, a headliner in Central Pacific vaudeville. Sometimes he would try out his act on the sidewalks of San Francisco, in competition with young David Warfield.

As a result of his success on the Omaha-San Francisco run he was assigned to the Sacramento-San Francisco express. But he wasn't satisfied with his profession. He felt the lure of the theater. Meeting Bartley Campbell, a playwright he had known while he was a steward in New York, when Campbell was recruiting actors for a San Francisco production of "The White Slave," Brady informed the playwright that he was an actor. Somebody who knew him as a train butcher exploded his pretense, but nevertheless he got a job as call boy. Then, luckily for Brady, one of the leading players fell ill, and Brady took the part. That was in 1882.

Not long afterwards he managed a tour of Campbell's company and played in many California towns. In Sacramento he fell in with Joseph R. Grimser, a well known leading man who later became his partner. With Grimser he organized a repertory company that produced such plays as "The Count of Monte Cristo," "Under the Gas Light," "The Streets of New York," and even "Hamlet," up and down the Coast. Once the company went as far east as Chicago, with a production of "Faust" that contained a startling version of the "devil scene." Brady was actor, manager, stage director, property man and scene shifter with the company. Although the play failed in Chicago, he brought it to San Francisco and produced it with great success with Henry Miller as the star.

Then, one afternoon in Reno, he dramatized Rider Haggard's "She," a sensation of the day. He promptly organized a company and invaded the East with the play. In Milwaukee he had a dramatic clash with the advance man for Charles Frohman's production of the same story. Brady put his play on before the other and won notoriety by his defeat of Frohman. Since then he has produced some of the greatest successes in the American theater, notably "Way Down East," from which he and Joseph Grimser made a profit of over $1,000,000; "The Two Orphans," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Trilby," Frank Norris' "The Pit," "The Man of the Hour" and "Bunty Pulls the Strings." He has managed such stars as Grace George, who is Mrs. Brady in private life; Alice Brady, his daughter; Wilton Lackaye, R. B. Mantel, Holbrook Blinn and Henry E. Dixey.

Besides, he is the man who guided James J. Corbett, then an unknown San Francisco boxer, and later Jim Jeffries to the world's heavyweight championship.

In 1917 Brady was appointed by President Wilson chairman of a committee to organize the motion picture industry to cooperate with the committee on public information. As a result of his work motion pictures were effectively utilized in the most widespread propaganda ever undertaken.

Brady loves a fight, never hesitates to express his opinions with utter frankness, frequently indulges in lawsuits and prefers the title of "showman" to that of "theatrical producer." He, perhaps, is the most picturesque manager in the theatrical business. He applies the same sure instinctive knowledge of entertainment to the production of plays that made him the most successful train butcher on the Central Pacific in the days when a train butcher had to be good.—By Eric Howard.

Col. J. P. Irish. In the public affairs of the state and the nation there are few men so picturesque, so distinctive, so forceful as Col. John Powell Irish. A powerful speaker, a trenchant writer, he is also a fearless defender of unpopular causes and a man of unusual personality. His leonine white head, his eccentric habit of never wearing a necktie, and his personal magnetism make him stand out in any gathering.

Colonel Irish was born in Iowa City, Iowa, January 1, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and became a school teacher. He began his distinguished journalistic career in 1864 on the staff of the Iowa State Press. At twenty-five was elected to the state Legislature and served for four years, becoming a leader in the Democratic party. Defeated as a candidate for governor of Iowa, after a great campaign, he moved to California and joined the editorial staff of the Oakland Times. From 1882 until 1891 he was editor of Alta California, and under his direction that paper became a power in politics. His editorials were widely quoted, and he became known throughout the country as one of the West's great journalists.

In 1894 he was appointed naval officer of customs for the port of San Francisco. He took a leading part in the monetary conference in 1897, and served as a member of the executive committee which framed the gold standard and other financial legislation For many years he was an active leader of the Democratic party in California and was prominent nationally as a writer and orator. In 1890 he was a candidate for Congress against Joseph McKenna, now an associate justice of the

United States Supreme Court. Although he was defeated, his campaign was a brilliant record of great political addresses.

For over twenty-five years he has served as president of the California Blind Home Directory. He has made an intensive study of means for making blind adults self-supporting, and his work in this field has contributed many practical improvements to the education of the blind.

In Colonel Irish the Japanese legally domiciled in the United States have their most fearless and forceful advocate. Despite the unpopularity of the cause, he has defended our Japanese residents in countless public addresses and magazine articles. He organized the American Committee of Justice to resist their persecution, and at every opportunity he has risen to stem the tide of prejudice directed against them. By his fearless insistence upon justice in the face of popular prejudice he has distinguished himself as a writer, an orator and a man.

For many years Colonel Irish has made his home in Oakland. He is a familiar, picturesque figure on the streets of Oakland and San Francisco. He has been identified with the most important political movements in California since 1889, and he is nationally known as an orator and writer. Though the causes of which he is a leading advocate are often unpopular, he never fails to win the respect and the friendship of his opponents. And few men on the other side of a public question dare debate with him. The more unpopular his cause, the more brilliant and forceful is his advocacy. His name is not Irish for nothing.—By Eric Howard.

Leland Stanford. Practical man of affairs, railroad builder, governor of California and United States senator, friend of Abraham Lincoln and loyal supporter of the Union during the Civil war, patron of science and education—such a man was Leland Stanford. His practical vision and his enormous energy bore fruit in many activities.

Stanford was born in New York in 1824, but in 1849 he moved to Wisconsin and practiced law for a time. But the vast empire of the West called to him, as it did to so many others, and in 1852 he came to California and settled in Placer County, where he engaged in business. His commercial beginning was small and unimportant, but even then he dreamed of the great things he was later to accomplish. Seeking a broader field, he came to San Francisco and established a larger business. It expanded and developed until he became an important man of affairs.

He was among the very first to realize the West's great need of a transcontinental railroad. He became associated with Collis P. Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker and naturally took the leadership in their efforts to win support for the great project. In 1861 Leland Stanford was elected governor of California, and in the same year he became president of the Central Pacific Railroad.

It was Stanford who journeyed to Washington and won the support of Congress, which passed the bill granting government aid to the railroad, without which it would never have been built. It was Stanford, too, who assumed the responsibility and supervision of that part of the road crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains. As a result of his work 530 miles of mountain railroad, through a country that offered obstacles at every mile, were constructed in 293 days, an achievement unequaled in the annals of railway building.

Tremendous obstacles confronted the builders of the road. Personal enemies of the builders attempted to win away their financial support,

Wm. T. Aggeler.

popular sentiment was aroused against the project, and the difficulties of construction can not be overestimated. Stanford's energy and executive ability carried it to a successful completion in 1869 and linked the East and West for all time. The railway itself is a monument to his courage, breadth of vision and high resolve.

In 1884 Leland Stanford, Jr., upon whom his father had set his hopes, died. As a memorial to the boy, Stanford provided a rich endowment for the university that bears his son's name. The first endowment was made in 1885, and then increased from time to time until Stanford's death in 1893. Mrs. Stanford added to it, and at her death bequeathed the residue of the great Stanford estate to the university. The endowment thus reached the total of almost $25,000,000.

As a courageous empire builder, as a statesman and friend of science, and, above all, as a prodigal patron of higher education, the name of Leland Stanford, a true Californian, is known throughout the world.

William T. Aggeler. A native son, and one of the older residents of Los Angeles, William T. Aggeler, one of the able attorneys practicing at the bar of this city, is a credit to his profession and the Golden State. He is proud of the fact that he springs from pioneer stock, and that his parents are enrolled in the roster of those who, braving all the hardships of frontier life, came to the west during the formative period and helped in the development of California. He was born at Downieville, Sierra County, California, August 7, 1866, a son of John J. and Mary A. (Rinderer) Aggeler.

John J. Aggeler was born in Canton Saint Gauls, Switzerland, where he was reared, but when he was twenty-two years old he came to the United States and located at Highland, Illinois. There he lived from 1844 until February, 1850, when, stirred by the account of the discovery of gold in California, he joined a caravan composed of four companies of "covered wagons" drawn by oxen for the long and dangerous trip overland. Less fortunate than some, he and his associates had their oxen stolen by the Indians at what is now Butte, Montana, and were forced to complete their journey on foot. They arrived weary but courageous at Fort Sutter, Sacramento, California, in October of that same year. Until 1853 he worked in the mines adjacent to that city, and then returned across the plains to Highland, where he had left his bride, a girl from the same Canton as he. With her he made the trip back to California, but spared her the dangers of the overland journey by taking her to New York City and thence by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. Even that was a trip that would dismay the most hardened traveler of today, but the young couple survived its hardships, and upon their arrival in California went to Yuba, Sierra County, where they continued to reside until 1870. From there they went to Humboldt County, and there he died in September, 1874, aged fifty-two years. She survived him many years, living to be ninety years of age, and passing away June 13, 1919. Their children were as follows: Caroline, Mary and John, all of whom are deceased; Joseph, who is a resident of Stockton, California; Louis, who is a resident of Arcata, California; Edward, who is a resident of Los Angeles; Emily, who is deceased; William T., whose name heads this review; Severinus, who is a resident of San Francisco; Alexander, who is a resident of Oakland, California; and Ida, who is a resident of Metropolitan, California, the widow of Louis Kraushopf.

William T. Aggeler attended the public schools of Humboldt County, California, and the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the latter in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From July, 1893, until January, 1894, he practiced his profession at Eureka, California, from whence he went to San Jose, California, and there was engaged in a general practice until September, 1912, when he located permanently at Los Angeles. It was not long before he made his personality felt, and February 2, 1914, he was appointed chief deputy public defender, and March 7, 1921, he was appointed head of the office of public defender, a position he continues to fill with great credit and distinction. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. While a resident of Humboldt County he served for two terms as a member of the Board of Education, and this was prior to his going to college. He is a member of the Newman Club. St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church holds his membership, and he belongs to Junipero Serra Council, No. 2404, K. of C., and Romona Parlor No. 109, Native Sons of the Golden West.

On September 14, 1897, Mr. Aggeler married Miss Margaret A. Ford, a daughter of James Ford, of San Francisco, California. She was educated at Notre Dame Convent, San Jose, California. Mr. and Mrs. Aggeler have five children: Adele, who is the wife of Michael J. Donohoe, of Los Angeles; Leo, who is a deputy district attorney and a resident of Los Angeles; Claire, the wife of Albert J. Helfrich; William F., who is a graduate of California Tech. and an engineer with the P. G. & E. in San Francisco; and Mervyn, who is attending Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Johann F. Eschscholtz. A poppy by any other name might bloom as golden, but the California poppy that enriches our hills will always be known, scientifically, as Eschscholtzia Californica. The man after whom it is named, Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz, is an interesting and adventurous personality.

Born in Dorpat, Russia, in 1793, Eschscholtz in his youth became acquainted with many of the professors of the University of Dorpat. Otto von Kotzebue, the Russian explorer, was his very good friend. When he was twenty-one Eschscholtz made a tour of the world with Von Kotzebue, collecting a great number of zoological specimens and making important scientific investigations, especially in the field of deep-sea life. He returned to the town of his birth in 1819 and was appointed professor of anatomy in the university.

In 1823 he again accompanied Von Kotzebue on a tour of the world. Twenty-seven ardent and adventurous scientists set out in a small brig to find a passage across the Arctic Ocean and to explore the lesser known parts of Oceania. They discovered many islands in the Pacific during their three year trip and investigated the flora and fauna of every land they touched.

During this second journey the party sailed down the Pacific Coast from the Arctic Ocean to San Francisco Bay. Kotzebue Sound, in Alaska, is named after the leader of the expedition, and Eschscholtz Bay, an inlet of the sound, commemorates Eschscholtz's name as an explorer. The party stopped for several months in San Francisco Bay, studying the country roundabout, and proceeding up the Sacramento River as far as the present site of the state capital. Both Von Kotzebue and Esch-

scholtz wrote reports upon the region which are prophetic in their anticipation of the later developments of the country.

Eschscholtz left the party for some time in order to remain at the early Russian settlement at Ross, where he studied the trees and the flowers and assisted the settlers in their agricultural experiments. As a patriotic Russian, far-sighted enough to see the possibilities of the new world, even before gold had been discovered, he wanted Russia to acquire California. It was during his sojourn at Ross that his friend and fellow scientist, Von Chamisso, named the species Eschscholtzia in his honor.

Von Kotzebue's book, "A New Voyage Around the World," which contains a long appendix by Eschscholtz, is a fascinating record of adventure and scientific research. It is available in a very good English translation, and the chapters relating to California give excellent pictures of the bay and river districts as they were at that time.

Returned to Russia with an enormous zoological collection, Eschscholtz resumed his professorship at the University of Dorpat, and remained there until his death in 1831. To Californians his name and his work are important because they helped direct the attention of Europe to the new country, and also because they laid the foundation for further scientific investigations along our coast.—By Eric Howard.

"Sibyl Sanderson! I can not remember that artiste without feeling deep emotion, cut down as she was in her full beauty, in the glorious bloom of her talent, by pitiless Death." Thus Massenet, the famous composer of "Manon," "Thais" and many other operas, wrote of the California prima donna in his "Recollections."

Sibyl Sanderson, the oldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Sanderson of the California Supreme Court, was born in Sacramento in 1865. She was educated in the schools of Sacramento, and in her girlhood manifested unusual vocal talent. In 1884 she went with her mother to Europe and spent a year in study at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1885 she returned to Sacramento, gave a few concerts there and in San Francisco, and then again went to Paris to study with Massenet, who predicted a brilliant future for her.

She made her debut as Manon in the opera of that name, in Amsterdam, in 1888. Massenet was so pleased with her rendition of the role that he wrote "Esclarmonde" for her. The opera was produced in Paris and during the first year Sibyl Sanderson sang it 100 times to crowded houses. She was idolized in Paris, and was considered one of the greatest singers of the time. Perhaps no other singer ever has succeeded so well in Massenet's operas. In 1890 she sang his "Mignon" in Brussels, and in the following year scored a success in London.

She made her first American appearance after her European success in 1895. Her tour was successful, although she was none too well received on the Pacific Coast, and she sang the leading soprano roles in English, French and Italian operas at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Her failure to arouse enthusiasm among her own people in the West was a cruel blow to her hopes, and one from which she never altogether recovered. Her failure was not due to herself, but rather to America's inability to appreciate a delicate, pure voice of the kind she possessed. In France, because of the difference in taste, she was considered truly great.

In 1897, following her return to Europe, Sibyl Sanderson was married to Antonio Terry, a millionaire Cuban planter. Although she con-

tinued her work in Paris and became one of the leaders of the musical colony, the close friend of Mary Garden and other American singers, her American experiences depressed her and gave her a sense of futility. The disappointment weighed heavily upon her sensitive spirit and she never again sang so well as at the glorious beginning of her career.

As Manon, Thais, Mignon, Esclarmonde—in all the leading roles in Massenet's operas—she was incomparable. The composer's autobiographical "Recollections" contain many tributes to her charm, her beauty and her voice.

Her death, which occurred May 17, 1903, shocked the world, for it came unexpectedly and before she had won the recognition that her artistry deserved.—By Eric Howard.

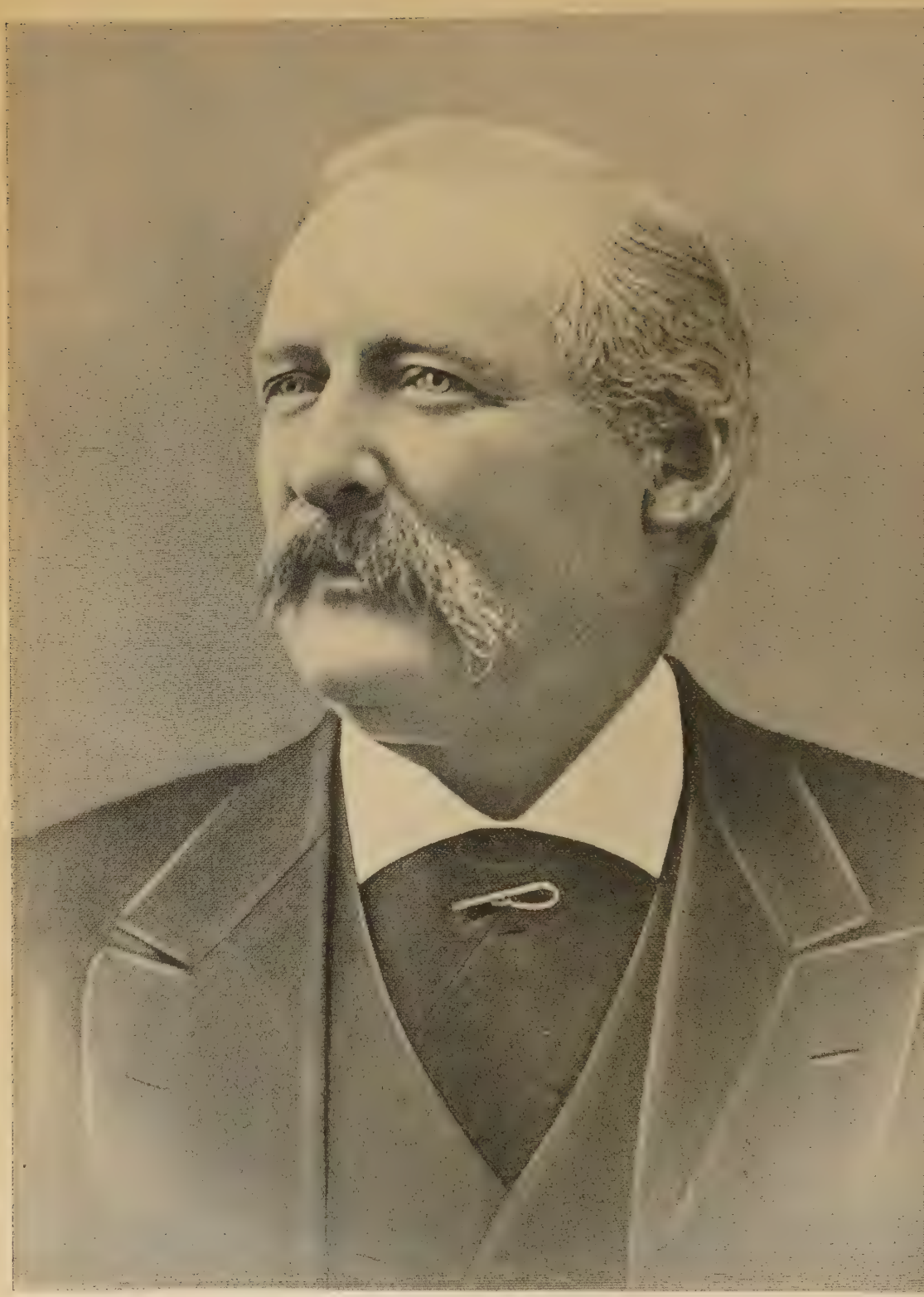
Dr. W. Wilkinson. Over sixty years ago—in April, 1860, to be exact—a number of San Francisco philanthropists raised sufficient money to establish a school for the deaf and the blind, which was opened in a small building in Tehama Street. The State Legislature granted the school $10,000 for the erection of a building and provided for the maintenance of pupils whose parents could not pay for their support. In 1866 the Legislature passed a bill reorganizing the school and providing for the erection of new buildings upon a site within fifty miles of San Francisco. The present Berkeley location for the California School for the Deaf and the Blind was then chosen.

The man responsible for making the institution one of the best in the world was Dr. Warring Wilkinson, who became its principal in December, 1865, and continued in that office until 1909. Doctor Wilkinson was born in Charlton, New York, May 25, 1834. He studied at Union College and at Gallaudet College, Washington, and then became a teacher in the New York Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, where he worked for eight years. In that time he won wide recognition for his innovations in what was then a new branch of education.

After he came to California he took a leading part in the educational development of the state. Not only did he build up the school of which he was the principal, but he also contributed many valuable ideas to the planning and development of the University of California. He became widely known throughout the state as a speaker on education, and he was a member of many important educational bodies.

In his own special field—the education of children who are deprived of certain important faculties in the arts and crafts in which they can compete with those who can see and hear—Doctor Wilkinson had a few superiors in the United States. By his personal efforts largely he built up the California School for the Deaf and Blind into one of the best specialized educational institutions in the world. In 1890 he was honored with the presidency of the national convention of instructors of the deaf, and in 1907 he was the United States delegate to the international conference of teachers of the deaf, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Through his wide travels he was familiar with educational work in all parts of the United States and Europe. He not only brought all practical teaching methods into his own school, but he also contributed many new ideas to that branch of pedagogy. He was the author of many articles on education for reviews and magazines, and he exerted an inspiring influence upon his pupils.



Hon. Wetherbee

He was responsible for the early training of Douglas Tilden, the sculptor, in whom he recognized a genius for modeling despite the boy's handicap of deafness. He educated many other men and women who, without his guidance and influence, could not have learned to express their talent or to use their faculties.

From October, 1909, until his death, which occurred on April 7, 1918, Doctor Wilkinson was principal emeritus of the California School for the Deaf and Blind. For fifty-three years he was an important figure in the educational development of California, and during all those years he was a devoted servant of the unfortunate children whom he trained.—By Eric Howard.

Henry Wetherbee. Among California's Forty-niners Henry Wetherbee was distinguished by the courage, enterprise and breadth of mind and vision of the typical New England pioneer, and for over forty years remained one of the foremost citizens of the Pacific Coast. He has been described as a bold pioneer, staunch citizen, congenial host, witty companion, and was frequently known by the title "Prince of the Redwoods." He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 19, 1827, son of Jeremiah and Mercy (Holden) Wetherbee. His ancestors were soldiers in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. One of them was in the "Swamp Fight" against King Philip and the allied Indian tribes. His paternal grandfather, John Wetherbee, was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Wetherbee's mother was a daughter of Colonel Moses and Sarah (Perry) Holden, of Barre, Massachusetts, and on his mother's side Mr. Wetherbee was in the eighth generation in direct descent from Elder Brewster of the Mayflower, and in the seventh from Gov. Thomas Prence, governor of Plymouth Colony from 1634 to 1638 and again from 1657 to 1673.

Educated at the public schools of Cambridge and Boston, Henry Wetherbee at an early age was prepared to enter the Boston Latin School, but was rejected because he was one year too young. At that point he gave up his education to go into practical lines of business.

When he announced his intention of coming to California his father thought to dissuade him by the offer of a salary of $7,000, a very large sum for a young man of twenty-one. Just before leaving for the West his friends gave him a farewell banquet at the Pavilion Hotel, on Tremont street in Boston, and at the banquet presented him with a revolver and other weapons considered necessary parts of the equipment of a traveler to the far west. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Freeman Cobb. The revolver is happily cherished by Mrs. Henry Wetherbee. The inscription on the weapon is: "Presented to Henry Wetherbee by his friends at the Pavilion, Sept. 12th, 1849." Some fifty friends assembled and cheered him as the train pulled out. Traveling by way of the Isthmus, he arrived in San Francisco, in a town of tents and rude structures. It was his home for over forty years, and before his death it had become a city of nearly 300,000 population. So conspicuous was his part in the constructive activities of San Francisco that at his death the flags on the public buildings and on the ships in the harbor were hung at half mast. He spent only one day in the mines along the northern Sacramento, and then returning to San Francisco talked business opportunities. A ship had just arrived in the harbor with a cargo of potatoes. The captain failing to sell the cargo in bulk, gave Mr. Wetherbee the privilege of contracting for the cargo, though he had not a dollar in his

pocket at that time. He hired men to sell the potatoes from wheelbarrows about the city, and this, his first venture, netted him $6,000. Within the next five years he had made and lost two or three fortunes. He suffered largely by the great fire of that time. Setbacks and losses only renewed his New England energy to make a still stronger fight.

He was one of the active leaders in a party of thirty men who in the spring of 1850 formed a company, each contributing $500, with the intention of selecting a site for a city to rival San Francisco where ships from the Atlantic seaboard and from foreign ports could discharge. Part of the plan was to build a road into the valley of the northern Sacramento, giving easy access between the proposed port and the mines. At that time miners were burdened with high freight rates by way of Sacramento and Marysville, the freight on flour being a dollar a pound. The company chartered the schooner General Morgan, under Capt. John Brannon, and in March started north along the coast. The second day out they were becalmed and in two hours of fishing they covered the deck of the schooner with rock cod. When the wind came up they ran on as far as Eel river, at which point a whale boat under Capt. Brannon was sent on shore. A party of Indians gathered to meet them, these Indians never before having seen a white man. Capt. Brannon had military buttons on his coat and the Indians held him while they cut off the buttons, each chief getting one. From there they proceeded up to Humboldt Bay, and on its shores selected the site for their proposed town, which was named by Doctor Poett, one of the party, Eureka. Although the Indians were friendly at first, they soon notified the white men to leave, and a band of some three hundred gathered at the north end of the bay to enforce the demand. A party of twenty-nine men was sent out from the ship, each man armed with a good rifle, and when within two hundred yards of the shore they opened fire upon the Indians gathered for a war dance. The Indians, finding their arrows ineffective against the white men, after twelve of their number were killed retired into the woods. This was the first Indian hostility in Humboldt Bay. The party returning to Eureka constructed a fort, and subsequently another town was laid out at the south end of the bay, called Uniontown, now known as Arcata.

One of the first lumber wharves in San Francisco was built by Sam Brannan in 1852 at the corner of Stuart and Market streets and leased to Henry Wetherbee for three years at $300 per month. About this time Mr. Wetherbee entered into partnership with another "forty-niner," Mr. B. F. Pond of New York City, son of Dr. James Otis and Pluma (Merril) Pond. Dr. James Otis Pond was in early years surgeon at the historic Newgate Prison in Granby, Connecticut, and later in New York became one of the original founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, and held an office in that society until he resigned, due to advancing age. Mr. Wetherbee and Mr. Pond owned considerable shipping interests. They sent the brig Halcyon to Portland, Oregon, for a load of lumber. The Halcyon arrived in San Francisco just after the great fire at Sacramento and the cargo was sold at a large profit. Captain Pond while commanding the bark Julia Ann for the firm was shipwrecked October 3, 1855, on a voyage from Sidney to San Francisco, having a cargo of coal and fifty-six passengers. The shipwrecked party lived two months on a coral island. Finally a boat having been constructed out of some pieces of the ship, Captain Pond set out on the open sea and after four days of rowing an island was discovered which proved to be Bora Bora. Through the kindness of the British Consul a vessel, the Emma Parker, under

Ellen M. Wetherbee.

Captain Lathan, was secured to return to Scilly Island and rescue the passengers. Capt. Frank Pond returned to New York the following year and did not again visit California.

In 1856, to secure himself for money loaned to Alexander Macpherson, Mr. Wetherbee took a half interest in the latter's lumber business, thus forming a partnership which continued until Mr. Macpherson's death. Mr. Wetherbee acquired large tracts of timber land, becoming owner of 28,000 acres of redwood about the Albion River, 13,000 acres at the Noyo, 20,000 acres on Eel River, 5,000 at Russian Gulch and other large tracts on Ten-Mile River, Elk, Donahue and Pudding creeks and elsewhere in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. It was becaues of the extent of these holdings that Mr. Wetherbee was called the "Prince of the Redwoods." About three months before his death he disposed of most of his lumber interests and was planning to take a rest and to travel. At that time the Ukiah Republican Press said of him: "He carries with him the esteem of our people with whom he has been so long associated. Mr. Wetherbee has been the cause of more money flowing into this county during the past thirty-five years than any other one man."

Like all other men of his leadership and character, Mr. Wetherbee was a participant in the activities of the famous Vigilance Committee, which during 1856 restored the dignity of law and order to California. Until his death Mr. Wetherbee bore a scar on his right hand, marking his participation in the troubles of that period. When in 1857 he went east, on landing at New York a deputation of Californians, who understood the danger that threatened former members of the Vigilance Committee from outlaws who had been driven out of California and were then in New York, hustled him into a carriage and to his hotel in order to avoid any unpleasantness. While a guest at the house of his former partner, Capt. B. F. Pond, Mr. Wetherbee met Miss Ellen Merril, a cousin of Captain Pond. She was then a school girl. Before his return to San Francisco they became engaged. She went back to her books and he to his business for three years, at the end of which time he returned, and after their marriage they came out to California. Mrs. Wetherbee, who has been very prominent until the last few years in musical and dramatic art, has the same genial, sunny nature as her husband, and for many years she has presided over the beautiful summer home at Fruitvale with a generous hospitality that has made this house known over most continents. Vice-presidents, United States senators, foreign diplomats and ecclesiastics, officials of the army and navy, singers, actors, clergymen, editors, railroad people, railroad magnates, and people of all classes have been entertained there. Mrs. Wetherbee has been a leader in social, philanthropic and benevolent activities in the San Francisco district for many years.

The late Henry Wetherbee was of large and commanding stature, of genial and kindly disposition, had a sturdy, independence of character and a directness of speech that left no doubt as to his meaning. He had no use for shams, knew no apology for meanness or stinginess, and though he gave freely his charities were unostentatious. He did not even like to be thanked. One of his most marked characteristics was his ready wit. A distinguished literary man who was often a guest at his hospitable home said that Mr. Wetherbee could easily distance any professional wit he had ever seen. He had always been blessed with the best of health. On January 19, 1892, he had acted as an honorary pallbearer at the funeral of his old friend and pastor, Rev. A. L. Stone. During the serv-

ice he was obliged to sit where a stream of cold air from an open window fell on him. From this came a cold which developed into pneumonia, and after ten days his powerful constitution yielded to the trouble. He was only sixty-five years of age when he died.

James M. Hutchings was the writer who first published the discovery of Yosemite in a little Mariposa paper; and then founded a magazine for the purpose of further making known its glories and wrote book after book and delivered illustrated lectures all over the country, never wavering in his faithfulness to his first love until the day of his death. In 1880 he was made guardian of the valley. But the crowning effort of Hutchings' life was the well-known work, *The Heart of the Sierras.* Born in Towcester, nine miles from the center of England in 1824, he came to America when he was sixteen and in 1849 to California. He died in the later nineties and was buried in the Valley of the Yosemite.

Robert Field Stockton, for whom the City of Stockton and Stockton Street were named, will always be remembered for his part in winning California for the United States. Commodore Stockton was born in Princeton, New Jersey, August 20, 1795. At fifteen he entered the navy as a midshipman. During the War of 1812 he received honorable mention for gallantry in several battles and in 1814 he was made a lieutenant.

It was while he was first lieutenant on the Spitfire that he distinguished himself by boarding with a boat's crew an Algerian war vessel. When he was ordered to the coast of Africa, in 1821, he succeeded in making a treaty with the native chiefs by which he obtained for American colonization purposes the tract that now constitutes the Republic of Liberia. In addition he captured many slavers, and on his return to America he was successful in breaking up the nests of many West Indian pirates.

From 1826 to 1838 he was prominent politically in support of General Jackson, and a little later he was one of the first to advocate a steam navy. The Princeton, built according to his plans in 1844, was one of the first steamships in the American navy and it became a model for numerous other vessels.

Sent to the Pacific in October, 1845, to relieve Commodore Sloat, Stockton co-operated with General Fremont and in about six months established the authority of the United States over the whole of California. The difficulty that arose between Stockton and General Kearney over the supreme command in California would have hindered a lesser man than the Commodore. He, however, did not allow it to interfere with the speedy conquest of California and the formation of a provisional government with Fremont as governor.

Commodore Stockton returned to the East in 1847. He was highly honored for his service to the nation, and when he resigned from the navy in 1850 it was with a long and heroic record. In the following year he became United States senator from New Jersey. He advocated adequate coast defenses and he procured the passage of a law for the abolition of flogging in the navy. Up to that time flogging had been the usual form of punishment in the navies of the world. Commodore Stockton was personally responsible for putting an end to that form of barbarism.

The end of his long public career came on October 7, 1866, at Princeton. Supremely a man of action and executive ability, he had an important part in the greatest events of his time. As a naval officer he was a hero and a great commander. As a statesman he organized the first

Gladys N. Lent. Barndollar

American civil government in California, and as a senator he effected legislation that was of value and importance to the nation.

With Sloat, and Fremont, Commodore Stockton was a leader in the winning of California for the United States.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Gladys H. Lent-Barndollar. Both inspirational and practical has been the influence of this talented woman during the period of her residence in California, where she has been prominent in cultural affairs, especially along musical lines, and where also she has proved her exceptional business ability. She now conducts a large and well ordered direct-by-mail business in the city of Oakland, with headquarters on the seventh floor of the Tribune Tower Building, and her attractive home is maintained at 4620 Dolores Avenue.

Mrs. Lent-Barndollar, whose maiden name was Gladys O'Harra, was born in Oswego, New York, and is a representative of a family that was founded in America in the Colonial era, her maternal great-grandfather having been a patriot soldier and officer of the Continental Line in the war of the Revolution and her maternal grandfather having served as an officer in the Civil war. Ancestors of Mrs. Lent-Barndollar likewise became pioneers in Ohio at a time when that great state was still on the very frontier of civilization.

Mrs. Lent-Barndollar gained her early education largely in the public schools at Scriba, New York, and through self-application, broad travel and comprehensive reading and study she has since rounded out what is virtually a liberal education, besides having developed her musical talent and gained more than local reputation as a concert and church singer. She was left a widow within two years after her marriage to Benjamin F. Lent, of Syracuse, New York, and her circumstances were such that she then found it incumbent upon her to provide support not only for herself but also for her infant daughter. In preparation for this responsibility she completed a course in the Caton Business College in the city of Buffalo, New York, and after there being graduated with honors she was given a position in the offices of one of the leading law firms of that city. There she continued her effective services until she found it necessary to seek a change of location for the benefit of her health and that of her daughter. She proceeded to Colorado, and her ability as a stenographer and executive there gained for her the position of court reporter for the District Court in the southern part of the state.

In 1906 Mrs. Lent-Barndollar came to California, and in the Monadnock Building in the city of San Francisco she opened an office before the debris from the great earthquake and fire had been cleared away in that city. She later opened offices in Los Angeles also, and it was after she disposed of her business in each of these cities that she established her permanent residence in Oakland, where she has been exceptionally prosperous in her business activities and has also gained prominence in social, cultural, civic and business circles. In 1915, after meeting many business women at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and conferring with them concerning their varied activities, Mrs. Lent-Barndollar became impressed with the consistency of establishing in Oakland a business woman's club, and her efforts along this line led to the eventual forming of the Woman's Bureau of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. She became the first president of this bureau, which within a period of two years was merged into the Business and Professional Women's Club of Oakland, she having served two years as president of this club. Mrs.

Lent-Barndollar has been influential also in the organization of the Soroptimist Club of Alameda County, and was its vice-president one year and member of the Board of Directors two years. She has given two years of service as a director of the local Business and Professional Women's Club.

In 1924 she was the first woman to be elected a director of the Oakland Advertising Club, with which she became identified at the time of its organization. She has recently been re-elected to the board of the Advertising Club, and is also secretary-treasurer of this organization.

Her constructive activities have touched and benefited anmy other phases of civic and business service. Mrs. Lent-Barndollar is well known as a public speaker along both business and civic lines. Her marriage to Charles K. Barndollar occurred after she had established her home in Oakland.

In the World war period Mrs. Lent-Barndollar was a most earnest and effective worker in connection with the various mediums of patriotic service in Alameda County, and had charge of the church work of the Food Commission for this county.

She has traveled extensively, especially in concert work, and as a talented vocalist she has held also choir positions in several large churches in various cities in the United States.

In a reminiscent way Mrs. Lent-Barndollar recalls having listened in her childhood to the stories told by her maternal grandmother, especially those pertaining to the grandmother's having lived in a log cabin that stood on the site of the present city of Buffalo, New York, and the grandmother assisting her great-grandmother in throwing burning brands over the top of the surrounding stockade to keep the wolves away while the men of the little community were away on a hunting expedition.

Mrs. Lent-Barndollar recently traveled through Alaska, and is most enthusiastic as to its future. She pronounces Alaska to be the coming playground of the United States.

Under the title of "Oakland's Guardian Angel" have been written and published a series of most interesting articles, largely in the form of personal letters, and from this letter-tribute to Mrs. Barndollar the following extracts may consistently be perpetuated in this review, with minor pharaphrase: "You have especially proven to Oakland that nothing succeeds like success. By your wonderful spirit of progress, added to your keen judgment, you were able almost twenty years ago to realize, as many do today, that San Francisco must give way to Oakland. You crossed the Bay after a successful business career in San Francisco and laid in Oakland the cornerstone for your permanent home as well as your progressive business. You were the first woman handwriting expert to testify in the local Supreme Court. You gave birth to the Business and Professional Women's Club, which is the pride of Oakland. Later you were sent as a delegate to the convention of the federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in 1925 you were a delegate from your club to the convention held in Portland, Maine.

"Your personality, as well as your lovely voice, have won you many friends and given you classification among the first women of Oakland. Well can your name go down in history as that of one of Oakland's human engines of progress. I wish to congratulate you on your wonderful success."

J. Macdonough Foard, with Rollin M. Daggett, started the *Golden Era,* a weekly paper, in San Francisco in 1852. One of the chief attractions was a dramatic department, the first introduced by any paper in the State. Starr King was a contributor, John R. Ridge a half Cherokee and a gifted poet, wrote for its columns. Also Joseph T. Goodman and Charles Warren Stoddard, Mark Twain, and Stephen Massett. A compositor on the paper was Bret Harte, who began his literary work by writing sketches for the *Golden Era.* Foard was a descendant of Commodore Macdonough, celebrated for his signal victory on Lake Champlain. Born in Cecil County, Maryland, he came to California in 1849, via Cape Horn. Connected with type and printers' ink, he returned from many different business positions always to his first love. He passed away January 15th, 1892, aged sixty-three years.

Will Irwin. Shortly after the California brothers, Will and Wallace Irwin, left San Francisco and won success in New York City, James Montgomery Flagg said to them: "It's all quite simple, this brother act. They have cornered the market in poetry and prose. It's fortunate that they were not triplets or Walter Irwin would be doing all the illustrations for the magazines."

One might suppose from that that Will and Wallace are twins. But as a matter of fact, Will Irwin is some three years older than his more rotund and humorous brother. William Henry Irwin was born in Oneida, New York, September 14, 1873. When the brothers were quite young their father moved to Colorado and engaged in cattle raising.

Will Irwin graduated from Stanford University in 1899 and soon afterwards became associate editor of the San Francisco Wave. A year later he was promoted to the editorship of the Wave, and then he became, in succession, a reporter, a special writer, and Sunday editor of the Chronicle. During this time he wrote a group of stories with Charles K. Field, editor of Sunset, called "Stanford Stories." With Gelet Burgess he wrote "The Reign of Queen Isyl" and "The Picaroons." He also ventured into verse with a volume called "The Hamadryads."

In 1904 he went to New York, the mecca of all writing men, and was for two years a reporter on the New York Sun. Then he became managing editor of McClure's Magazine, succeeding Lincoln Steffens in that position, and was later a special writer on the staff of Collier's Weekly. Since 1908 he has been a general magazine writer. His versatility is as unusual as his brilliant talent as a reporter. He has written a number of novels, many short stories, and special articles on a wider range of subjects than almost any other magazine writer.

Two of Will Irwin's most interesting books, "The City That Was" and "Old Chinatown," deal in an enchanting way with San Francisco. As a reporter he knew every nook and corner of the old city, and he is enough of a poet to have succeeded admirably in describing "the city that was" as it was in all its old romance and charm.

His years of reporting for newspapers and magazines gave Will Irwin the training and experience that made him, when the war broke out, the best of correspondents. He saw clearly, he saw and felt deeply, and he reported what he saw with the trained reporter's clarity and perception of human values. In 1914 and 1915 he was a war correspondent for various American publications, and for the London Daily Mail. From 1916 to 1918 he acted as war correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post with the French, Italian, British and American armies. Published

in book form under the titles, "Men, Women and War," "The Latin at War" and "A Reporter at Armageddon," his articles supply more complete and a more human account of wartime Europe than those of any other correspondent.

In 1921, as a result of what he had seen, he wrote "The Next War," an important study and forecast of the impending future of the world. For his service as a truthful reporter he was decorated by the French government a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He also received the King Albert Medal and Belgian Medaille de la Reconnaissance for his service in Belgium.

Will Irwin has achieved eminence and fame as a writer. But more important than that, he has made in his articles about war and its aftermath an important contribution to our understanding of war—its causes and its effects—without which we can not do away with it.—By Eric Howard.

Sidney Edward Mezes, one of the most distinguished American college presidents, was born in Belmont, California, September 23, 1865, and was educated at St. Matthew's School, in San Mateo, and the University of California. There he came under the influence of that noble scholar and ethical philosopher, George Holmes Howison, who was his lifelong friend and who influenced his career as he influenced Josiah Royce and many other eminent educators.

After his graduation from the University of California in 1884, Sidney Mezes spent four years in business and then pursued his studies at Harvard, where he received his master's and his doctor's degree. He devoted his summers to postgraduate work in German universities. Upon his return to this country he taught for a year at Bryn Mawr, for a second at the University of Chicago, and then became adjunct professor of philosophy at the University of Texas, in 1894. He became successively associate professor, professor, dean and president of that university. Doctor Mezes was appointed president of the University of Texas in 1908.

His scholarship, as well as his long familiarity with the needs of the institution, fitted him for the post. He reorganized the administrative system and established two new lines of work: an extension department and a bureau of economic geology. It was his aim to make the university not only valuable to its enrolled students, but also of genuine, practical service to the people of the state at large. He was one of the pioneers of the extension work that is now so important a part of a university's activity.

In 1914, as the result of a year's search for the right man, Doctor Mezes was chosen as president of the College of the city of New York, a position he still holds. At a time when many college presidents conceive their duty in terms of large enrollments and practical education, Doctor Mezes has avoided extremes and has made sound scholarship and high ethical standards his educational aims. In the College of the City of New York, one of the most important colleges in America because of its heterogeneous student body, he has exerted the same influence that was Josiah Royce's contribution to Harvard and that of George Holmes Howison to the University of California.

With Joseph Le Conte, Josiah Royce and Professor Howison, Doctor Mezes wrote "The Conception of God," one of the most important books in its field. He is also the author of "Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory," which was published in 1901, and many articles in re-

Jessie L. Seal

views on education, ethics and philosophy. As a philosophical thinker, he is both original and judicial. In "Ethics" he discusses the subject in a new way by treating it from the standpoint of the social conscience, from the viewpoint of the scientist and the sociologist instead of the moralist.

Doctor Mezes has that happy faculty—so charming a part of Josiah Royce's teaching—of placing before his students typical, lifelike problems that seem to have no possible solution and then asking them "What is the ethical thing to be done in this case?" After his students have discussed the problem from every conceivable approach of philosophy and ethics, he unravels the knot with the logical clarity and the fine idealism that are his contributions to a workable system of ethics. Education of that kind—education that teaches how life is to be lived—is the work of Doctor Mezes. If his interests had not been diverted to the administrative side of college work he would have made even more important contributions to philosophy.

As an eminent college president he was a member of the American Peace Conference, and he contributed an important chapter to "What Really Happened in Paris."

Although he has reached his seventieth year Doctor Mezes is still an active educator. Other college presidents are better known, but Doctor Mezes has given his students more than most of them—he has given his students an understanding of the problems of life and an example of how to solve them. His name properly belongs with that of Royce, Howison, William James and Doctor Jordan as an educator whose inspiration is as vital as his scholarship is profound.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Jessie L. Seal is a California woman who has turned a hobby into a very profitable business. She is regarded as one of the supreme authorities on the culture of dahlias and owns and manages a dahlia nursery which produces and ships the dahlia tubers to practically every region where these flowers are cultivated and admired.

Mrs. Seal is a California woman, member of the well known Cobbledick family of San Francisco. Reference to other members of this family is made on other pages of this publication. A writer in Sunset, the Pacific Monthly, recently gave an account of Mrs. Seal's work as a California floriculturist. For a number of years she has been growing dahlias with remarkable success in the yard of her San Francisco home, though only her friends and neighbors appreciated the quality of her flowers. Largely by chance she exhibited some of her dahlias at the Panama Pacific Exposition, and that was the beginning of a demand for dahlia bulbs which she found it difficult to supply. She began growing bulbs at first on a small plot of land near her home, and since then she has developed a business requiring many acres and a complete organization of assistants in the growing, handling and marketing of her product. Her dahlia farm is situated in Napa County, California, where she also owns a beautiful home. Her dahlias have been awarded scores of prizes. She was one of the organizers and has been a prominent member of the Dahlia Society of California. Associated as a partner in the business, is Samuel Newsom, a son of one of California's famous architects.

Mrs. Seal, whose office is at 607 Third Avenue, San Francisco, is the widow of the late Alfred Blake Seal, who died August 13, 1913. Mr. Seal for many years was engaged in the tuna canning business at San Pedro, California. Mrs. Seal has two children. Her daughter, Isabel

Seal Stovel, for some years has been prominent in San Francisco musical circles. She is a talented violinist, and is a member of Pro Musica and other organizations, a San Francisco organization. Her son, Alfred Henry Seal, is associated with Libby-McNeil Company of San Francisco.

Ernest C. Peixotto. The Spanish ancestry, the temperament and the training of Ernest Peixotto fit him admirably for the work he has made his own—the interpretation of romantic parts of the world in pictures and in word painting. No other writer of travel books succeeds so well in conveying the picturesque and romantic aspects of a country.

Ernest Peixotto was born in San Francisco, October 15, 1869. His grandfather had been a noted physician in New York City; his father was a well known merchant in San Francisco, his brother, Edgar D. Peixotto, a prominent attorney here, and his sister, Jessica Peixotto, is professor of sociology at the University of California.

Ernest Peixotto began his art studies in the San Francisco School of Design, under Emil Carlsen, and in 1888 went to Paris to continue his studies at the Academie Julien, under Jules Lefebvre and Benjamin-Constant. His first exhibition, at the Paris Salon in 1890, was well received by the critics. He came back to San Francisco in 1891, and while in the United States he won honorable mention for a group of drawings exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. In 1883 he again went to Paris for further study, and two years later was awarded honorable mention for his study of a Dutch woman's head, "A Woman of Rijsoord," exhibited at the Salon.

Upon his return to San Francisco he painted portraits and had two successful exhibits. At the same time he contributed many beautiful illustrations to the Lark, edited by Gelett Burgess—that airy little publication that soared so happily into the lighter atmosphere of art and letters. Ernest Peixotto designed most of its covers and made many of its illustrations.

In 1897 he settled in New York and became well known as an illustrator for the leading magazines. He made the illustrations for many books, including Roosevelt's "Cromwell" and Edith Wharton's "Italian Backgrounds." As an illustrator his work is of a high rank; it possesses simplicity, directness, grace and perfection of detail. He is fond of architectural studies and has made many beautiful sketches of chateaux in the valley of the Loire and of French cathedrals.

In 1899 Peixotto again went to Europe to write articles for his own illustrations of picturesque, out-of-the-way places. "By Italian Seas," his first book, deals with the Mediterranean and contains eighty charming illustrations. It was followed by "Through the French Provinces," illustrated with sketches that convey the charm of provincial France.

In 1906 and 1907 he had two exhibits in New York of his paintings of old world subjects, and in 1909 he was made an associate of the National Academy. In that year, too, he came to California to prepare a series of articles and illustrations for Scribner's Magazine, which were later brought out in book form under the title of "Romantic California." No other book is quite so beautiful a record of the romantic charm that is California's lure.

Peixotto is also the author and illustrator of "Pacific Shores from Panama" and "Our Hispanic Southwest." In 1918 he went to France as an official artist, attached to the A. E. F., following the entire American campaign. He was a director of the painting studios at the A. E. F.

Art Training Center in Bellevue, France, in 1919; and for some years he has been director of the department of mural painting in the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, New York.

In 1921 he was honored by the French government by being decorated a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. By Californians he is honored for the way in which he has made known to the world the charm and beauty of his state.—By Eric Howard.

Wallace Irwin. The younger of the Irwin brothers, Wallace, was born in Oneida, New York, March 14, 1876. He was about four when his father moved to Colorado and became a rancher. There were no schools in the vicinity and until he was fifteen Wallace Irwin spent most of his time herding cattle. When at last he entered public school in Denver he found himself graded with younger children. He was so unhappy about it that he completed four years' work in one in order to overtake children of his own age.

At about this time his father failed in business and Will and Wallace Irwin worked their way through high school and Stanford University. Wallace paid his way chiefly by mowing lawns. He tells of how he wrote a sonnet and mailed it to the Overland Monthly in San Francisco, hoping that its acceptance would make it unnecessary for him to mow any more lawns. The sonnet was accepted promptly enough, but the only payment he received was a complimentary subscription to the magazine. Disgusted with literature he went back to mowing lawns.

In 1899 he left Palo Alto almost penniless with a wardrobe that could be tied up in a handkerchief, and started to walk to San Francisco—a gay young modern troubadour. He reached Burlingame by nightfall and slept in a haystack behind a millionaire's barn.

Soon after his arrival in San Francisco he began to sell verse to the News Letter at the munificent rate of five cents a line. His verses were so clever and spontaneous that he was then engaged by the Examiner to write versified introductions to local news—a feature that has been widely copied since. After working for some time on the Examiner he became editor of the News Letter and later of the Overland Monthly.

At about this time his very original and amusing book, "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," appeared. It leaped at once into great popularity, sold over 100,000 copies and established its author as an original and brilliant humorist. The late John Hay called it "a tour de force which shows the author can do anything he attempts." It was followed by "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Jr.," the cleverest of the many parodies on Omar. This book, too, went into many editions and further established the fame of Wallace Irwin.

He also wrote "Fairy Tales Up to Now," "The Nautical Lays of a Landsman," "At the Sign of the Dollar," "Chinatown Ballads" and "Random Rhymes and Odd Numbers." His work in verse recalls many models, especially Bret Harte and Kipling, but it also contains a distinctive and original note of satire. Many critics have called Wallace Irwin the successor of W. S. Gilbert, and certainly some of his political satire is of the high rank of Gilbert.

It was the excellent satiric note, as well as his knowledge of Japanese character and his ability to tell a story, that made Wallace Irwin's "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy" his greatest success. The first group of these stories were so faithful a delineation of Japanese character and grammatical perplexity that it was generally thought that

they were written by a Japanese. The first series appeared in Collier's; later they were published in Hearst's Magazine and in the Cosmopolitan and here syndicated in over forty newspapers. Hashimura Togo is an imperishable character in humorous literature and the stories were the greatest humorous success of the time.

Wallace Irwin has lived in New York City for many years. He is the author of many short stories and several novels. In nearly all of his work the scene and characters are Californian. Only a Californian could have created Hashimura Togo, and only Wallace Irwin could have made him so inimitably funny.—By Eric Howard.

Charles Mills Gayley. Every high school student knows Charles Mills Gayley as the man who made the ancient myths of Greece and Rome alive and interesting. In "Classic Myths," an adaptation of Bullfinch's Age of Fable, which was published in 1893, Professor Gayley retold the ancient stories in a fascinating and poetic style. That book has had a wider circulation than the most popular novels, and it has given thousands of boys and girls their first understanding of the dim, strangely beautiful, and poetic religion of the ancients.

Charles Mills Gayley was born in Shanghai, China, February 22, 1858. His father was a missionary and the son was educated in England, the United States and Germany. His interests have always been classical, and he began his teaching career as instructor in Latin at the University of Michigan in 1880. Until 1889 he was professor of Latin and English at that university; since then he has been head of the English department and dean of the faculties at the University of California.

Professor Gayley is one of the great Elizabethan scholars, perhaps the best authority on Elizabethan comedy and the works of Beaumont and Fletcher. He is the editor of a five-volume edition of "Representative English Comedies" and the author of "Beaumont, the Dramatist." For his contribution to a better understanding of the richest period of English literature he has been made an honorary member of the Elizabethan Club of Yale University and of the Shakespeare Association of London.

As a teacher, his lectures are incomparable accounts of the great literary works of the past. He makes his students feel the spirit of the time, makes them know Shakespeare and Elizabeth, and enters with them into a study that is at once scholarly and intimate. When he lectures it seems as if a living Elizabethan were talking to his friends and associates; the hearty humor, the abundant richness of life, the strong affirmative spirit of the time, and the beauty of blank verse are made to live again in his interpretation.

For thirty-four years Professor Gayley, as a man and a teacher, has influenced the students of the University of California. And for many years his writings have influenced the thought of the world, especially the academic world of teachers and students. He is the author of "A Guide to the Literature of Esthetics," "The Principles and Progress of English Poetry," and, with other scholars, of many other books.

In 1921 Professor Gayley was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. His brilliant studies in English literature have made him internationally famous. During his long professorship at the University of California he has taken part in the most important cultural and intellectual developments of the state. The men and women who have attended his classes will carry with them always a recollection of his vivid, happy scholarship; a sense of his closeness to the great figures of Eliza-

bethan times. No one's education is complete without a study of "Classic Myths"; it belongs on everybody's five-foot shelf.

Professor Gayley's retirement at the end of the present semester will be deeply regretted by the university he has served so well. But his influence upon thought and education in California will not be forgotten, and his stimulating, kindly scholarship will be an ideal for other teachers. —By Eric Howard.

Philip Ernest Bowles was born at Arcata, Humboldt County, California, October 23, 1858. He died at his home, "The Pines," Oakland, California, January 20, 1926, aged sixty-seven years. Not only by the fact of birth, but by training, achievement and character, Mr. Bowles was a Californian. He had the typical qualities that come from pioneer parents and are developed under conditions that give great play to initiative, venturesomeness and resolution—such qualities in fact as have been present in the leading men who so rapidly built up this commonwealth. His father, Joseph Bowles, and his mother, Sarah Harding Bowles, came to California in a schooner in 1850 by the sailing route around Cape Horn. Joseph Bowles was of Canadian-Irish descent, and Sarah Harding, of Welsh-English ancestry; a rather unusual combination of the British stocks that have contributed most to the people of the American frontier. They settled in San Francisco for a short time and afterwards moved to Humboldt County, where Mr. Bowles, senior, under the firm name of Coddington & Bowles, established a large store for general business. From this center he sent pack trains throughout the mountainous northwest region of the state for trade and the supply of the camps and Indian settlements. The elder Mr. Bowles died when Philip Bowles was still an infant. The family established a home in San Francisco and spent part of the time in the city and part on a ranch at Mayfield.

Philip E. Bowles' early education was received at two excellent private academies, which, like other schools of the same class, preceded in California the general establishment of the secondary school system. These were Brewers' Academy at San Mateo and McClure's Academy at Oakland. He entered the University of California and graduated in the College of Agriculture with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in the class of 1882. This class graduated thirty-seven members, was the largest class in the history of the University until a considerably later period, and contained, besides Mr. Bowles, a number of men of unusual personality. Mr. Bowles' exceptional physique made him a participant in most of the college sports of that day, and he also attained the command of the University Battalion of Cadets, receiving a commission as major, the highest rank then given.

In November, 1883, Mr. Bowles married Mary A. McNear, daughter of George W. McNear and Amanda M. (Church) McNear. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowles were born four children, Philip Ernest Bowles, Jr., George McNear Bowles, Amy Margaret Bowles and Robert Harding Bowles, two of whom, George McNear and Robert Harding, survive their father, and were both associated with him in the affairs of the American Bank. The only daughter married Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., son of Hiram W. Johnson, former governor of California and now United States Senator. She is survived by two sons, Hiram W. Johnson III and Philip Bowles Johnson. The oldest son, Philip Ernest, Jr., married Jessie Jackson, and is survived by one daughter, Mary A. Bowles, Jr.

Shortly after his marriage to Miss McNear Mr. Bowles became associated in business with his father-in-law, George W. McNear, who, among other business interests, was engaged in grain warehousing and exporting at Port Costa. In 1893 Mr. Bowles came to Oakland to take the management and vice-presidency of the First National Bank. Three years later he became president of this bank, and from that time his rise in the financial field was rapid and striking.

In the constant enlargement of his activities and the strengthening of his business organizations Mr. Bowles, in the latter part of 1901, with some associates, acquired the controlling interest of the American Bank and Trust Company, then a small institution with less than half a million dollars of deposits, located in the Mills Building in San Francisco. In September, 1902, this bank entered the national banking system under the name of the American National Bank. From the day Mr. Bowles took charge of its affairs its business grew steadily and on January 1, 1905, this bank was moved to new and large quarters in the Merchants Exchange Building, where it remained until the erection in 1918 of its present notable building at California and Montgomery Streets.

During the same time that Mr. Bowles' banking interests in San Francisco were enlarging, the city of Oakland began its wonderful development, with which the growth of the First National Bank fully kept pace. As an officer of this bank Mr. Bowles organized, in 1908, the First Trust and Savings Bank, the name of which was later changed to the First Savings Bank of Oakland, and finally to the American Bank. Mr. Bowles was among the earliest bankers of this state to recognize that modern banking is best served by the development of bank branches. These he proceeded to establish; the first in West Oakland, where the West Oakland Bank and Trust Company was acquired. Shortly afterward another branch was established in Berkeley, and subsequently other branches, not only in different parts of Oakland and Berkeley, but also in the towns of Modesto, Tracy, Byron, Livermore, Martinez, Concord, San Leandro and Alameda.

Believing that both the financial strength and the public services of the several institutions which he now controlled would be served by their consolidation, Mr. Bowles finally effected a plan whereby, in 1924, the American National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Oakland, and the American Bank of Oakland, were all united under the name of the American Bank, with assets of about seventy million dollars. The growth of this consolidated institution and its increased service to the community at once demonstrated the wisdom of his judgment.

As a banker Mr. Bowles' policy was to make the financial institutions which he directed the servants of the community, with a constructive policy for the development of the resources of the territories that they covered. He indoctrinated the large staff of officers connected with these institutions with this policy. As a business man he had unlimited faith in the future of the San Francisco Bay region and especially of the East Bay, where the greater part of his real properties were located. He had remarkable judgment as an investor and was an invaluable counselor in all industrial enterprises, several of which he served as a director.

Active though he was in business, and personally concerned as he continued to be until the end of his life with every detail of the great financial institutions which he had created, Mr. Bowles nevertheless found time to give a surprising degree of attention and study to interests outside of

his financial undertakings. Among these ranks first the University of California. He was appointed, in May, 1911, a Regent of the University, succeeding Regent Thomas R. Bard, United States senator from California, and served in this office until 1923. In the discharge of this responsibility he was an assiduous and influential trustee. He took an especial interest in the development of the building plan of the University and in the beautification of its famous grounds, and was continuously a member and at times the chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Regents. Due to his interest there was established the University Arboretum, from which came the varied and splendid plants and shrubs which, in the last twenty years, have transformed the campus of the University of California. He was at all times a close friend and counselor of the president of the University. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity; of the "Big C Society," an association of college men distinguished for their athletic achievements and interests; and of the "Order of the Golden Bear."

His love for trees and flowers found scope in the development of the home in Oakland, "The Pines," which Mr. and Mrs. Bowles acquired about 1904, and where have been developed gardens that for rarity and loveliness rank among the most beautiful of California.

About 1916 he became interested in developing his stables, not only for the enjoyment of riding, which was his personal diversion and recreation, but for the satisfaction of assembling and exhibiting the finest types of American saddle horses. In this he was remarkably successful, his stables containing at different times some of the most magnificent horses in this country.

His taste for beautiful things showed itself in the constant acquisition of fine artistic productions. Abroad he loved to frequent the *Salons* and to acquire paintings which had won distinction. While, in company with Mrs. Bowles, he traveled frequently abroad, Mr. Bowles' devotion to his native state appeared to augment with each fresh foreign experience, and his interest to concentrate upon the city and community where were centered his home, his closest friends, and where the years of his maturity were passed and his finest services rendered.

Palmer Cox. About twenty years ago the brownies were as popular as the "kewpies" are today. There were books of them, they played up and down the pages of many magazines, they were made into dolls and their pictures and verses adorned the walls of thousands of American homes. The brownies were, of course, those jolly, beneficent little Scotch spirits that had so big a part in the play world of childhood.

Palmer Cox was the artist and the author who drew the pictures and made up the verses. He was born in Granby, Quebec, April 28, 1840, and when he was a small boy he listened to an old Scotch woman, who told him many wondrous tales about the brownies. They became so real to him that he tried to draw their pictures. Even as a boy he drew well but he had no hope of becoming a successful artist. He drew only for his own amusement. Meanwhile he studied at the town academy and was then apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and car builder.

When he was about twenty-three years old he drifted West to California, working at his trade. Here he settled down as a car builder for the railroad. All of the time, however, he continued to draw "just for fun." One day a friend saw some of his drawings and advised him to study and to sell his work. He took his friend's advice, and after a year

of study in San Francisco began to contribute stories and cartoons to the San Francisco papers. His earliest published work, like that of many others who later won fame, appeared in the Golden Era and in Alta California. His cartoons and sketches were so amusing that they were widely copied by papers all over the country.

He lived in San Francisco until 1876. By that time he was well known in the East, and in that year he went to New York and opened a studio. In 1880 he was asked to make a series of drawings for a poem on the alphabet. He drew a group of brownies, very like those he had drawn as a boy, and showed the droll little men supporting the initial letters of the poem. Palmer Cox and his brownies became famous almost over night, and he became a regular contributor to St. Nicholas, the Ladies' Home Journal and other magazines. Children everywhere were delighted with the brownies and could never get enough of them.

Palmer Cox's work also appeared in book form. "Squibbs of California," a collection of his earliest writings and drawings, came out in 1874, while he was still living in California. It was followed by "How Columbus Discovered America," "The Brownies and Their Book," "Another Brownie Book," and still other brownie books—all of them read and reread scores of times by the fortunate, fascinated children who have owned them. A spectacular play for children, "Palmer Cox's Brownies," was widely successful. The brownie books have gone into many editions and they still have an annual sale of thousands. Those of us who remember our own delight in them as children will always be grateful to the kindly, happy brownie man who made them.

Some years ago Palmer Cox retired to a home in the town of his birth, where he still lives. He is now in his eighty-third year. May the brownies bring him everything he desires!—By Eric Howard.

Rollin M. Daggett, besides having been the partner of J. MacDonough Ford in organizing and producing the *Golden Era*, the first popular literary journal in California, was also well known later for his poems, stories and other writings. His best known volume is entitled *Legends and Myths of Hawaii*, written while minister to that interesting little kingdom. His novel, *Braxton's Bar*, has had a large circulation. His fine poem, "My New Year's Guests," is included in the collection of *Literary California*. He was born at Richville, New York, February 22, 1831.

William Henry Brewer. For nearly forty years the late William Henry Brewer was professor of agriculture at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. One of his associates at Sheffield said of him: "It is hard to label Brewer. He is everything. He is an eminent geologist, an expert mining engineer, an Arctic explorer, an art critic, an author and a charming companion."

He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 14, 1828. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1852, and later studied abroad at Heidelberg, Munich and Paris, devoting much of his time to an investigation of the European systems of agriculture. After his return to America he taught in a New York academy and in 1858 was selected professor of chemistry and geology at Washington College, Pennsylvania.

From 1860 to 1864 he was first assistant with the geological survey of California under the direction of Prof. J. D. Whitney, after whom

J. Henry Senger

Mt. Whitney was named. In this work Brewer was associated with Clarence King, with whom he made many explorations in the mountains of California. Mount Brewer, which he discovered, was named for him.

He also served, at about this time, as professor of chemistry in the College of California, which later became the University of California. He was one of the pioneers in the movement that has applied chemistry to agriculture. He made analyses of California soil and studied agricultural conditions in this state. As a result of his work in this field—then a relatively new branch of science—he was elected professor of agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School. He became one of the most eminent teachers in this branch of science, and was offered the presidency of many agricultural colleges.

Because of his familiarity with the subject he was chosen to edit "Botany of California," the first authoritative and comprehensive book on the subject, which was published in 1876. He also wrote "The Production of Cereals in the United States" and contributed nearly two hundred papers to scientific journals on chemistry, geology, agriculture and other subjects.

As an explorer he climbed and measured many of the highest mountains in America. As a botanist he discovered many new species of plants. He was in charge of agricultural experiment stations where important work was done, and he served as a member of the United States forestry commission. In 1894 he was a member of an Arctic exploration party, which gave him a long-sought opportunity to study the flora and fauna of the North. The Arctic Society grew out of that party of explorers, and for many years Doctor Brewer was its president.

As a member of the National Academy of Sciences he was elected chairman of the committee which, at the request of President Roosevelt, drew up plans for a scientific survey of the Philippine Islands.

Doctor Brewer died in November, 1910, at the age of eighty-two. He lived a rich and varied life, and his accomplishments in several branches of science will perpetuate his fame. As an explorer and an agricultural chemist, his name is linked with the scientific and agricultural development of California.

Joachim Henry Senger, Ph. D. A scholar who pursued knowledge for the love of knowledge all his life, a humanitarian, a beloved educator at the University of California, the late Joachim Henry Senger at the time of his death, April 13, 1926, had rounded a record of service of fifty-one years in this state.

He was born in Germany, September 11, 1848, acquired his early education there, and on coming to America lived for a time in New York before locating in California, where he took his Ph. D. degree at the University of California. For nine years he taught in the public schools of San Francisco and for forty years was connected with the University of California. He was a member and one of the founders of the Sierra Club and a member of the University Club. A mountain in the King's River country of California is named for him. He wrote on a great many subjects, though primarily on educational topics, and he was editor of several school text books.

He and his wife made a European tour in 1902-03, and again in 1909-10. During the first residence abroad he studied at the University of Leipsic, and on the second trip spent much time at the University of Munich.

Professor Senger married, in 1879, Miss Lucy A. Pownall, who continues to reside at Berkeley, at 1321 Bay View Place. She is a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Mary Catherine (Harrison) Pownall. Her father, who was a native of New Jersey, practiced medicine for a while in New York City. Leaving there about 1846, he came via the Southern route through El Paso to California in 1849 and located in Tuolumne County, where Mrs. Senger was born. Doctor Pownall for many years connected with the Tuolumne County Water Company and was one of its officials at the time of his death. Professor and Mrs. Senger had three children: Florence, wife of Dudley V. Saeltzer, of Redding, and mother of two children, named Dudley and Mary; Alice, wife of Thomas Boyd Hutchins, Jr., of Gridley, California, their three children being Thomas B., Robert S. and Lucy A.; and George Henry Senger, who graduated from the University of California in 1902, and married Elizabeth (Fritts) nee McCord.

James M. Hutchings made his first trip to the Yosemite Valley in 1854. The following year he conducted a party of tourists to the valley, and from that time until his death he devoted himself to writing and talking of its wonders. He did more than any other man to make Yosemite Valley known and loved. He was known to thousands as "the father of Yosemite." During the late George C. Perkins' term as governor, he served as guardian of the park. For many years he lived in the valley, he made the first roads there, and for decades his name was associated with its scenic grandeur.

In July, 1856, Hutchings began the publication of the Illustrated California Magazine. In the first number he outlined his plans in these words "We wish to picture California and California life; to portray its beautiful sceneries and curiosities; to speak of its mineral and agricultural products; to tell of its wonderful resources and commercial advantages; and to give utterance to the inner life and experience of its people, in their aspirations, hopes, disappointments and successes." In the magazine there appeared many articles on Yosemite, always the editor's first love; colorful accounts of the Pacific whaling industry; the story of the gold discovery told by Sutter and Marshall; interesting articles on the cosmopolitan population of early San Francisco; and records of the development of industry. From 1856 until 1861 Hutchings' magazine reflected the most interesting phases of California life. Hutchings was the first man to write of the beauty of Yosemite.

In 1877, after twenty-two years of association with the valley and twelve years' residence there, he published his guide to Yosemite. In 1886 he published "The Heart of the Sierras," for which Thomas Hill designed the covers; and in 1894 "Yosemite Valley and the Big Trees." These books, and his magazine, are his enduring contribution to the history of California.

James M. Hutchings was born in England in 1820. Relatively little is known of his early life, and it may be said that his career did not begin until he first entered Yosemite Valley. His first glimpse of its beauty impelled him to convey to others what he felt, to picture for others what he saw. For decades thereafter he devoted himself to that task, with the result that thousands of tourists came to see for themselves the scenery he had so lovingly advertised.

In the fall of 1902 Hutchings and his wife were leaving the valley to come to San Francisco. They were driving along Oak Flat grade in

Yosemite when their horses became frightened—some say their fright was caused by a bear—and ran away. The wagon swayed dangerously from side to side; Hutchings lost control of the team. They struck a large boulder and Mrs. Hutchings was thrown to the ground, stunned but not seriously injured. A moment later Hutchings was also thrown from the wagon. His head struck upon the rocks of the roadside, and he died within five minutes. His death occurred on October 31, 1902, and he was buried in the valley where he had lived so happily and so long.—By Eric Howard.

Francis J. Heney. In everything but one, Francis J. Heney is a thorough Westerner. It happens that he was born in Lima, New York, March 17, 1859. But his family moved to San Francisco in 1863, when he was four years old, and ever since then he has lived up to the best traditions of the West.

That means, of course, that he has fought his way. As a member of a San Francisco gang during his boyhood; as a youth struggling for an education; as a cattleman in Arizona and as an Indian trader in the '80s; as a lawyer fighting for right against unscrupulous might; as a political leader and special prosecutor; in all these ways, all his life, Heney has fought a hard, clean, courageous fight. Once, under circumstances unavoidable and in which he was blameless, he even killed his man. More than once his life was attacked; many times his powerful enemies tried to silence him by calumny, bribery and persecution. Every San Franciscan remembers how he was shot down during one of the Ruef trials and how he said from his hospital bed, "I will live to prosecute Ruef and Haas," the man who had shot him and who committed suicide the next day.

Francis J. Heney was admitted to the bar in 1883, after studying in the San Francisco public schools, the University of California and Hastings College of Law. Not long afterwards he went to Arizona and became a cattleman and an Indian trader. From 1889 until 1895 he practiced law in Tucson, where he became prominent in the litigation by which titles under Mexican land grants in Arizona were settled. Three of the land grant cases he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. During the trial of one of them, in an Arizona court, he was threatened with physical violence. Seeing that the court did not intend to prevent it, Heney exclaimed, "If the court won't protect me, I'll protect myself!" He seized a heavy chair, swung it high, and was prepared to bring it down on the head of the first advocate of violence when the latter retreated and allowed him to continue his argument.

From 1893 to 1894 he served as attorney general of Arizona. In the following year he moved to San Francisco and practiced civil law here until he was urged to undertake the prosecution of the sensational land fraud cases at Portland, Oregon. There he came into national prominence. He exposed fraud and corruption in high places, fighting against great and unscrupulous opponents, and secured the indictment of several leading politicians, among them a United States senator. His vigorous, brilliant prosecution of grafters won fame and commendation, and later he became even better known as the prosecutor of the San Francisco graft cases.

There is perhaps no more thrilling chapter in civic or legal history than the fight against corruption in San Francisco. It stirred the nation and influenced other cities as nothing had done before and as nothing

has done since. Heney, in that fight, displayed the qualities of a great fighter, lawyer and man.

During 1917 and 1918 he served as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission in charge of the investigation of the high cost of living, with special reference to the packing industry.

Francis J. Heney is a man of great personal power, fearlessness and moral courage. He is a keen, bold thinker. He is a forceful speaker. He is always on the side of the many against the privileged few. And, above all, he is an indomitable, hard-hitting fighter.—By Eric Howard.

David Douglas. The first great botanist to study California flora was David Douglas, for whom the Douglas pine, which he discovered, was named. Through his agency 217 new species of plants, most of them collected in California and Oregon, were introduced into England. He collected over 800 specimens of California flora, and in his reports he laid the foundation for all subsequent study of plant life in the garden of America.

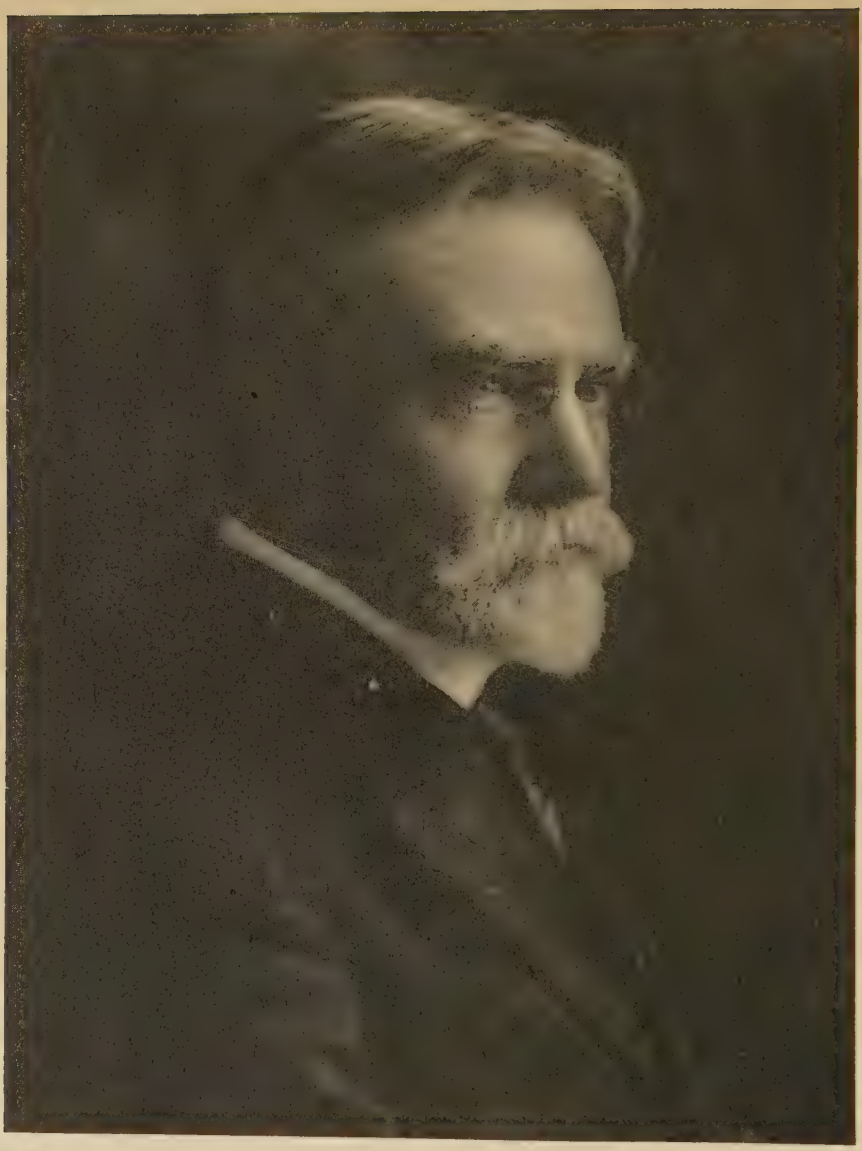
David Douglas was born at Scone, Scotland, in 1798. He received only a rudimentary education, but as a boy he became interested in botany. While he was working as a laborer in the Glasgow Botanic Garden he attracted the attention of Dr. W. J. Hooker, the scientist, who soon afterwards procured for him an appointment as botanical collector for the Horticultural Society of London.

At the age of twenty-four Douglas was made the head of an American botanical expedition, and he traveled extensively in this country at a time when travel was hazardous and difficult. In 1824 he explored the Columbia River and California, making the first thorough scientific study of plant life in the West. In 1827 he traversed the continent from Fort Vancouver to Hudson Bay. Two years later he returned to the Columbia River and then came down the coast to renew his exploration to California. From 1829 to 1832 he devoted himself to an exhaustive study of California flora. It was during this time that he collected the specimens which made the plant life of California known to the scientists of Europe. During this period he discovered the species of pine that bears his name—the tree that by its beauty and value has so greatly enriched the state.

Having in three years collected over 800 specimens in California, David Douglas sailed for the Sandwich Islands to continue his work there. At the time he was only thirty-four, yet he had already accomplished an exhaustive scientific research. His career, had, in fact, only begun; it seemed that many years of work were before him. But during his explorations in the Sandwich Islands he fell into a pit and was gored to death by a wild bull. His tragic, untimely death occurred on July 12, 1834, at the age of thirty-six.

The scientists of Europe paid tribute to the intrepid adventurer of science by subscribing to a fund for a monument to his memory, which was erected in the town of his birth. His service to science has made his name imperishable.

California should honor the memory of the man who first wandered through our flowered valleys, and climbed our wooded mountains, loving and studying nature's most bountiful gifts, and preparing the way for the scientists and nature lovers who have followed him. David Douglas, pioneer botanist made the flora of California known to the world.—By Eric Howard.



Jerome A. Hart

JEROME ALFRED HART, publisher, editor, author, was born in San Francisco, September 6, 1854, and received his early education there. His parents, James and Sarah Marion (Burke) Hart, were California pioneers of 1849.

Hart had studied to pass the examinations for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to which he had been promised an appointment, but the promise was not kept. He then determined to become a book publisher, and therefore applied himself earnestly to learn the mechanical side of book production. While still quite young he became superintendent of what was then the largest printing and publishing establishment west of Chicago. Here he turned out many law reports, law text-books and treatises, and all of the publications of Sumner Whitney & Co., predecessors of the Bancroft-Whitney Co. In addition he had charge of a large number of weekly papers, several small special dailies, and a miscellaneous line of books. He was deeply interested in printing as an art, and was a subscriber to a number of foreign typographical journals.

He had acquired a local reputation as an expert in typography, which led to his being consulted about the type dress and format of F. M. Pixley's *Argonaut,* then about to appear. The new journal greatly interested Hart, and he suggested to Pixley that his researches in European journals—for he was devoting much time to language study—would enable him to furnish a number of brief articles translated from such journals on contemporaneous topics of interest. Pixley accepted. Hart therefore furnished to the early numbers of the *Argonaut* many short articles of this nature, which were printed—sometimes editorially, sometimes otherwise—but all unsigned.

The most notable that Hart remembers was about the death of President Thiers, the French statesman, which appeared in the *Argonaut* of October 6, 1877.

These contributions led to other translations more literary in their nature, including many chapters from Henri Murger's "Vie de Bohème;" a number of the brilliant stories of Gustave Droz; "The Committee on Morality," by Sacher-Masoch; Ludovic Halévy's novelette, "Un Mariage d'Amour;" and many other translations from Prosper Merimée, Emile Zola, Henri Meilhac, Eugène Chavette, Albert Delpit, Alphonse Daudet, Théodore de Banville, Théophile Gautier, and many other writers of fame.

About this time the typewriter was becoming notable, and Hart began practising with the Calligraph (no longer manufactured). To acquire facility he translated Balzac's "Peau de Chagrin," a good-sized romance, which translation was subsequently printed.

His *Argonaut* work as contributor, and then as associate editor, led to Hart's purchasing an interest and becoming one of the *Argonaut* proprietors.

Prior to this period Hart had joined the Bohemian Club, where he speedily became a prominent "contributing member." He was drafted almost immediately for the "Jinks," and appeared many times at the "regular Jinks," which then were given monthly. At the annual "Christmas Jinks" he appeared frequently, and was one of the leaders in the "Midsummer Jinks" in the early days of that unique gathering.

The present site of Bohemia Grove, where the Midsummer Jinks is held annually, was selected by Hart and Joseph Tilden in 1880. They camped in and explored a number of the beautiful redwood groves in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, and finally chose "Meeker Grove," as it

was then called, for the next summer's Jinks. The Club later ratified their choice permanently, and purchased the property.

The Midsummer Jinks has now become an affair of national interest, and the recipients of invitations journey from all over the United States and even from Europe to attend.

In 1887-88 Hart determined to make what he mentally called an educational tour of our vast country. He traveled through the northern tier of states, making a short trip into Canada; along the Atlantic seaboard to Chesapeake Bay; thence through the south along the Gulf Coast; from New Orleans along the southern border; a dash into Mexico, and back to San Francisco. He spent a number of weeks in New York, Boston, and Washington; made briefer visits to Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities; and viewed the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. His longest stay was in Washington, Grover Cleveland being then in his first term. Hart made a study of the government departments, and was struck by their vast size without being impressed by their efficiency.

When the Edmunds anti-polygamy act went into effect Hart made a trip to Salt Lake City to study the government's crusade against the recalcitrant Mormons. It was an interesting period. Polygamy was stamped out, but before it was accomplished many of the Mormon leaders were in prison.

At the beginning of the boom in Southern California Hart made several sojourns there, which resulted in a number of articles.

During the nineties he was yatching along the Atlantic Coast, sailing three seasons with the famous annual cruises of the New York Yacht Club. He wrote many letters from Newport, Narragansett Pier, Mt. Desert, Cape May, Long Branch, and the many pleasure resorts on the shores of Long Island.

In 1891 Hart purchased a majority of the stock of the *Argonaut*, F. M. Pixley retiring as editor.

In 1893 Hart visited the Chicago Exposition in May, and again in September, writing many letters concerning it. Later he traveled in England, France, Prussia, Bavaria, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, writing much about his experiences. In 1900 he spent some weeks at the Paris Exposition. In 1897, Hart made a South Pacific voyage, ending with a stay of some months in the Hawaiian Islands. Some time afterwards he began a series of foreign tours which extended over a number of years and included Russia, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Egypt and the Holy Land. Many letters based on these tours appeared in the *Argonaut*.

During his long career as editor the press of the world lavished praises on his work. Following are some of their expressions at that time concerning the *Argonaut:*

New York Evening *Post:* "A bright and able weekly."

New York *Sun:* "The best literary weekly published in this country."

New York *Tribune:* "It is enterprising; up to date; in good taste. It has humor, and that humor is clean. Its criticism is excellent, and it covers many fields."

New York *World:* "A delightful periodical."

New York *Journalist:* "The best weekly paper in America; it is a national paper."

Philadelphia *North American:* "Among the very first of the literary weeklies of the country."

Pittsburgh *Bulletin:* "The leading paper of the Pacific Slope."

Providence (R. I.) *News:* "More generally quoted throughout the length and breadth of the land than any similar periodical, and it is famous for quaint anecdotes and good stories."

The *Critic:* "There are few more entertaining editorial pages."

Scientific American: "No better or more entertaining weekly is published."

Chicago *Musical Leader:* "A weekly that is of international fame."

Cleveland *Leader:* "The most entertaining weekly in the world. It is the most widely read paper in the English language, going to all sorts of out-of-the-way places."

Des Moines *Leader:* "One of the most unique and original publications printed between the two oceans."

Los Angeles *Herald:* "A model weekly."

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* "One of the leading papers of America."

The *Londoner:* "One of the cleverest of all American papers."

Birmingham (England) *Daily Post:* "A particularly bright and outspoken weekly paper."

City of Mexico *Herald:* "Vivacious and always interesting."

California *Southland:* "For years the vigorous old *Argonaut* has survived earthquake, fire, and soul-destroying war-times. Its pages have been a source of pleasure to California's first native sons and daughters; to those of us who grew up in San Francisco under its leadership; who hailed its welcome weekly appearance; who never found in its closely packed pages poor make-up or typographical errors; who relished its high ideals; who have followed it ever since its early days when Jerome A. Hart instituted that perfection which made the *Argonaut* celebrated at home and abroad."

Among his published works, a semi-historical romance of early days in California, "A Vigilante Girl," was received with favor. "Rarely have early days in California been so well presented as in the books of Jerome A. Hart. Romance and history are skillfully blended," says the Los Angeles *Herald.*

"Mr. Hart gives a vivid picture of the California of the pioneers," says the Chicago *Examiner.*

"Anything Jerome Hart has to write about San Francisco is certain to be of real historic value," says the Chicago *News.*

"The book contains a series of thrilling historic pictures," says the San Francisco *Examiner.*

A romance by Hart, published much later, based on the exciting days of the great California-Nevada silver boom, is "The Golconda Bonanza."

"A notable book; original in flavor," says the Providence *Journal.*

"The author conveys vividly the scene, the people, and the atmosphere," says the Hartford *Courant.*

"A good story," says the Boston *Transcript.*

"'The Golconda Bonanza' is a book that is really a find; it is splendid reading, and good history too," says the New York *Evening Post.*

"This book makes for itself at once a place in the literature of our West," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

One of Hart's books, "Sardou and the Sardou Plays," was the result of a visit to France in which he devoted much time to a study of the work of that noted French dramatist. The book is cited as an authority by Everyman Encyclopaedia (J. M. Dent & Sons). Of it the reviewers said:

New York *Sun:* "Interesting and serviceable book."

New York *American:* "Addition to any library."

Literary Digest: "It will be found invaluable."

Philadelphia *Public Ledger:* "An indispensable addition to any dramatic library."

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "A work of interest and value."

A trip across Southern France, in the Pyrenees region, where was situated the beautiful "Villa Arnaga" of Edmond Rostand, led to some illustrated magazine articles by Hart concerning the life and work of that dramatic poet.

Commenting on Jerome Hart's cheerful travel-logs, contained in three published books, "Argonaut Letters," "Two Argonauts in Spain," and "A Levantine Log Book," the Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "Those of his readers here in England who know the pleasant pages of the *Argonaut* are well acquainted with the freshness and clever raillery of his travel sketches."

"An excellent travelling companion is Jerome Hart," says the New York *Herald.*

"Mr. Hart has travelled much, and his books are very good reading," says the London *Publishers' Circular.*

"Full of sophistical wit and of humor tinged with a bland cynicism," says the New York *Evening Post.*

"Mr. Hart is an experienced traveller and in his travel books he has written something new," says the Boston *Transcript.*

"A man of varied and interesting knowledge, he writes from an American point of view, and discusses things as they are," says the Springfield *Republican.*

"Mr. Hart's books of travel are delightfully amusing, filled with irresistibly laughable descriptions and anecdotes of men and things, told in an initimable fashion," says the Providence *Journal.*

"They are books of intelligent observation by a wide-awake American," says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean.*

"Among the most readable and interesting studies of modern Italy, of Greece, of Egypt, and of Palestine that have been written," says the Los Angeles *Times.*

In addition to the books written by him, Hart collected and edited a volume entitled "Argonaut Stories." This was made up of short stories, mainly of the Far West, that had appeared in his journal. The *Argonaut* was famous for its short stories; many successful fiction-writers of today made their first appearance in its pages.

Following the 1906 disaster there were many mechanical and distributing difficulties in the *Argonaut* rehabilitation. None the less, Hart continued his work for nearly a year. As he had always intended retiring early, however, he sold the *Argonaut* in 1907, and retired. Thus he had been connected with the *Argonaut* in various capacities from 1877 to 1907. During sixteen of those thirty years he was editor-in-chief and proprietor.

Hart's retirement was very generously commented on by the press throughout the country.

The Springfield *Republican* said: "It is much to be regretted that he is leaving the editorial desk. He is a newspaper genius if ever there was one."

"Jerome Hart," said the San Francisco *Examiner,* "is one of the brilliant coterie that made the *Argonaut* famous. He was for many years editor and owner of that journal. Since laying aside his editorial pen his

work in other directions certainly gives him a foremost place among the writers of the Pacific West."

"For the best part of thirty years," said the Oakland *Tribune,* "Jerome Hart has had exceptional opportunities to view the passing show. During all of that time he was with the *Argonaut* in an editorial capacity, and for fifteen years of it as editor-in-chief. When he retired he devoted himself to travel and the writing of books. He is a well known and talented California writer."

"That notable author, Jerome A. Hart," says the Portland *Spectator,* "for many years recorded and made history for the Golden State as editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut.* Since his retirement from that paper he has travelled widely and written much of other places, but it is fortunate for California that he has drawn inspiration for his delightful writings from the history of his own state."

"As editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut,*" says the Sacramento *Union,* "Jerome Hart proved himself to be one of the most forceful writers California has produced. In his novels he has come near to writing history and making it of fascinating interest."

"Jerome A. Hart, long editor of the *Argonaut,*" says the Salt Lake *Tribune,* "in his California novels has written powerful stories. No one can deny their force and their great literary ability. They have been widely read by the American public, and they deserve all the favor they have received."

"As editor of the *Argonaut,*" says the Winston-Salem *Journal,* "Jerome A. Hart recorded the history of California for many years of its unique life, writing in a vivid and picturesque way his impressions from the view-point of an editor."

"In Jerome Hart's latest novel," says the Portland *Oregonian,* "the old days of California are recalled, and the story is a fascinating one. The splendid literary ability with which he edited the San Francisco *Argonaut* is well remembered."

"A new book by Jerome Hart is one of the topics of the hour in California," says the Oakland *Tribune.* "While editor for many years of the *Argonaut* Mr. Hart proved his ability to do extremely good work. Since leaving his desk he has travelled much, and his clever books on the Old World show a high degree of literary workmanship."

Hart was a member of the old Union Club—one of the pioneer organizations of San Francisco. Out of its consolidation with the Pacific Club grew the present Pacific-Union Club, of which Hart is a charter member.

After the fire which devastated San Francisco in 1906 Hart was one of those who strongly urged the removal of the Pacific-Union Club from its former down-town location to its present site. Its handsome brownstone club-house is surrounded by gardens which occupy an entire block on the crest of Nob Hill. It commands a magnificent view of the Harbor of San Francisco, Yerba Buena Island, and the Contra Costa shore.

Since he has laid aside his editorial work, Hart devotes himself to travel, study, country life, golf and the writing of books. July 22, 1899, he married Alice Ann Clark, daughter of William Squire Clark, a California pioneer who crossed the plains to California with an ox-team in 1846. While the town was still called by its Spanish name—Yerba Buena—William S. Clark located at the foot of Broadway, took up lots there, built a warehouse and a wharf, and for many years thereafter the ships' landing at the corner of Broadway and Battery Streets was known as Clark's Point.

The wharf at Clark's Point was the first ships' wharf in the Bay of San Francisco. In the summer of 1848, when almost the entire population of San Francisco had left the city to go to the gold mines, work on Clark's Point wharf was temporarily suspended. It was then one hundred and fifty feet long, built on piles extending out into the bay into deep water. On September 17th arrived the brig "Belfast," 163 days from New York, and docked at Clark's Wharf, the first ship to discharge her cargo at a wharf on the shores of San Francisco Bay. Previously ships' cargoes had been landed on the beach at high tide with the aid of lighters. "An era in the history of California has occurred," said the weekly *Californian.*

William Squire Clark was born in Allegany County, Maryland, October 3, 1807. He was raised and educated in Ohio. His father, Jonathan Clark, was born in New Jersey the year the Declaration of Independence was signed, a son of Thomas Clark, Captain of Artillery in the Continental Army. Capt. Thomas Clark, after serving three years in the army during the Revolutionary war, was transferred to a command in the whale-boat service, and while acting as captain on a whale-boat was captured and imprisoned by the British. His father was Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey.

William Squire Clark was also a grandson of John Jonas, who enlisted in 1776 and served in the Light Infantry through the entire period of the Revolutionary war. After the war the Clark, Jonas and Squire families left New Jersey and located on the east side of the Youghiogheny River, where they took up large tracts on the Pennsylvania-Maryland frontier. In the year 1809 they migrated to Ohio, making the trip all the way by water in flat-boats, floating down the Youghiogheny River to Pittsburgh and thence down the Ohio River to the Miami.

The last forty years of his eventful life William S. Clark spent in California.

James C. Flood almost became a small merchant in New York instead of a great bonanza king of the West. He was born in New York City, October 25, 1826, and with the other adventurous youngsters of the time he came to California in 1849. He landed in San Francisco, after the long voyage around Cape Horn, with youth, health and strength as his chief possessions. He began mining with a "rocker" on the Yuba River, and was moderately successful. In a little less than two years he had accumulated about $3,000. With that as his capital, seeing no chance of making a fortune, he returned to New York to enter business. If he hadn't discovered that his capital was insufficient for starting a business, he would have remained in New York—and missed the millions that years were to bring him.

But he decided that opportunity was more plentiful in California than in the East, and soon returned. A few years later, with his friend, William O'Brien, whom he had met as a miner, he opened the Washington Street saloon that was the most popular club for mining men in San Francisco. There the two men, great friends for many years, formed the partnership that was to play so big a part in the development of the West. There, too, they served drinks across the bar, talked with their customers, and learned all about mines and mining.

In a few short years, as a result of the rich strike they made on the Comstock lode, Flood and his partners had amassed enormous fortunes.

Flood, in contrast with his partner, O'Brien, built a palace on Nob Hill that was for many years one of the show places of the city and probably the costliest residence in San Francisco. The brown stone of which it was built was hauled across the continent from Conneticut. He also laid out a magnificent estate at Menlo Park.

In 1875 the bonanza firm established the Nevada Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the West. Some years later, after the death of O'Brien and the retirement of Fair, Flood and Mackay engaged in an attempt to control the wheat market. When the deal was at its crisis, a trusted employe, taking advantage of Mackay's absence in Europe and Flood's illness at Menlo Park, double-crossed his principals. They suffered a loss of about $16,000,000; and it was necessary for Senator Fair to resume his management of the bank and to come to its financial assistance. The dishonesty of a man he had trusted, according to one historian, broke Flood's heart. He left for Europe not long afterwards and died on February 21, 1888, in Heidelberg, Germany.

The long and enduring friendship between Flood and O'Brien is sufficient evidence of each man's character. Such capacity for friendship is rare enough to stamp them both as unusual men.

In 1880 James C. Flood gave $25,000 for the relief of the Irish famine sufferers, and his generosity was evidenced by many other gifts to charity. As the founder of a great fortune and a famous family, as a "bonanza king" and financier, his place in California history is an important one.—By Eric Howard.

William S. O'Brien. Less spectacular than the other "bonanza kings" of the Comstock Lode, William S. O'Brien is no less interesting as a human being. He possessed many admirable and unusual characteristics. Most unusual of all, perhaps, was the fact that his vast wealth —estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 at the time of his death— made no perceptible change in his habits of life. It is reported that even after he became world famous and immensely wealthy he spent his afternoons in the backroom of McGovern's saloon, where the Chronicle Building now stands, playing pedro. At the edge of the table there was always a stack of silver dollars, and O'Brien's less fortunate cronies would stroll leisurely past the table, say "howdy," and take what they needed from the pile.

O'Brien was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1826. He came to the United States in his youth and settled in New York. After the discovery of gold he took a ship via Cape Horn for San Francisco, arriving in the summer of 1849. He tried mining first, as everyone did, and then went into business as a ship chandler. In 1856, with his lifelong partner, James C. Flood, he opened a saloon in Washington Street that became the popular resort for mining men. There Flood and O'Brien picked up the information about mines and mining stock that was later to make them the most successful and audacious speculators in a day of wild speculation.

For many years they speculated in stocks and succeeded so well that in 1867 they had sufficient capital for large investments. The following year they formed a partnership with Mackay and Fair, two thoroughly practical mining men, and supplied the latter with tools and money for working their prospects. That was the beginning of the most sensational bonanza in mining history. The property they originally purchased for about $100,000 produced, during the first six months of 1875, an average

of $1,500,000 a month. The whole property was worth at that time, $150,000,000.

For many years, William S. O'Brien was a familiar figure on the streets of San Francisco. A man of no pretensions, a natural democrat, and as a genial Irishman he was known for his open-handed generosity. He never married. That may have had something to do with the fact that he did not compete with the other millionaires of the period in building great palaces and other ostentatious displays of wealth.

After a brief illness O'Brien died in San Rafael on May 2, 1878, at the age of 52. The bulk of his estate was left to a few close relatives. A modest man and a lucky man, he must also have been a man of common sense, humor and great friendliness.—By Eric Howard.

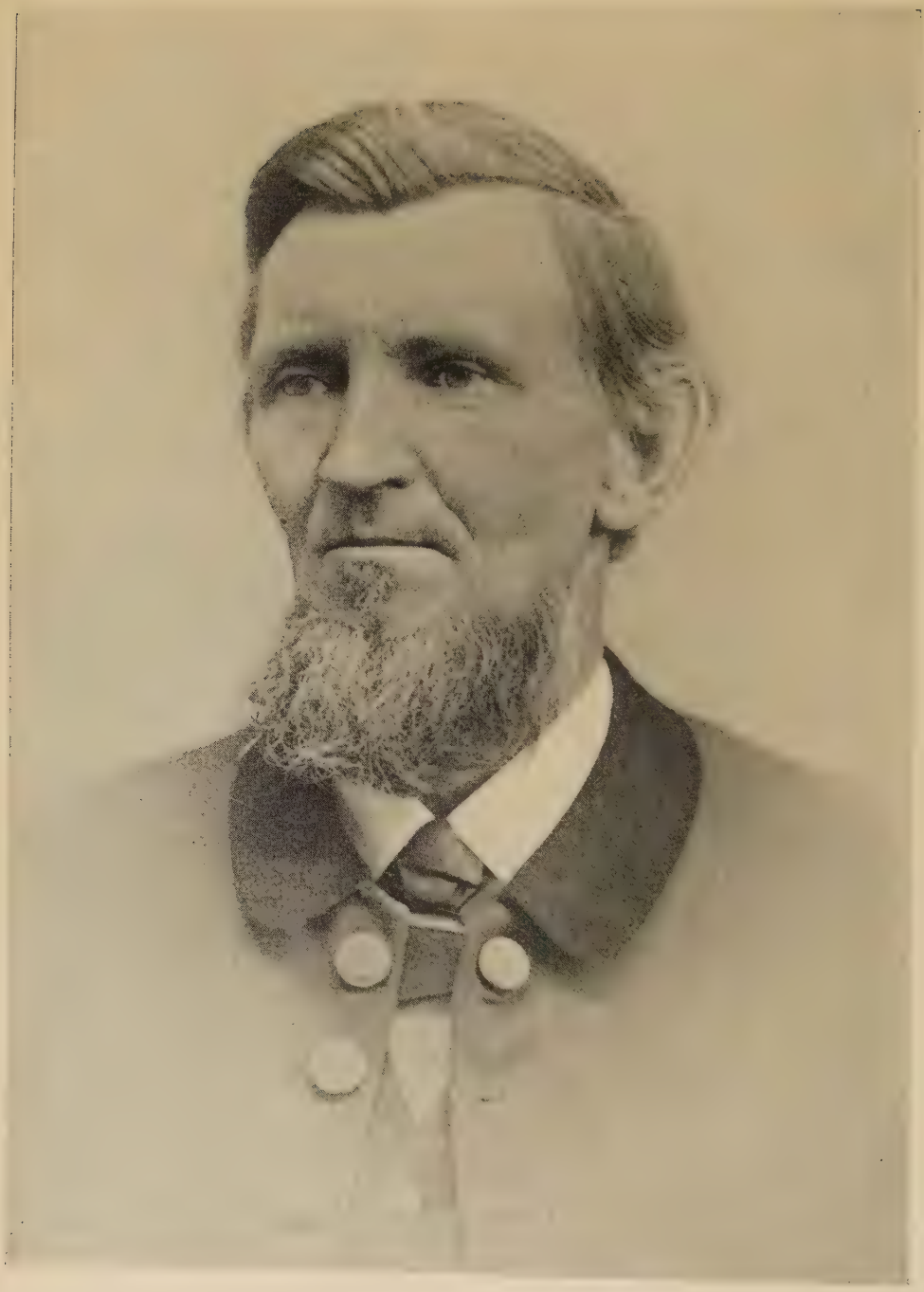
Stewart Edward White. As a boy in Michigan, Stewart Edward White was continually in the woods and among the rivermen; a little later he lived for four years, from 1884 to 1888, in California, spending his days in the saddle, making excursions into the back country where he saw a great deal of the life of the old ranches. In the Southwest, in the Michigan woods studying ornithology, cruising on the Great Lakes, exploring Hudson Bay, hunting game in Africa—wherever there has been a promise of outdoor adventure, Stewart Edward White has gone.

He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 12, 1873, and was educated at the University of Michigan and at the Columbia Law School. While he was a student at Columbia he wrote a story that Brander Matthews liked so well he advised the author to submit it to the magazines. An editor bought it for the munificent sum of $15 and White deserted law for literature. He had considerable success with short stories, although in those days, authors were far from well paid, and he had a great deal of fun in his adventurous search for material.

His first long story was purchased for serial publication in Munsey's Magazine. For it he received $500, which was paid in $5 bills. He has told how overcome he was at the sight of so much money and of how he stuffed it in his pocket and hastily left the office, afraid that a mistake had been made and that the editor would change his mind. Since then that same story, "The Westerners," has gone into several editions and has had a great success.

"Claim Jumpers" and "The Blazed Trail" established him as a popular writer. The latter story won high praise from Theodore Roosevelt as one of the best Western novels that had been written. It was followed by "Conjuror's House," "The Forest," "Arizona Nights," "Camp and Trail," "The Riverman," "African Camp Fires," a great record of adventure in the dark continent; "The Forty Niners," "Gold," "The Gray Dawn," "The Rose Dawn," "Daniel Boone," many other books and numerous magazine stories and articles. Stewart Edward White's work as a whole supplies a vivid and historically accurate picture of the old West. No other writer has so completely captured the spirit and the romance of the West; no other writer has so successfully reconstructed history and made of it interpretation. He has succeeded because he is himself a pioneer, a trailblazer, an adventurer; the period and the men of whom he has written, for the most part, are read to him.

His latest novels are particularly interesting to Californians and to San Franciscans, because in them he has dealt with the most glamorous period of California history. "The Gray Dawn" especially is a novel that all San Franciscans should read; from no other book can one get



WILLIAM ALDRICH

the same vivid, exciting picture of the wild, young, tumultuous City of the Golden Gate as it was in the early '50s.

During the war Stewart Edward White served as a major in the One Hundred Forty-fourth Field Artillery. For many years he has made his home in California and he now lives at Burlingame. One of the most popular contemporary American authors, his work will endure because he has made himself the fictional historian of the West. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, and a member of the Olympic and Bohemian Clubs.—By Eric Howard.

Miss Elsie Edna Aldrich. Among the early settlers of Oakland few families occupied higher places in the esteem and respect of the community than did that bearing the name of Aldrich. Into the newly-opened territory they brought high ideals, faith in the future and enthusiasm that contributed materially to laying the foundations for the splendid city of today. Their men reached high places in business, finance, the professions and public life, and their women graced social events and worked in behalf of charity, religion and education. For the most part, the original family of that name has passed away, but a worthy and greatly respected representative still survives in the person of Miss Elsie Edna Aldrich, of 1724 Myrtle Street.

Miss Aldrich was born at Oakland, in January, 1862, and is a daughter of William and Abby (Carpenter) Aldrich. Her father, a son of Anthony and Lucy (Wade) Aldrich, natives of New England, was educated in the public schools there, and as a youth was apprenticed to the trade of machinist, at which he worked for some years as a means of livelihood. Like many youths of his day, the tales of fabulous fortunes being made on the Pacific Coast stirred his imagination and spirit of adventure, and in 1852 he took passage on board a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, across which he made his way, then taking a vessel up the coast to the city of his dreams, San Francisco. The trip was not a pleasant one, for the food was poor and inadequate, and Mr. Aldrich was forced to the extremity of fashioning a funnel through which to drink his water, thus assuring him that it would be free from insects. From San Francisco he made his way to Oakland, where he was greeted by his brother, George, who had come to the west the year previous and was living at the old home place located at Twentieth and San Pablo and Grove streets, where George was busily engaged in the business of raising strawberries, having an immense ranch. William Aldrich, however, had not as yet lost his love of romance, and accordingly went to the mines and for a time tried the rough life of the miner in search of precious metal. He failed in his search, however, and eventually returned to Oakland and became the proprietor of a tract of land on San Pablo Avenue, and engaged in ranching for several years. He also served on the police force of Oakland for nine years, and his interest in public welfare was helpful as well as practical. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1848, and at the time of his death, February 11, 1906, was one of the oldest members of that organization.

In Connecticut Mr. Aldrich had married Miss Abby S. Carpenter, who was born in that state in 1828, a daughter of Oliver and Amy (Smith) Carpenter. She came to California via the Isthmus route in 1858 to join her husband, and died in January, 1917. Of their four children only one, Elsie Edna, survives.

The uncle of Miss Aldrich, George C. Aldrich, who assisted in establishing the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, was born in 1822, in Connecticut, and was about twenty-nine years of age when he came to Oakland, in December, 1851. He was one of the six original members of this church, of which he was elected deacon March 26, 1853, and was associated with the church builders although not intimately until after the original frame had been blown down. He was appointed a member of a committee to secure plans and specifications from San Francisco for the new building, and in company with Mr. Young and Doctor Bell, the latter the minister, went to a sawmill in the adjoining hills for lumber. The owner of this mill had kindly donated a load of lumber, but carpenters and other mechanics were scarce and when secured charged exorbitant wages, while building material was also very costly. The cornerstone of the church was laid July 4, 1853, and the building of the church gotten under way, but the work was necessarily slow. Doctor Bell found that the church had become heavily indebted to the builders and one morning found that a sign, conspicuously placed, stated that the church would be sold to the highest bidder, on a date named. Somewhat dismayed, the worthy divine went among his little flock quietly, and then to others. He was supreme in his faith that assistance would come, and this assistance came in what seemed to be a most miraculous manner. A business man of San Francisco, and an utter stranger to the minister, passing that way, stopped to read the sign. He immediately went among his friends in San Francisco and collected sufficient money to liquidate the debt. This good man, whose name should shine forth luminously from the pages of this work, was Mr. Lockwood, a dealer in clothing and furnishing goods, whose home was at Fruitvale, adjoining the site of Mills College. Mr. Lockwood was unfortunate enough in later years to lose his property and moved to Monterey, where he was the proprietor of a small hotel until his death.

When George Aldrich heard of the proposed sale of the church he possessed a store of barley in a warehouse, and this he immediately sold, it bringing $300, the amount needed to buy the building. It was his intention to wait until the day of the sale and then, as a surprise, to produce the money, hand over the church, and allow the church to pay him back as able to do so. It was he who was surprised, however, for upon his arrival he found the church free of its obnoxious sign and clear of its indebtedness. When the bell had arrived from New York Mr. Aldrich went to San Francisco with the pastor and paid the freight and the expenses of putting it on the ground. When asked the weight of the bell, the pastor replied: "It has the reputation of weighing 1500 pounds."

Miss Abbie Frances Aldrich, aunt of Miss Elsie Edna Aldrich, came to Oakland from East Killingly, Connecticut, in 1860, and took a little school near Temescal, California, where she finally received a certificate to teach. Later on she became one of the well-known and greatly beloved educators of her time, and taught at San Francisco, including the Union Street School, until 1870. She then returned to Oakland to accept the principalship of the Grove Street primary school and later the Lafeyette school, and resigned in 1900. From that time until her death, April 27, 1925, she lived quietly at Oakland, the center of a group of sincere friends. Among the most cherished of Miss Elsie E. Aldrich's possessions are letters of recommendation as to her aunt's teaching ability,

ABBIE FRANCES ALDRICH

GEORGE C. ALDRICH

character and personality, these written by George Beanstom, secretary of the Board of Education, San Francisco, date of 1869; John Swett, deputy superintendent of common schools of San Francisco, January, 1871; J. H. Widber, superintendent of common schools, San Francisco, 1871; and Kate Kennedy, principal of the Cosmopolitan Grammar School, January, 1871.

Miss Elsie Edna Aldrich, who is active in church and club work and has numerous friends, will continue to make her home at Oakland, where she is a prominent and valued member of the Rebekahs, I. O. O. F.

"Rube" Goldberg, the father of Bob McNutt, Steve Himself and the author of "Foolish Questions," "I Never Thought of That" and many other newspaper cartoons that have made America laugh, almost became a civil engineer. Reuben Lucius Goldberg might have adorned the engineering profession, but fortunately for the world a San Francisco sign painter caught him as a boy and proceeded to teach him art. "Rube" declares that the sign painter was a mighty good teacher.

"Rube" was born in San Francisco on July 4, 1883. In addition to the art instruction received from the sign painter, he was educated in the San Francisco schools, graduating from Lowell High School in 1896. Then, to please his father, he entered the University of California and amused himself by drawing cartoons for the "Blue and Gold." While he was in college he won a prize, a trip to Yosemite, for one of his posters. After his graduation he went to work in the office of an engineering firm, endured it for three months and then protested to his father that he couldn't stand it any longer.

Art called, and he answered the call by taking an $8 a week job as a cartoonist on the San Francisco Chronicle. He drew seven cartoons a week, very few of which were printed; in addition he swept out the office and made himself generally useful. His real chance came after a year of such employment, when Tad Dorgan left the Bulletin to go East and "Rube" succeeded in convincing the Bulletin editor that he could take Tad's place. During the following year he won local popularity and recognition as a pugilistic and sporting authority.

After waiting a reasonable time for New York publishers to send for him with an offer of an enormous salary, "Rube" says he "bought some heavy underwear, said goodbye to the seals at the Cliff House and came to New York without having the slightest idea upon what part of my anatomy I could eventually land."

Seven newspapers declined his proffered services before the New York Evening Mail took him on its staff. Not long afterwards his famous series "Foolish Questions," set the world to laughing. The series started as an accident. He had drawn a picture of a man who had just fallen out of the window of a fifty-story building. A woman was sympathetically bending over him. "Are you hurt?" she asked. "No I am taking my beauty sleep," the man replied. That was the first foolish question, and the lines were written to illustrate a picture that he had drawn without thinking of how he was to use it. "I Never Thought of That," another great series, began in a similar fashion. He was trying to recall the telephone number of a friend, looking madly for a card on which it was scribbled, when an office boy asked, "Why don't you look in the telephone book?" "I never thought of that!" "Rube" exclaimed, and instantly realized that everybody had had the same experience.

"Rube" Goldberg is a very human humorist; there is little sting in his wit. But there is a great deal of thought, reflection and criticism of life. He knows and loves people; they interest and amuse him; he has something new to say about them, and a funny way of saying it. As a result he is today, at the age of forty, just about the most popular cartoonist in America. There is health and laughter and wisdom in everything he does; in a four line jingle he often conveys a thought that is usually expressed in a forty-page essay.—By Eric Howard.

Calvin B. McDonald was known as "The Thunderer" in the early days of California. As editor of the *American Flag*, he was ready to kill or be killed at any instant for his loyalty to his country. The editorials in this paper were quoted in hundreds of papers, East and West, and were written by the editor while angry mobs howled around his door. The articles most quoted from McDonald's writings and which seem never to lose their fascination are those entitled, "Give Us Back Our Dead," "The Little Angel of Reconciliation," "Starr King's Dust," "Publicans and Sinners," and "A Daughter of the House of David." This writer was of Scotch and Huguenot descent, born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1825; educated in Dickinson College; came to California in 1849. He had a brilliant mind and appreciated fine things. It was his admiration for the great poem, "Invocation?" by Ambrose Bierce which first brought my attention to it, and led me to get a copy from the author with permission to include it in the *Story of the Files,* by means of which it has become known to the outside world. McDonald could recite it from memory. He passed away in the later nineties, in Oakland.

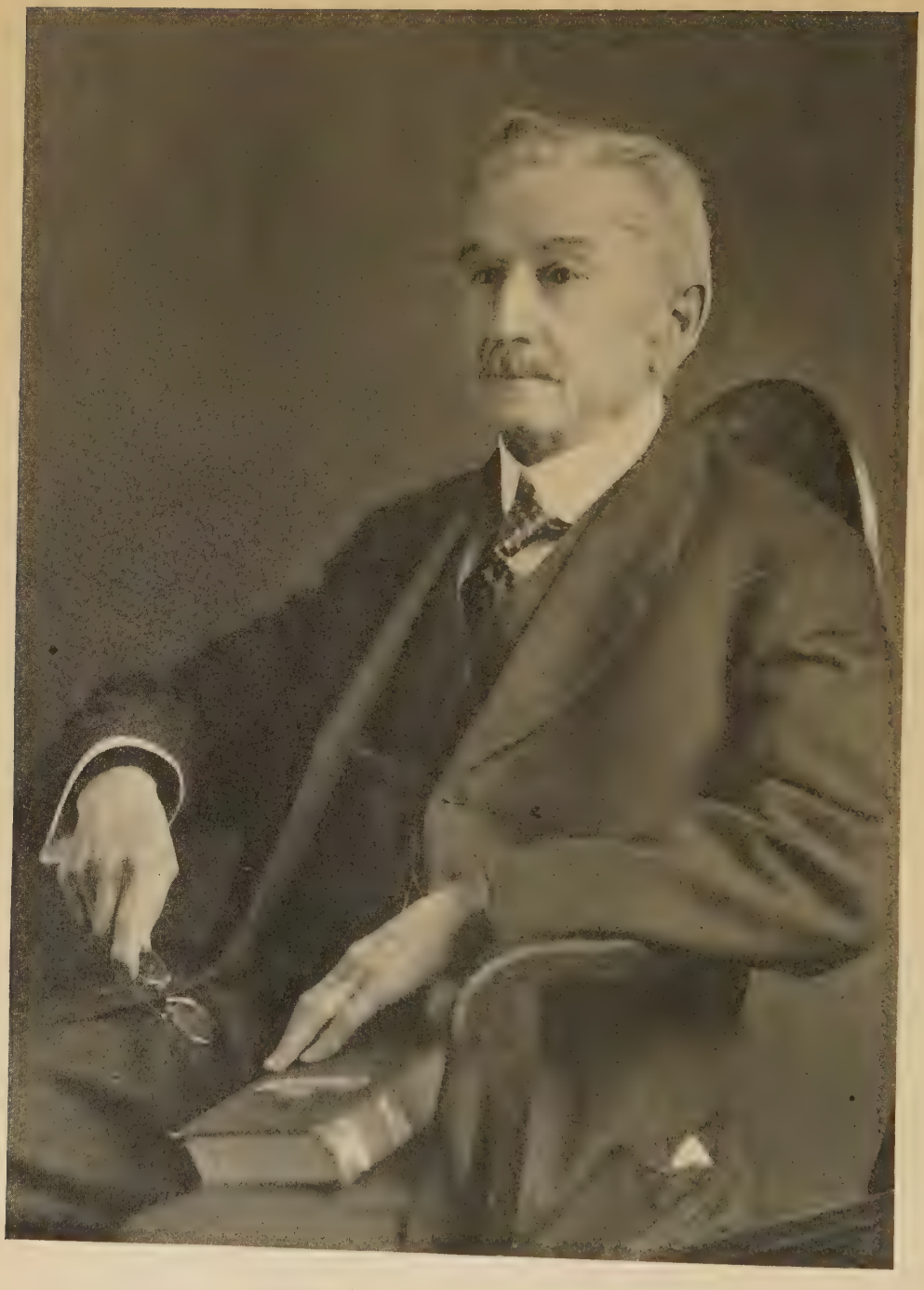
Charles Rollo Peters is one of the great California painters who has found in the nocturnal witchery and glamor of our more romantic scenes an opportunity for the expression of the subtle, lovely beauty of which he is the master. A native San Franciscan—born April 10, 1862—he knows the romance and charm of California as few artists do. His nocturnes of the old California missions and are fine examples of his art, and they are also poetic tributes to the magic of scene and tradition.

The painter was educated at the Urban Academy, in San Francisco, and later studied art under Jules Tavenier in this city. Then he spent six years in further study in Paris at Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gerome and at the Julian Academy under such masters as Boulanger and Lefebvre. His "Legend of Brittany," which is now in the Bohemian Club, won honorable mention when it was exhibited in Munich in 1889.

After his return to California he spent much time in a special study of the effect of moonlight on the missions. As a result of the study he has become famous as a painter of nocturnes. In his most characteristic canvases there is all the subtlety, the mystery, the allure of the night; in those of the missions there is the glamour of the old Spanish days.

In 1899 Charles Rollo Peters was given an independent exhibition at the Union League Club in New York. Since then his rank as an American painter has been of the highest. Perhaps no other California painter since William Keith has more beautifully expressed the beauty of the state or made it more widely known.

Some of his notable pictures are "Camp by the Cross," "The Oregon," which was bought by subscription and presented to the ship by her builder, Irving M. Scott; "The San Juan Mission," "The River" and "After the Gringo Came." He has lived and worked mostly in San



Wm Frelon Jr

Francisco and Monterey and picturesque old Monterey is represented in many of his paintings. Recently he exhibited his later work at the Bohemian Club. The pictures that were shown there proved anew his mastery of light and the subtle witchery of the night. Because his painting is cerebral, subtle and suggestive, it evokes a mood and can be lived with and loved when the merely brilliant or the pyrotechnic grows wearisome.

California has given Peters the tradition, the scenes and the beauty for his art; he, in turn, has given California some of the loveliest expressions of her charm. His reputation as a master painter of nocturnes as George Sterling has called him, is secure.

His son, Charles Rollo Peters, Jr., has, during the past few years, won an enviable place upon the New York stage, both as an actor and as a scenic artist.—By Eric Howard.

William Irelan. A career which deserves commemoration because of nearly three-quarters of a century of residence in the San Francisco district, but even more because of its important contributions to the science and industry of mining, was that of the late William Irelan, who died at the age of eighty-five at his home in Berkeley, on November 9, 1925.

He was born at Wilmington, Delaware, August 7, 1840. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Safried) Irelan. William Irelan, Sr., came to California in 1851. At San Francisco he founded the first shipyard on the Pacific Coast. Later he sent for his family. In the meantime the son William had attended school, including a military academy at Wilmington, and was a boy of about twelve years when he joined his father at San Francisco. He had some experience working in the shipyard, but subsequently took up the study of mining and chemistry, at first with Professor Price. He went abroad to continue his studies in the great technical schools of Europe, and in 1865 studied in Germany, then in the Royal Academy of Chemistry in London, under such famous teachers as Professor Franklin and Professor Valentine, also studied at Swansea, Wales, and at Dresden and Leipzic under Professor Kolbe.

On November 14, 1869, at Leipzic, he married Miss Linna Vogel von Fogelstein, daughter of Guido Alexander Vogel von Fogelstein and Hildegard Luettich von Eckhardt, both, as their names indicate, of the German nobility. Mr. and Mrs. Irelan were married in an Episcopal Church, and subsequently they returned to California. At San Francisco he established a chemical laboratory and assay office. He was appointed state mineralogist by Governor Stoneman and reappointed by Governer Waterman and Governor Markham. Mr. Irelan is credited with having been the chief factor in founding the State Mining Bureau of California, and for two terms was state mining engineer. He also had an extensive private practice. During the last ten years of his life, though in poor health, he kept in touch with his profession as a consulting engineer and as a writer on engineering and mining subjects. He was one of the founders of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, also the Dirigo Club, which is now the Union League Club, and the University Club.

Mr. Irelan died only a few days before the fifty-sixth anniversary of his marriage. Mrs. Irelan survives him. Their only son, Oscar B. Irelan, was born in 1873 and died in 1915. Mrs. Irelan, who continues to reside at 1311 Bonita Avenue in Berkeley, has earned distinction in her own right as an artist, both in painting and art pottery. She studied while a young

woman in Dresden, Leipzic, and in the Art Institute of San Francisco, and under the famous Madam Vouga in Geneva. In San Francisco she never lost touch with her work and the general subject of art. Her paintings and pottery were awarded many medals and prizes on exhibition in Germany and Paris, and she won a number of prizes for her work in hand carved leather in the old German and Spanish type. Many of the most prized works of art in the Irelan home were lost either in the earthquake and fire of 1906, or in the destructive fire in Berkeley in 1923. Mrs. Irelan was largely responsible for pointing out, through her personal experiments, the fact that in California can be found all the natural clays required for the best class of art pottery.

Harrison Fisher has been called "the father of a thousand girls." His portraits of ravishingly beautiful young American women have made him famous, wealthy and widely imitated. There is a kind of romantic perfection in his work that satisfies everybody's instinct for idealization. The Harrison Fisher girl is not merely an American girl of today; she is also the ideal American girl. The Gibson girl was a type representative of a rather sophisticated society; so are the girls of the other illustrators. Harrison Fisher alone has carried the process of idealization so far as to include all types and to create an individual.

His grandfather and father were both artists. Hugo Fisher, his father, was a distinguished landscape painter in the '80s. When Harrison Fisher manifested an inclination for art at the age of six his father instructed him in drawing and painting. The family meanwhile had moved from Brooklyn, New York, where Harrison Fisher was born on July 27, 1877, to San Francisco. In this city the boy went to school, and there he began his art career. After studying and painting with his father for some years he entered the Hopkins Institute of Art.

"When Harrison Fisher was a boy in San Francisco," one of his friends has written of him, "he sold his first picture to a regular story book gentleman, who gave him three five-dollar gold pieces for it. The gold was not big enough to satisfy what it represented to him as he walked about the streets jingling it in his pocket. Then a happy inspiration struck him; he had it changed into silver—small silver—and spent the rest of the day walking the streets with his hands in his jingling pockets."

He began his professional career at the age of sixteen, drawing for a San Francisco newspaper. In a few years he was transferred to a New York paper under the same ownership, and there continued his newspaper drawing. Soon, however, he began to contribute to Puck, the Saturday Evening Post and McClure's. In a few years he had become the best known and the highest paid American illustrator. Publishers offered him unheard of prices for his drawings, and his portraits of American girls were brought out in book form and went into many editions. Hundreds of his paintings for magazine covers were reprinted for framing and found their way to the walls of thousands of American homes. For a long time the Harrison Fisher girl was the ideal of most Americans. Girls tried to be like her, imitated her coiffure, her dress, her smile, even her coloring; boys sought, perhaps vainly, for sweethearts who resembled her. The effect upon our notion of beautiful womanhood—a notion that constantly undergoes changes—was tremendous. But it was a good effect, for the radiant, healthy, beautifully alive Fisher girl is worthy of imitation.

Linna Vogel Irelan
(Mrs. William Irelan)

"Life copies art," said Oscar Wilde. The popular acceptance of the Harrison Fisher girl as the ideal bears out the truth of the epigram.

For some years Harrison Fisher has worked exclusively for the Cosmopolitan Magazine. His cover paintings for that periodical have had a great deal to do with its enormous success.

Some suggestion of the man himself is conveyed by the words of an editor for whom he has done most of his paintings: "He has remained cool of head and unperturbed by flattery and a flood of checks. With the ever-pressing temptation to loaf and invite his soul he has kept himself manacled to his easel."—By Eric Howard.

Jedediah Smith. The first American to reach California by an overland route was Jedediah Strong Smith, fur trader, explorer and adventurer. Smith was born in 1798 in the Mohawk Valley of New York. As a boy he was a clerk on a freight boat on the Great Lakes, coming in contact with the fur traders of the Northwest. At about twenty he went to St. Louis, then the center of Western trade, and began his remarkable career of trading and exploration.

In the summer of 1826, before any other Americans had undertaken such a journey, he set out at the head of a small party to explore the unknown region between the Great Salt Lake and the California coast. All of this region was then untraveled and unknown; it was the task of Smith and his men to do for it what Lewis and Clark had done in the Northwest.

There is no accurate record of the course he followed, but it is probable that his route was virtually the same as that of the Santa Fe Railroad today. After crossing the Mojave desert and meeting the Mojave Indians, he arrived near the present site of San Bernardino. A little later he visited Mission San Gabriel, where he was cordially received. From there he proceeded to San Diego, hoping to get permission from the Mexican governor for further explorations, since it was against the law for Americans to remain in the province. Although ordered to return as he had come, Smith outfitted his party near Los Angeles for a new journey. Then, after some delay, he proceeded to the Tehachapi or Tejon Pass and entered the San Joaquin Valley. Following either the Stanislaus or the Merced River, he again crossed the Sierras, after twenty days of terrible hardship, and returned to Salt Lake.

In the following year, 1827, he again set forth at the head of a party, returning to the Mojave villages, where they were attacked, and on to the Mission San Gabriel. After a short rest there, the danger of arrest caused the party to proceed northward. At the Mission San Jose Smith was arrested, held without food for three days, and then threatened with imprisonment in Mexico. Several American ship captains then at Monterey prevailed upon the governor to allow the Americans to leave the country.

Smith's men had gone northward to San Francisco, where he later joined them. Then they followed the Sacramento River, endeavoring in vain to find a pass through the Sierra Nevadas, and later left the Sacramento to follow a northwest course to the sea. After months of hazardous exploration they came to the mouth of the Klamath River, and later found their way to the Hudson's Bay post at Vancouver.

"During this time," a historian has written, "Smith had covered an immense stretch of country, nearly all of which he was the first to explore. He had traversed the first of the great transcontinental routes to Cali-

fornia, made known the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento to the American trappers, and through them to American settlers; opened a line of communication from northern California to the Oregon country, a route the Hudson's Bay Company were quick to take advantage of; and traversed the Pacific slope from the Mojave desert to Puget Sound. Yet in all the state no monument has ever been erected to this forerunner of California pioneers!"

Smith was killed in April, 1831, when, in the course of trying to find relief for another exploration party in desperate straits, he fell into an Indian ambush. Although he did not live to see hundreds of Americans following the trails he had first traveled, he must be credited with being the first American explorer in California.—By Eric Howard.

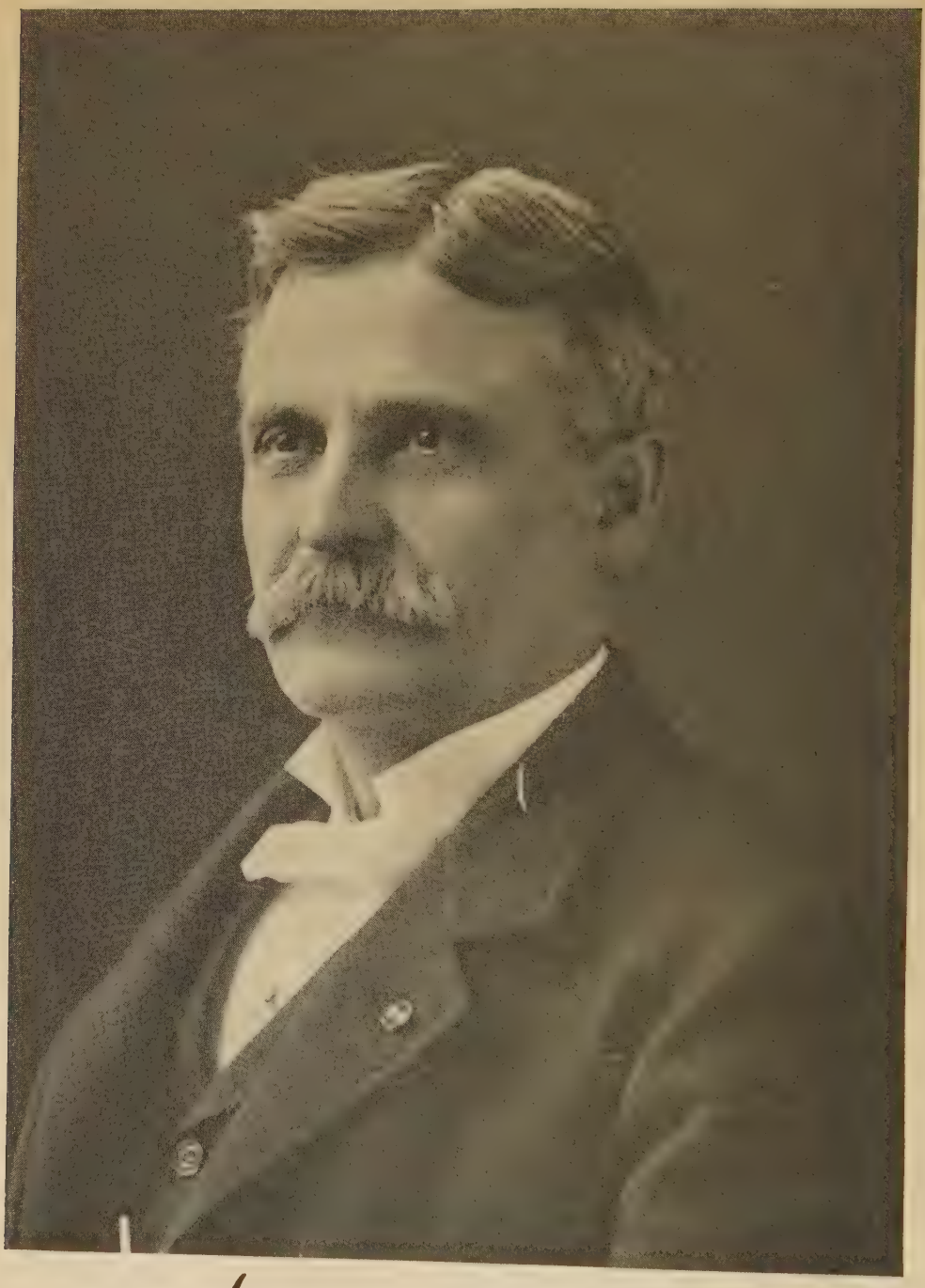
Adah Isaacs Menken's name appeared in the *Golden Era* in early days. She was a variety actress who played "Mazeppa" and yet never ceased writing poems of a weird order, full of overlaid ornament and mixed metaphor and wonderful rhythms of that quality such as is classed among the *Poetry of the Future* and *New Verse.*

J. Ross Browne was here in 1849 and took part in the first constitutional assemblage held in the State. He was a delightful humorist as well as a great traveler. He used to say of himself "that he was a native of Kentucky, born in Ireland," because he grew up in Louisville from childhood. He was born in 1822. Having been identified with the State so early made him a pioneer, but already he has established a reputation as an author and a traveler.

He was the one who set the pattern for all our distinguished men to follow, of going to the Holy Land as part of the baptism of one who desired to achieve letters. In the particular, John Franklin Swift produced *Going to Jerico,* Joaquin Miller, *The City Beautiful,* Mark Twain, *Innocents Abroad.* Miller was a great admirer of J. Ross Browne; they were together there in on a deal of some kind (in London) in the early seventies regarding an English syndicate taking up agricultural land in Arizona. But when the question was referred to Judah P. Benjamin, who had left America to settle in England, as an authority on law, after the Civil war, he defeated the enterprise which would have brought great wealth to both Browne and Miller, by saying it was illegal; although other enterprises of a like nature have since succeeded. And he makes the distinction between the two writers by telling how sweet a humor was that of Browne, and by comparison how irreverent was that of Twain, in his accounts of Palestine. Whatever the faults of Miller, himself, he followed the style of J. Ross Browne, as may be seen in his volume, *The City Beautiful,* which he presented to me in 1893 with his own hand.

Yusef is the title of Browne's volume telling of the Holyland, which title stands for Joseph, the name of their Arab guide. No book of travel of the Orient is more charming than *Yusef,* which fortunately is to be found in all the libraries.

His best known books are *The Land of Thor, Apache Land, Crusoe's Island.* His were the first descriptions of Esmeralda, Bodie, Mono Lake, in the mysterious mining regions of the Sierras and Nevada to reach the East, and were published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1863. It was at that time he was a guest at my father's table, and wrote of my mother, even in that wild place, having her piano and guitar and home the same as in any center of civilization. He was appointed U. S. Minister to China in 1868.



Warren Olney

This charming writer and genial gentleman was better known than any other one of that time because of his coming into contact with so many of the people in the wilds of the mining camps, revealing the true life of them all, where fathers and mothers were rearing their young as faithfully as in the centers of civilized states of society. He saw the people as they were, wrote of them as such, and was welcome when once again he came into their midst. His articles published in *Harpers' Magazine* of 1863-4-5 are true stories of that time. He settled in a beautiful home in Oakland called "Pagoda Hill," where he left sons and daughters to live after him. He died in 1875, at the age of fifty-three years, beloved and admired by all.

Hon. Warren Olney. During a period of fifty-seven years a name that has figured prominently in the legal profession as well as in the civic life of Oakland and Berkeley has been that of Olney, represented by father and son, the late Hon. Warren Olney and Warren Olney, Jr. Both have been contributors to the material, moral, civic and educational welfare of their communities, giving not less of their energies and abilities in behalf of public institutions and enterprises than to their own personal interests, and gaining and holding high positions in public esteem, gratitude and confidence.

Warren Olney, the elder, was born in Davis County, Iowa, March 11, 1841, and was a son of William and Eliza Ann (Green) Olney. He had to make his own living from an early age, but in spite of the hardships and difficulties of poverty and life in a frontier community he managed to prepare himself for college and entered the Central University of Iowa shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war. On President Lincoln's call for volunteers he enlisted, May 21, 1861, at the age of twenty, in the Third Iowa Infantry, and served throughout the war, until mustered out with the rank of captain August 15, 1865. Not long thereafter, September 11, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Craven, and with his bride went to Ann Arbor to attend the Law School of the University of Michigan. There he came under the teaching of Judge T. M. Cooley and a life long friendship began between the two men. Graduating from Ann Arbor in 1868, he came to California at once and began the practice of the law in San Francisco. He rose to a high place in his calling, having a large and important clientele and being at one time president of the San Francisco Bar Association. In 1877 he took up his residence in Oakland, and resided there continuously until his death on June 3, 1921. Mr. Olney was prominent in public life, and was mayor of Oakland from 1903 until 1905. He held membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Berkeley Club, the University Club, the Claremont Club and the Unitarian Club, of which at one time he was president. A man of splendid abilities and high character, he well merited the esteem and confidence in which he was universally held.

Warren Olney, the younger, was born at San Francisco, October 15, 1870, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Oakland. In 1891 he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California, and then attended Harvard, where he was given the same degree in 1892. He pursued his professional studies at Hastings School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at San Francisco, where he is numbered among the most forceful and able mem-

bers of the bar, being a member of the law firm of McCutchen, Olney, Mannon and Greene. He served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1919 to 1921. He is a trustee of Hastings College of Law and president of the San Francisco Bar Association. Mr. Olney belongs to the University Club, the Unitarian Club, the Sierra Club of San Francisco, the Claremont Country Club, the Faculty Club of Berkeley, and the Sutter Club of Sacramento. He also holds membership in the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and in politics is a republican. As did his father, he takes a keen interest in civic affairs both of San Francisco, where his offices are located in the Balfour Building, and Berkeley, where his home is at Claremont Court, Oakland.

Eleanor Calhoun, who won fame as an actress and as the founder of the movement for outdoor masques and pageants, and who has since distinguished herself as an author and as a worker with her husband for Serbian liberty, was born in Visalia, California, in 1862. She is a grandniece of John C. Calhoun, and her mother, Mrs. Ezekiel Ewing Calhoun, wrote "Scenes of Early California Life" and many essays.

As a girl Eleanor Calhoun lived in the Santa Clara Valley and attended school in San Jose. She made her first public appearance on the stage of the old Grand Opera House in San Francisco, October 18, 1880, as Juliet. To judge from her youthful photographs, she must have been one of the most beautiful Juliets. Successful here, she toured the United States for some months in Shakespearean and other roles, and in 1882 made her London debut.

A tremendous social and histrionic success in London, she was the friend of James Russell Lowell, then ambassador at the court of St. James; Browning, Barry Cornwall, Whistler, Balfour, Ellen Terry, Sir Henry Irving, Henry James and many other celebrities of the period. Her book of memoirs, "Pleasures and Palaces," is a vivid record of Victorian England and of the great figures of the time.

Soon after her debut in London she won high praise as Rosalind. Some years later she gave the first open air production of "As You Like It," which was the direct inspiration of the open air masques and pageants that have since been so popular. From 1883 to 1885, at the Haymarket Theater, she played in the works of Pinero, in "The Rivals," "Diplomacy," etc. In 1888, under her own management, she produced a play made from Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," appearing as Hester Prynne.

A few years later Coquelin, the great French actor, invited her to play with him in Paris. She studied with him and then appeared with him in "The Taming of the Shrew." Her Parisian success was no less than that she had already won in England. It was crowned by her appearance as Hermione in Racine's "Andromaque," in which she challenged comparison with the immortal Rachel, and did not fail. No other English speaking actress, and certainly no other American actress, has achieved so great a triumph in France. It is, as an eminent critic has said, a matter of "regret that an American actress of such noble achievement and promise should have won her chief triumphs abroad."

After her return to England, besides the open air production of "As You Like It," Miss Calhoun played Lady Macbeth at Stratford-on-Avon, and was responsible for a sumptuous revival of "Romeo and Juliet" in the spirit of the Italian renaissance.

When she married Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, a leader in the fight for Serbian freedom, her sympathy for his people—the victims of generations of Turkish tyranny in the Balkans—impelled her to give up the stage for "the new world of vital action." Since then she has been closely associated with her husband's work. With him, she is the author of "The Serbian People—Their Past Glory and Their Destiny." The prince lectured at Stanford University in the autumn of 1912, and at that time Eleanor Calhoun revisited her childhood home. Her book of memoirs contains many descriptions of California scenes, and it is also a fascinating story of her life abroad, humorous, kindly and vivid.

Her sister, Virginia Calhoun, also a distinguished actress, dramatized Helen Hunt Jackson's California romance, "Ramona," and played with great success in the title role.

The Princess Eleanor Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich was one of the greatest American actresses. As Eleanor Calhoun she charmed the elect of two great capitals. She is also a woman of wide sympathies, generous impulses and deep devotion to the cause for which she gave up her distinguished public career.—By Eric Howard.

Daniel Coit Gilman, the second president of the University of California and the first president of Johns Hopkins, was largely responsible for the secure foundation of the Berkeley institution and the high standing of the other. When he accepted the office of president in 1872 the University of California was a small, struggling, badly equipped college. Professor Gilman was a vigorous, enthusiastic young man, equal to the responsibilities of his position, and he set to work at once to secure endowments and gifts sufficient to maintain the university.

As a result of his efforts the university received such large gifts as the Francis Lieber library, $50,000 from Michael Reese, an endowment for the Agassiz chair of Oriental languages, the Mills chair of philosophy, $100,000 for a law college, a fund for a gymnasium and the Lick Observatory. He served as president of the University of California for only three years, but during that time he established it upon a secure basis that made possible its great growth as one of the largest universities of America.

In 1875 Doctor Gilman was offered the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, which had just been founded. For twenty-five years he held that position. The success of Johns Hopkins must be credited largely to his work. During that period he became famous as one of the greatest educators and university presidents. By many he was considered the most conspicuous educational organizers in America.

Doctor Gilman was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831. He graduated from Yale University in 1852, and then spent two years in study and observation in Europe. Upon his return to America he became librarian of Yale, then professor of physical and political geography and then secretary of the Sheffield Scientific School.

After his resignation from the presidency of Johns Hopkins, Doctor Gilman became president of the Carnegie Foundation. He was one of the most active leaders in the promotion of education in the South. He wrote much on education, political science, physics and history. He frequently served his country in an advisory capacity in the settlement of disputes over international boundaries and politics. He was one of the chief editors of the New International Encyclopedia.

Many of the most important developments in American university system and organization were Doctor Gilman's contribution to the science of education. His work has influenced every American university and every college student. Almost no other university president has had so large a part in the development of higher education in this country. Johns Hopkins and the University of California particularly owe their success and standing to his efforts.

Doctor Gilman died October 13, 1908. He was a Californian for only three years, but his work in California has borne imperishable fruit.

Henry Durant. For twenty years Henry Durant carried the dream of the University of California in his mind and worked devotedly for its fulfillment. In the educational history of California there was no greater pioneer.

Henry Durant was born in Acton, Massachusetts, June 17, 1803. He graduated from Yale in 1827 and worked as a tutor in that university during the four following terms. Then he studied theology, and later became the pastor of a church in Massachusetts. He remained in the pulpit for twelve years, resigning then to become the principal of an academy.

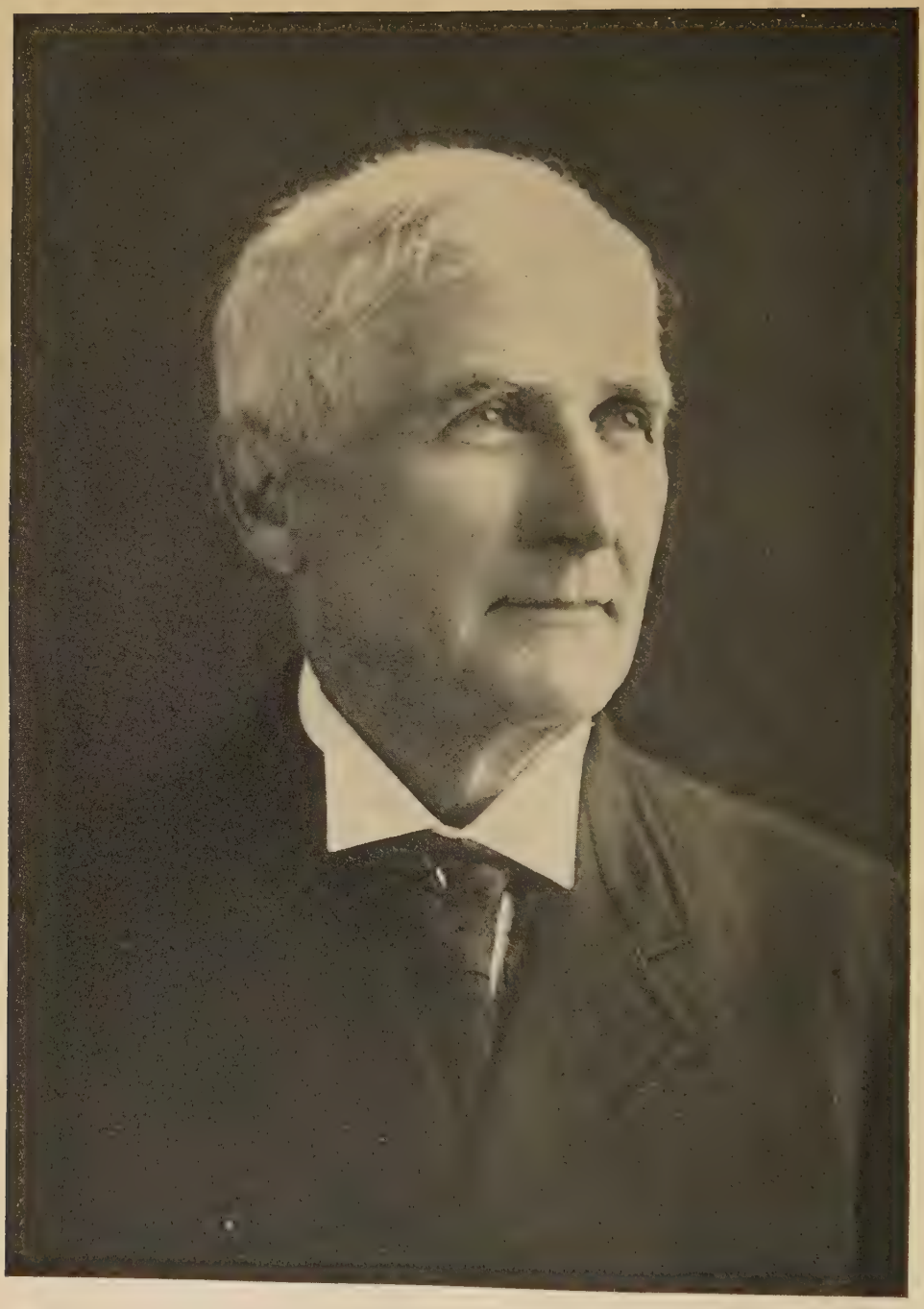
In 1853 he came to California and settled in Oakland, then a village of a single oak-lined street. He opened his first school in Oakland in a former fandango hall, with three pupils. As it became successful he established the Oakland College School, almost the first step in the direction of higher education in this district. He continued as principal of the school until 1860.

Meanwhile he had conceived the idea of founding a college. Largely through his influence and suggestions the College of California was incorporated in 1855, with a grant of land from the federal government. By 1859 Professor Durant brought about the organization of the College as a working institution. He was not only its builder and founder, but he was also one of its first teachers and trustees. The College was located in what is now the heart of Oakland, and was the beginning of the present University of California. The enlargement and reorganization of the College as the University was his hope and his dream, consummated at last in 1869.

He was devoted to the College of California. He worked for it constantly; in the winter of 1861 and 1862 he mined in the heart of the Sierras, hoping to get money for an endowment fund. In that he was unsuccessful, but nevertheless he carried the institution through the difficult period when, without him, it could not have gone on. He taught Greek and philosophy, and was a philologist of distinguished rank. Unfortunately, he was so burdened with responsibility that the books he had planned were never finished.

In 1870 he was elected the first president of the new University, of which he was the father and founder. He resigned the following year and was soon after elected mayor of Oakland. He held that office until his death, which occurred on January 22, 1875.

A thoughtful, deeply religious scholar, Professor Durant was also a man of vision and unswerving devotion to his dream. His work as an educational pioneer, his selection of the magnificent Berkeley site of the University, his qualities of heart and mind, place him among the greatest of those who have contributed to the glory of California.—By Eric Howard.



J. H. Logan.

James Harvey Logan, a distinguished pioneer member of the California bar and a former judge of the Superior Court in Santa Cruz County, now resides in the city of Oakland and is one of the venerable and revered pioneer citizens of California. While the achievement of Judge Logan along the line of his profession has been of high order, there is a strange irrelevancy, but one of most interesting order, in his having been the one to develop the now famous fruit that bears his name —the splendid loganberry, and of this incident in his career more specific record will be given in later paragraphs of this review.

In offering a summary of the life history of Judge Logan it is fortunately possible to draw largely from a record given by the Judge himself. James Harvey Logan reverts to the fine old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a family that was founded in America in the Colonial period of our national history—more than two centuries ago. The Judge was born near Rockville, Indiana, December 8, 1841, and is a son of Samuel McCampbell Logan and Mary Elizabeth (McMurty) Logan, both of sterling Scotch lineage and both natives of the state of Kentucky, where the former was born at Lexington. The first American representatives of the Logan family came to this country more than 200 years ago and made settlement at Rock Ridge, Virginia. The subject of this review was the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children, and was reared under the conditions that marked the middle pioneer period in the history of Indiana. There he gained his early education in the common schools, and in June, 1860, he was there graduated from Waveland Collegiate Institute, Waveland, Indiana. In the winter of that year he taught school at Independence, Missouri, and from his own account of his immediately subsequent activities are taken, with minor changes, the following quotations: "There I secured a job as ox-team driver for the Overland Telegraph Company, which was constructing a line across the plains. In those days buffalo were abundant. I have seen hundreds of freshly killed buffalo left to be eaten by coyotes. Some hunters would slaughter the buffalo for their hides. We reached Salt Lake City in the summer of 1861, and there we made our headquarters for a month or more. At that time it was one of the most orderly cities I ever saw. Most of the western towns were wide open, with open saloons and with gambling and carousing going on twenty-four hours a day, but Salt Lake City was a pleasing contrast. I went to hear Brigham Young talk, but was not impressed with his eloquence. I staid with my job, driving oxen, for a month after leaving Salt Lake City, then drew my pay and started for California. I tried to engage passage on the overland stage, but found every seat taken. The driver told me he was worn out and if I would drive all night I could ride on the boot with him. I accepted his offer, and he curled up on the mail sacks in the boot and went to sleep. I stopped over a few days at Virginia City, to look around. In the fall of 1861 it was a wide-open mining camp. I ran across a teamster who agreed to let me travel with him on his freight wagon as far as Grass Valley, California, for five dollars. At Grass Valley I took the overland stage for San Francisco. From San Francisco I went to Los Gatos to visit my mother's brother, Dr. William S. McMurty, and I lived with him the next year or so.

"In December, 1863, I went to San Jose, where I entered the law office of C. T. Ryland, son-in-law of Judge Peter H. Burnett, who had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843, and had come to California in the winter of 1848 to engage in gold mining, and who was elected the first

American governor of California. I was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was appointed a notary public, which helped pay my rent until I could establish my practice. In 1868 I moved to Santa Cruz, where I was tendered and accepted a position as deputy district attorney. In 1870 I was elected district attorney, and this office I held until 1880, when I was elected to the bench of the Superior Court in Santa Cruz County, an office which I retained twelve years and from which I then retired on account of impaired health."

Judge Logan continued his residence in Santa Cruz County many years, and there he staged the greater part of his professional activities. He was for seven years president of the Bank of Santa Cruz County, and for ten years was president of the Brookdale Land Company. In the years of his active life the influence of Judge Logan was ever that of a broad-minded, loyal and progressive citizen, and he has ever held secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the state of his adoption.

In 1880 Judge Logan purchased six acres of land, which he called "Logan Heights," in Santa Cruz, and there he began to indulge his love of gardening and experimenting with shrubs and vines. There also he originated the now famous loganberry, the commercial exploitation of which has brought special prestige to the State of Oregon and Washington, rather than to California, where the new variety was originated. In the Literary Digest of September 5, 1925, appeared a full page account of the originating and developing of the loganberry, together with a half-tone portrait of the originator, Judge Logan, but for the purposes of this review the following statements, made by Judge Logan himself, are adequate:

"While living on Logan Heights, Santa Cruz, I determined to try to produce a new blackberry by crossing the Texas Early, a domestic early-blooming blackberry, with the wild blackberry. I planted a row of Texas Early blackberries, and next to them a row of wild blackberries, and in the third row red Antwerp raspberries. This was in the winter of 1880. When the fruit came, in 1882, I found, to my delight, that I had originated a new and improved blackberry, which I named the Mammoth blackberry,—the largest ever produced, some of the berries being two and one-half inches long. In the first row I found a single plant unlike any other plant I had ever seen. I tended this carefully and in due time I discovered that nature had produced a new fruit by crossing the red Antwerp raspberry with the wild blackberry. I gave it to Professor Wickson of the University of California for free distribution to anyone who wanted it. The honor of having it named for me is sufficient compensation. The naming of the berry for me likewise was an accident. James Waters, a nurseryman of Watsonville, propagated and sold these plants, and, not knowing what to term them, he called them 'Logan's berries,' and soon they became known by their present name."

From the previously mentioned article that appeared in the columns of the Literary Digest are taken the following statements made by Judge Logan: "I maintain that the loganberry is the only successful and permanent cross ever made between the raspberry and blackberry; that the loganberry is now firmly established as a new, permanent and distinct fruit, adding to the food products of the world, and bringing good financial returns to the producer, and it was Oregon that discovered the many uses it could be put to, and that has put the loganberry products in so many markets throughout the world. In justice to myself I must say that I never commercialized the loganberry. I never received one cent

for it. After its origination I delivered it to Professor Wickson, of the University of California, for the uses and purposes of the public, and, true to trust, he distributed it, in the course of plant distribution of the state, to any one wanting it, and without cost."

In the gracious evening of a long, worthy and useful life Judge Logan is living retired from the varied activities that long engaged his attention, and he is one of the most venerable and honored pioneer citizens in the city of Oakland.

Judge Logan has been married twice, his first wife dying many years ago. They had no children. On August 1, 1910, was recorded the marriage of Judge Logan and Miss Mary Elizabeth Couson, who was born in England, and whose father, W. B. Couson, an officer in the British army, came with his family to California, and in the World war period served in the United States navy with the rank of lieutenant. Judge Logan has one child by this marriage, a daughter, Gladys.

James Linen was another of the early poets whose name, more familiarly expressed in "Jimmy Linen," brought up pleasant memories to those who survived him. He gave an encouraging bent toward literature that has not been forgotten. He was born in Edinburgh; came to New York in his early manhood and to San Francisco when it was a wee toon. Two volumes of his have been published. Of his descent there is a grandson, Richard Houghtaling, who has distinguished himself as a tragedian in roles—equal to the best—though only as an amateur for charity entertainments. I have seen him in "Richelieu," with Blanche Bates as Julie, and it was a most finished performance. Linen passed away in 1870 in New York.

Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, in whise honor Baker Street was named, was one of the distinguished figures in early San Francisco. He was born in London on February 24, 1811, but he came to the United States with his parents at the age of four. While he was a boy his parents moved to Illinois and there he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

In 1837 he was elected to the State Legislature, then to the State Senate and later to Congress. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he resigned as a congressman and became a colonel of Illinois volunteers. He served in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battle of Cerro Gordo and in subsequent conflicts he commanded a brigade with great gallantry. After the war he returned to Illinois, became prominent in politics and was again elected to Congress.

He declined a reelection as congressman when he became connected with the Panama Railroad Company, organized to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and moved to San Francisco. Here he became one of the most successful lawyers and a leading republican. He was widely known as a great orator. When Senator Broderick was killed in the duel with Terry, in 1859, Colonel Baker delivered an eloquent funeral oration over the body of his friend in the Plaza. That impressive scene and that great oration were long remembered by San Franciscans.

Soon after Broderick's death Colonel Baker moved to Oregon, where in 1860 he was elected United States senator. A few weeks after his election he was in San Francisco. Here he delivered what was called the greatest speech ever made in California—an address on preserving the

Union—that had an important effect upon California's stand on the question of slavery.

Colonel Baker served but a short time in the Senate, for with the outbreak of the Civil war, he removed the toga to put on the sword. He raised the "California" Regiment in New York and Philadelphia, composed mostly of men who had been tried and not found wanting in the great adventure of 1849 and 1850, and, declining to be appointed a general, went into the field at the head of his men.

At the battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Colonel Baker commanded a brigade and fell in advance of the line while leading a charge. His death occurred on October 21, 1861. His body was brought back to San Francisco by steamer and he was buried here, with highest honors, in December of that year.

A gallant and heroic soldier, a great orator and a man honored by all who knew him for his nobility of character, Colonel Baker was a Californian of whom all others should be proud.—By Eric Howard.

William W. Campbell. The new president of the University of California, W. W. Campbell, is an astronomer who has won international fame for his observations. Since 1891 he has been associated with the Lick Observatory, on Mt. Hamilton, first as astronomer, then as acting director, and since 1901 as director of the observatory.

President Campbell was born on a farm in Hancock County, Ohio, on April 11, 1862. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1886 and then became professor of mathematics at the University of Colorado. From 1888 to 1891 he served as instructor in astronomy at the University of Michigan, and he was then called to the Lick Observatory.

In connection with his work as an astronomer he has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia. In 1897-1898 he was in charge of the Lick Observatory eclipse expedition to India. Later he conducted similar expeditions to Georgia, to Spain, to Flint Island, to Kiev, Russia, and more recently to Australia, where he made observations testing the validity of the Einstein theory.

He has lectured at Yale University and for the National Academy of Sciences. For his scientific work he has received numerous prizes and medals, including the Lalande gold medal from the Paris Academy of Sciences, the Janssen prize and others from the Royal Astronomical Society and American scientific societies. He is a member of many international scientific organizations and is generally recognized as one of the greatest contemporary astronomers.

President Campbell has written many papers for the astronomical journals on comet orbits, the spectra of comets, stars and nebulae, the motions of the stars, solar eclipses, etc. He is also the author of "The Elements of Practical Astronomy" and of "Stellar Motions."

His recent appointment to the presidency of the University of California has pleased those who know his high standards of scholarship. He has already made announcements of far reaching importance, advocating the building of dormitories on the campus and insisting that the university be truly an institution of higher education.

President Campbell is a worthy successor of the great men who have been at the head of the University of California—Henry Durant, John Le Conte, Daniel Coit Gilman and Benjamin Ide Wheeler. There is every reason to believe that during his presidency the university will be-

Florence C. Casler

come greater not only in its number of students, but also in those things for which it was founded.

As an astronomer he knows the value of original, painstaking research. It is likely that under his direction the students of the university will be led to independent investigations and original thought.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Florence C. Casler is the only woman bank director in Los Angeles and one of the few in the country. The officials of the Peoples National Bank of Los Angeles, in which she holds this post, declare that she owes her position to their respect for her knowledge of real estate values and her remarkable success as a builder, building owner and manager.

At the corner of Wall and Pico streets Mrs. Casler owns three industrial buildings, all erected according to her plans and worth over a million dollars. At Eighth and Maple streets she owns another limit heighth structure representing an investment of $900,000. She has other scattered properties throughout the Los Angeles district. Some years ago she traded some of her buildings for 360 acres to the north, in the valley. Later she made a trade of 160 acres of that property for the site upon which she has recently erected the Textile Center Building on East Eighth Street at Maple. The man who had formerly owned this ground at Eighth and Maple said that he had had it many years and was unable to dispose of it. Mrs. Casler looked upon it as an opportunity for another of the bulding ventures which have brought a distinction to her probably not accorded to any other woman in America.

Mrs. Casler is associated with J. K. Lloyd in the firm of Lloyd & Casler, owners and builders. This firm has been in existence several years, and has given Los Angeles several notable structures built and primarily devoted to the interests of specialized crafts or trades. The Allied Craft Building at Pico and Maple streets, with Lloyd and Casler, Incorporated, as owners, is a handsome twelve story structure ideally located for the commercial arts and crafts. The most recent additions made by Lloyd and Casler is the Textile Center Building on East Eighth Street and Maple, a modern Class A limit structure, and one at Eighth and Santee, called The Garment Center. Mrs. Casler is manager of both of these buildings and also of the Graphic Arts Building, another building in the chain owned and erected by Lloyd and Casler.

Mrs. Casler was born in Canada, was reared and educated there, and subsequently lived in the nearby city of Buffalo, where she married. It was in Buffalo that she first entered the practical business field, taking up plumbing. She studied plumbing as an important building technique, operated a plumbing shop and handled a number of contracts for installation of plumbing in Buffalo business structures, including the Queen Victoria Building.

Mrs. Casler came to California in 1912, and during the past twelve years has devoted her capital and personal supervision to the building business. Her interest in building is an unusual but natural expression of her genius for practical work and action. Almost as soon as she came to Los Angeles she secured a tract of ground on Catalina Street, between Third and Sixth, part of the old Schmidt grant. Soon she had mules and machines at work cutting away the hills, and in a record space of time had erected sixty residences on the tract. Up to that time the street had been almost a barren waste, with the special discouragement in the form of a hollow on the other side of Third Street. That was

filled in, and the entire area is covered with buildings. Mrs. Casler built her own lovely home on Larchmont Boulevard. The success of these early undertakings justified Mrs. Casler into launching into a field requiring superlative talent and the ability to impress capital, and the result is the three industrial and commercial buildings already noted.

Mrs. Casler has rare foresight and genius, and her work proceeds from her visualization of civic and material progress. Her own impression of her life and work is that she has been a dreamer of dreams with the rare fortune to make the dreams come true as though by magic. In addition to her position as a director of the Peoples National Bank, she is a director of the Pico Street Association and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

John Norton Pomeroy. To members of the legal profession the name of John Norton Pomeroy is known as that of the greatest writer of legal textbooks of the last part of the nineteenth century. The many distinguished men who studied with him while he was professor of law at the University of New York and later at the Hastings Law College in San Francisco and remember him as a great teacher who viewed the law not as a mass of arbitrary rules, but as the rich fruit of social history. Many of the foremost men of our time were his students, among them Elihu Root.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, while editor of the Law Review, said of Pomeroy: "He was my most valued contributor to the Law Review, and I knew him as a serious and original thinker." He was the close friend of Lewis H. Morgan, James Bryce and Chief Justice Field. Less conspicuous than many other lawyers, he was respected by the entire legal profession for his profound learning and his contributions to legal science.

Pomeroy was born in Rochester, New York, April 12, 1828. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1847 and was admitted to the New York bar four years later: Until 1864 he practiced law in Rochester and from then until 1868 he was professor of law and political science and dean of the law faculty at the University of New York. He again practiced law in Rochester, and in 1878 he was called to San Francisco to the chair of municipal law at the newly organized Hastings Law College.

During his professional career he edited Sedgwick's Statutory and Constitutional Law and Archbold's Criminal Law, and wrote the books on law that have made him famous as a great authority. "An Introduction to Municipal Law," "An Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," "A Treatise on Riparian Rights," and "A Treatise on Equity Jurisprudence" are his most important contributions to the law. The last-named book was written in the little study overlooking the Golden Gate. Pomeroy loved San Francisco and California. Of the city he said: "Its perfect landscape and imperial position have no rivals in the world."

In addition to his important work as a writer, Pomeroy served as counsel in the railroad tax cases and in behalf of the farmers of California in the famous debris case, in which the great industry of hydraulic mining, which for many years had been filling up streams and harbors of California and laying waste some of its best agricultural land, was effectually enjoined. Pomeroy's part in the trial of this case and in the resulting legislation was of tremendous economic importance to California.

In his work as a teacher, in his distinguished contributions to jurisprudence, and in his practical part in some of the most important California legislation, John Norton Pomeroy was truly great. He died in San Francisco on February 5, 1895.—By Eric Howard.

General Homer Lea. The story of Homer Lea is one of the great modern romances. Soldier, novelist, military expert, Homer Lea was also a romantic adventurer and a defender of freedom. Born in Denver on November 17, 1876, a little hunchback, his soul was filled with a longing for romantic adventure. Undismayed by his physical weakness, he overcame obstacles of every kind in order to fit himself for his chosen life work.

The Far East lured him, even as a child. China, especially, won his boyish interest. He determined to go to China and to have a part in the development of that great country. His education was interrupted by lack of funds, but he persisted in his studies at every opportunity. He was a student at Occidental College, at the University of the Pacific and at Stanford University. His fellow students at Stanford remember how he confounded his professors by his intimate knowledge of the campaigns of Napoleon and Hannibal. They also remember how much of his time he spent in conference with Chinese students.

Even then he told his acquaintances that he meant to fight for the Chinese revolution. They laughed at him. He was a hunchback and an American. What could he do in China. Nevertheless, this modern crusader, in July, 1899, sailed for the Orient and arrived in China in time to take part in the Boxer uprising. He was with the forces that marched to the relief of Peking.

When, two years later, he returned to San Francisco, he was already a lieutenant general in the reform forces, and the imperial government had put a price on his head. The boy who had confounded Stanford professors with his knowledge of military tactics had proved himself a military genius.

In San Francisco General Lea began to drill young Chinese for service in the cause of revolution. Here, too, he met Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and became his chief military adviser. Lea was generally credited with the military leadership of the victorious Sun forces, and he was expected to direct the reorganization of the new Chinese republic's army. His death, which occurred at Ocean Park, California, on November 1, 1912, prevented him from serving China as he had planned. Although he died at the age of thirty-six he had already won international fame and in addition to his work as a military leader he had found time to write "The Vermilion Pencil," a romance of Chinese life; "The Valor of Ignorance," a military work in two volumes that dealt with the Chinese situation and attracted world wide attention, and a play called "The Crimson Spider." At the time of his death he was working upon a comprehensive history of the political development of China.

An impartial observer wrote of Homer Lea shortly after his death: "Of the scores of Americans who helped China throw off the yoke of the past and become really modern, there is probably none who accomplished as much as General Homer Lea, the military adviser of Sun Yat Sen and other leaders of the revolution that set up a democracy. * * * It is likely that future generations of Chinese will cherish the memory of this little American hunchback as next in importance to that of Doc-

tor Sun himself, for he not only contributed to the revolution the work of an extraordinary military genius, but he did it for sheer love of service to a righteous cause."

Somewhere in San Francisco's Chinatown a monument should be erected to this heroic adventurer who played a role in the Chinese revolution similar to that of Lafayette in our own.—By Eric Howard.

Arthur Putnam is largely a self-taught sculptor. Perhaps for that reason he is one of the most original, most powerful of the American sculptors of today. His powerful, dramatic studies of wild animals have especially won him fame. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum by his "Snarling Jaguar," a characteristic and vital work and a superb study of animal anatomy.

As a boy Arthur Putnam studied animals. Whenever he saw an animal in action, such as a horse galloping, he looked for a full minute, saw the movements in detail and then closed his eyes and tried to photograph the picture on his brain. His vivid imagination, trained from childhood, is the result. Deeply interested in wild animals in their natural poses, he has studied their every vein, cord and muscle with the keenness of an anatomist. His animal bronzes, many of them the prized possessions of San Franciscans, are epitomes of forest and jungle life. No other American sculptor has done such forceful, vital work in the same field.

Arthur Putnam was born in Waveland, Mississippi, on September 6, 1873. He received his early education at Kemper Hall in Davenport, Iowa, and as a young man came to California. His artistic life has been closely associated with San Francisco.

"The Fallen Eucalyptus," a bit of California personification, is a fine tribute to the state. The Sloat monument at Monterey is also his work. In 1906 and 1907, when he exhibited first at the Paris and Rome salons, his modeling of two pumas rubbing sides was recognized by European critics as one of the most virile and powerful pieces on exhibition. Of his drawing of the human figure, Sargent said: "It is almost incredible that such astonishingly powerful work should be produced in the twentieth century."

He was awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 for his "Puma and Snakes," a strong grouping, as fine in artistry as it is excellent in arrangement. It is now a permanent acquisition of the Paris Salon. "The Death," one of his best works, is in the Boston Museum.

Since 1915 his health has not permitted him to do much work. As a result the sculptures he had already made have enhanced in value and his work has been recognized for its fine quality. Despite the handicap of health he has won international recognition; in his own chosen kind of sculpture he is almost without equal. He has pictured the grim, dramatic conflicts of the creatures of forest and jungle—a tigress stalking her prey, a puma in a death struggle with snakes or a jaguar crouched to spring—without sentimentalization, with a full recognition of their grace and beauty, and in a way to suggest to the beholder the larger, eternal conflict of beast with beast and beast with nature.

Distinctive in design, perfect in anatomical structure, vital in its expression of truth, Arthur Putnam's sculpture is destined to live. At present he is in Paris, where his work has recently been exhibited with great success.—By Eric Howard.

James T. McNeely.

Mrs. James T. McNeely, of 414 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, came to California a young woman, and has many intimate associations with the social life and affairs of the city.

Her parents, John Wesley and Amanda (Gray) White, and their seven children came to California in 1884, first living at Anaheim, where he purchased an orange ranch, and after selling that moved to Los Angeles to put his younger children into school. He lived in Los Angeles until his death. Of the children the oldest was Nora M., now Mrs. James T. McNeely. Mrs. McNeely attended Drury College of Springfield, Missouri. The next daughter, Alice S., is deceased. The third one is Harriet B., who lives with her sister Marie. Marie White, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School, has been a teacher for over thirty years, being now teacher of dramatic expression in the John Adams, Jr., High School. The fifth daughter is Mrs. Myrtle White Galer, who lives in Hollywood, and has a son, Robert Galer. The only son in the family is Harry E. White, who for many years was in the automobile business in Glendale, and now lives on his large stock ranch at Merced. He has a son, Manton White, who was with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine during the World war, and now lives in Los Angeles. The daughter, Estella, is the wife of Captain Charles Burnham, of New York, at present living in Hollywood, California.

Mrs. McNeely's father was a soldier during the Civil war, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. McNeely, though only four years of age at the time, remembers the day her father returned from the war. Her grandfather, Joseph White, took up a government homestead at Crawfordsville, Indiana, at a very early period in the settlement of that town. He married Lucinda Kelsey, a native of Kentucky. He and his bride began housekeeping in the log cabin he built after clearing the timber, in the pioneer process of which he blazed a trail through the woods in order to enable his wife to follow the right path when she was bringing his lunch to him. All his children were born in that home. Later he built a large house. He entered the ministry and became a circuit rider, spending most of the time looking after his churches, and the only pay he received was an occasional donation of a pig or a sack of flour. Two of his sons went into the Union Army at the time of the Civil war, and returned home safely. Mrs. McNeely was also born at the old homestead of her grandfather. She was married to James T. McNeely, a native of North Carolina, who had arrived in California in March, 1885. In November of the same year Mr. McNeely entered the store of Robinson & Company at Temple and Spring streets, and remained with that business until his death in 1915. For many years he was a buyer for the Robinson Store, going to New York twice a year and occasionally to the European market. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Maccabees.

Mrs. McNeely has two children. Her son, Roland McNeely, graduated from Stanford University and now lives in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is manager of the Gilfillan Brothers of California. He married Ada Belle Parsons, a popular Los Angeles girl, and they have two children, named Janet Elizabeth and Jean Frances. Mrs. McNeely's daughter, Margaret, a graduate of the Westlake School for Girls at Los Angeles, is the wife of Joseph H. Chapman, who is associated with the G. Allan Hancock Company. He is a memebr of the Masonic fraternity. They have two children, Donald and Margaret Anne. Mr. Chapman was with Mr.

G. Allan Hancock and his son in a hotel at Santa Barbara when young Hancock lost his life.

Mrs. McNeely's recollections of Los Angeles forty years ago center around Temple Street and First. One of the unique characters she remembers was an umbrella man who sat under a red umbrella. She frequently went driving through beautiful orange groves at Tenth and Main streets, and in those days Los Angeles was like a big village, every one knowing practically every one. Mrs. McNeely still keeps up an interesting custom formed among her college mates. Seven of her girl friends have for years been writing a circle letter, each one receiving such a letter, reading it and then sending it to the next one in the circle until it had gone the rounds, when it is followed by another. One of her class, Elizabeth Webb, went to Turkey as a missionary to Birut in Syria, one is a minister's wife in St. Louis, and another is Mrs. Gulick, president of the Eastern Division of the Camp Fire Girls, Mrs. Gulick and her husband, Dr. Luther Gulick, having originated that now nation-wide organization when their own children were small and they provided them amusement and recreation by maintaining a camp. Another one is Miss Ada Black, who lives in Hollywood. She was for many years a professional nurse, being at one time superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. She is now retired.

William Walker. One of the most picturesque characters of the California of '49 was William Walker, freebooter, pirate, soldier of fortune and international outlaw, as he was variously called, either in admiration or hate. Walker was born in Nashville, Tennessee, received a thorough university training, studied and traveled in Europe, became a physician, a lawyer, a journalist and finally a filibuster of international fame.

He came to California in 1849 and was for some time on the staff of the San Francisco Herald. In 1851 he went to Marysville and engaged in the practice of law. A little later he and a few companions met at Auburn to discuss the possibilities of founding a colony in Sonora, Old Mexico—a project that had been tried once or twice before. Walker was a small, red-haired, reticent man, weighing little more than one hundred pounds; yet he must have been a rare leader of men, and a man of unusual courage and audacity.

After an investigation in Sonora and many difficulties of other kinds, Walker sailed out of the Golden Gate with a company of forty-five men, landed at La Paz, seized the Mexican governor and proclaimed the Republic of Lower California, with himself as president. The conquest of Sonora proved a great deal more difficult than the proclamation of the republic. Walker planned to advance on Sonora by the most difficult route, across mountains, deserts and the Colorado River. His company, exhausted and in rags, was attacked by Mexican bandits and forced to give up the dream of conquest. They crossed the American border on May 8, 1854, near the present site of Tiajuana. They were arrested, sent North to San Francisco and tried for violation of the United States neutrality laws. The jury acquitted them in eight minutes, which indicates the attitude at that time towards filibustering and Mexico.

That expedition ended Walker's Mexican dream. He remained in San Francisco for a time, working as a journalist and taking an active part in politics as a member of the Broderick wing of the Democratic Party. After a year of such relative inactivity, however, Walker again

returned to the profession of filibustering. His goal this time was the troubled Republic of Nicaragua. He sailed from the Golden Gate on May 4, 1855, and after almost incredible adventures and vicissitudes, he realized to some extent his great dreams of empire.

Success, however, was short lived. A little more than five years after he left San Francisco to become the dictator of Nicaragua—on September 12, 1860—he was captured and sentenced to death. "Erect and unafraid," says one authority, "he was shot to death by a firing squad."

William Walker might have won success and eminence as a physician, a lawyer or a journalist. But he was the victim of a great dream, of an insatiable restlessness, and now he is remembered as one of the romantic adventurers of the early West.—By Eric Howard.

Dan de Quille was the pen name of William Wright, one of the writers of Sagebrush School. His particular gift to the world is his book entitled, *The Big Bonanza,* published by his old friend Mark Twain in the East. It is to be found in the libraries, a work of historical value and a vivid picture of that wonderful epoch, and well worth reading.

Warren Cheney. The late Warren Cheney achieved distinction in many lines of endeavor. He was a well-known editor and publicist, a newspaper correspondent, a novelist and poet, an authority on education and Japanese art, a Progressive leader in politics, and a successful real estate dealer.

He was born in Canandaigua, New York, on September 3, 1858. Having come to California as a boy, he was educated at the University of California, from which he graduated in 1878, and at the Hastings Law School. In 1879 he became editor of the Mining Press in San Francisco; and for many years he was interested in mining. From 1881 to 1882 he was editor and part owner of The Californian, an important Pacific Coast journal at the time, and later he became editor and owner of the Overland Monthly.

Many of his poems and stories appeared in the Californian and the Overland, but as a young writer he also won publication in Eastern periodicals. In 1883 and 1884 he served as correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle in the Balkan peninsula. He also traveled extensively in Alaska and the Orient; his best-known novels are stories of the North.

In 1893 he was in charge of the California educational exhibit at the Chicago exposition, where he brought the intellectual development of the state into prominence. From 1894 until the time of his death he was a real estate dealer in Berkeley; not only did he have a great deal to do with the development of the town, especially in the subdivision of picturesque residential districts, but he also continued his literary work and was an active political leader.

His first book, "Yosemite in Color," appeared in 1887. A collection of his poems, entitled "The Flight of Helen, and Other Poems," was brought out in 1891. But he won greater fame with his novels, "The Way of the North," a story of the Russian regime in Alaska, was published in 1905. It was followed by "The Challenge," which became very popular, and "His Wife," a thoughtful study of marriage. For many years he contributed short stories, essays and reviews to the magazines. His stories are almost all Western in scene, and Californian in spirit. Most of his essays and articles celebrate the beauty of the advantages of the state.

For many years Warren Cheney was a student of Japanese art and Japanese gardens. He planned and developed his own garden, in the Japanese manner, and utilized stones, shrubs and water for their artistic effectiveness and significance. Making a garden was to him as important as writing a novel or achieving business success.

Warren Cheney died on March 27, 1921. As an editor and writer, as a leader of the Progressive movement in California, and as a business man who played an important part in the development of the bay district, he was a distinguished citizen of the state.—By Eric Howard.

John A. ("Snowshoe") Thompson was a great Norse mountaineer who for twenty years carried the mail over the snow-capped summit of the Sierra Nevada, from Placerville to Carson Valley, preserving the only land communication between the East and California. He traveled in all kinds of weather, bearing a pack that ordinarily weighed from sixty to eighty pounds, and was rarely late in reaching his destination.

William Wright, a contemporary of Bret Harte, Mark Twain and Joaquin Miller, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Dan de Quille, sketched him in these words: "'Snowshoe' never stopped for storms. He always set out on the day appointed, without regard to the weather, and he traveled by nights as well as in the daytime. He pursued no regular path—in a trackless waste of snow there was no path to follow—but kept a general route of course. While traveling in the mountains, he never carried blankets, nor did he even wear an overcoat. All that he carried in the way of provisions was a little jerked beef, or dried sausage and a few crackers or biscuits. The food that he took into the mountains was all of a kind that could be eaten as he ran."

Thompson was born in Norway on April 30, 1827. Ten years later his parents came to the United States, settling in the Middle West. In 1851 "Snowshoe" felt the lure of gold and came to California. Mining did not appeal to him, however, and he became a rancher. What he had heard about the difficulties of crossing the Sierra in the winter led him to make a pair of Norwegian snowshoes—the first of that kind ever seen in California. In January, 1856, he made his first trip to Carson Valley and back to Placerville. He became a necessity, and he continued to carry the mail. At that time, of course, there was not a house in all that distance. There was nothing but a waste of snow.

Yet for twenty years this Norse superman carried on his important, hazardous work. His endurance was beyond belief, his strength marvelous. Jack London might have built a great story around his character. "Snowshoe" Thompson rivals Burning Daylight for strength and endurance, and besides he was a finer character than the London hero. A gentle, kindly man, it was his misfortune to work for twenty winters, performing a task that perhaps no one else could or would have done, and to get nothing for it.

On both sides of the mountains he was told that appropriations would be made and he would be paid. But he got nothing except promises. As his fiftieth year approached, he began to think that he ought to receive something in reward for his valuable services. For all he had done and all he had endured during the past twenty years he asked only $6,000. His petition to Congress was signed by the state officials at Carson City and in the winter of 1874 he went to Washington to present his claim. Again he got nothing but promises.

E. S. Firestone

He died at his ranch in Diamond Valley, thirty miles south of Carson City, on May 15, 1876. He was one of the fearless, adventurous heroes of California—a man whose great services were never rewarded and whose name is too little known in the state he served so well.—By Eric Howard.

ELMER S. FIRESTONE, who lived at Los Angeles for ten years before his death, was one of the men who helped give the manufactured products and service of the Firestone Company national and international reputation in all quarters of the globe.

Mr. Firestone was a brother of the distinguished head of the great Firestone Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, H. S. Firestone. Elmer S. Firestone was born in 1864, at the old Firestone homestead in Columbiana County, Ohio, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Flickinger) Firestone. He was reared on the farm in northeastern Ohio, and his first work was with the Columbus Buggy Company. He was sent out to Kansas City, and later became manager of the company's branches at Detroit and Omaha. His brother, H. S. Firestone, was in the rubber business at Chicago from 1896 to 1900, and Elmer Firestone became a salesman for the organization there. H. S. Firestone organized at Akron in 1900 the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which started with seventeen employes and in twenty years grew to an organization employing twenty thousand people. Elmer S. Firestone after several years in the newspaper business in Ohio joined the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, learning the business with a dealer at Cincinnati. Later he became branch manager for the company at Cleveland, subsequently operated branches at Buffalo and San Francisco, and in 1915 located at Los Angeles, where he made the Los Angeles branch the largest and most successful of the many branch houses operated by the company. His persistent, high ideals and determination made him a very successful executive. He was devoted and always ready to aid the organization under his supervision, and he was the type of man who made friends for his business and among his employes. His death on October 21, 1925, was a distinct loss to the business and social community of Los Angeles and also to the great Firestone business organization as a whole.

Mr. Firestone while a resident of Los Angeles became a member of the Newman Club, the Holy Name Society, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Casa del Mar Beach Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. His body was taken back for burial to the old Firestone home locality in eastern Ohio.

Surviving are his widow, Lydia Firestone, and a daughter Imelda, who resides at 742 South Western Avenue, also four children by a former marriage: Mrs. M. E. Ake, of Akron, and Theo Barrs, of Pensacola, Florida. The two sons, Nicholas and Clinton, are both connected with the Firestone Company at the general headquarters in Akron.

A tribute paid to Elmer Firestone, at the time of death by Roy A. McMillan, is included at the close of this sketch:

"Elmer Firestone has passed on to 'that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns.' To many he was not known and they read of his sudden and untimely death with little or no interest. But to those who had the privilege of his acquaintance his death is a cause for sincere regret. It wasn't so much because he was a successful business man but that in pursuing his daily tasks he always had a kind word and a smile for those with whom he came in contact. Elmer Firestone had

a gentle nature and it was a real pleasure to know him. His character shown forth like a beacon light and a love for humankind was exemplified in his every act. He will be missed on Auto Row not only as a man with whom it was a pleasure to have business dealings but as one who, scattering sunshine as he went, stood for those things we all hold dear—a high business code, a life above reproach, a cheerful word, a kind disposition and a most pleasing personality."

Carrie Carlton was the pen name of Elizabeth Chamberlain Wright, who also masqueraded as "Topsy-Turvey" in the press. Some one wrote for her picture, to which she responded: "I send you the enclosed. If you are not satisfied you will have to continue to see me through the Sunday *Mercury*;"—and across her face she held the paper just under her eyes —which is the only picture of her that we have. It was given me by Macdonough Foard. Several books of hers are to be found, but she is best known for a poem she wrote the night before she died, entitled, "When I am Dead." This poem is read every Memorial Day over her grave out at Lone Mountain—by the faithful members of the committee who are organized to thwart the efforts of the real estate men to break up the cemeteries in favor of building lots. Her ashes lie in Masonic Cemetery, where her friends erected a marble shaft and placed upon it this inscription;

"Topsy Turvey." May 1, 1868. Called Home. Aged 32 years.

Admiral John B. Montgomery. On July 9, 1846, Captain John B. Montgomery, for whom historic Montgomery Street is named, disembarked from the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, which was lying in the bay, and marched with his men to the Plaza. There he issued a proclamation and raised the American flag, officially taking possession of Yerba Buena —San Francisco—for the United States. The name of the Plaza was later changed to Portsmouth Square, after the sloop that Montgomery commanded.

Admiral Montgomery, as he later became, was born in New Jersey. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1812, and distinguished himself in the war of that year. He played a gallant part in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and was presented with a sword and a message of thanks by Congress. Serving in Decatur's squadron in the Mediterranean in 1815, Montgomery participated in the capture of an Algerian frigate and brig, and in the blockade of Algiers.

As a result of his distinguished record in the navy, he was placed in command of the sloop Portsmouth when that vessel was ordered to the California coast. He commanded the Portsmouth from 1845 to 1848. While the sloop was anchored in the bay Montgomery sent a boat and crew in command of his two sons on a mission to Sonoma. The boat was seen passing the narrows between San Francisco and San Pablo bays, but that was the last report of it. It was generally supposed that the crew mutinied and killed Montgomery's sons; the fact that they carried considerable gold made that theory credible. The uncertainty of his sons' fate, however, saddened Montgomery and he never recovered from his grief.

After he had taken possession of Yerba Buena in the name of the United States, Montgomery was ordered South. He blockaded Mazatlan, on the Mexican coast for some months, and later, with Captain Lavalette in the Congress he captured Guaymas on the Gulf of California. The

Portsmouth, under Montgomery's command played a part of first importance in the winning of California and the victory of the Mexican war.

During 1860 and 1861 Montgomery was in command of the Pacific Squadron, and was made a commodore. In 1866 he retired from the navy with the rank of rear admiral. During the last years of his life he lived in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he died on March 25, 1873.

Montgomery and the Portsmouth will always be remembered by Californians because their names are forever linked with the history of San Francisco. That scene in the Plaza on the morning of July 9, seventy-seven years ago, may be said to mark the beginning of San Francisco as an American city.—By Eric Howard.

Peter B. Kyne. In ten short years Peter B. Kyne has become one of America's most popular and highest paid writers. His short stories appear in the largest magazines, his books sell in great editions, and most of his stories are made into motion pictures—although he sometimes complains that they are then no longer his stories—that please millions of people. Humor, romance, real and recognizable characters—these are the ingredients of his most successful stories. "Cappy Ricks," for example, his best known character, is alive and human to most readers as their next-door neighbor.

Kyne was born in San Francisco, on October 12, 1880, and he has lived in California almost all of his life. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, where he later studied at a business college. His first job was a clerkship in a wholesale provision house, at $7 a week. One day he was sent out to collect a bill of $35, and being by nature and inclination a "go-getter" he proceeded to collect, although it required a hard-fought battle to do it. After various other commercial activities, he was employed in the lumber and shipping business. For six years he worked for one large lumber company, and that experience has since been utilized in a score of stories.

In 1898, with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in Company L, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; and thus, at eighteen, saw active service with the third expedition to the Philippine Island. His experience in the lumber trade naturally came later; still later, he became an independent lumber broker and a newspaper man. He had already ventured into fiction and had sold a few short stories when the newspaper of which he was editor, after a trying struggle, ceased to exist. Then he took the chance that joblessness always gives, and really began to write. He once said that his greatest inspiration at the time was the joyous laughter of his wife when he informed her, forlornly, that he no longer had a paper to edit.

Since then he has forged rapidly to the front as a writer of fiction. "The Three Godfathers," a poignant, human tale of the desert, appeared in 1913. It was followed by "The Long Chance," the inimitable "Cappy Ricks," "Webster-Man's Mark," "The Valley of the Giants," "Kindred of the Dust," "The Green Sea Pirates," more Cappy Ricks' stories, and "The Pride of Palomar." "The Go-Getter," perhaps his most famous short story, has been published in book form and has had a tremendous sale. It has, in fact, become a practical bible for hundreds of young Americans who believe in going and getting.

Nearly all of his stories are laid in California. The desert, the sea, the big trees, the mountains, the valleys and our coast cities have been made known to thousands through his stories. In fact, no other writer,

with the exception of Jack London, has so frequently and with such success used the State of California for his locale.

During the war Peter B. Kyne served with the rank of captain in the One Hundred Forty-fourth Field Artillery.—By Eric Howard.

Bartholomew Dowling's poem, "Hurrah for the Next One That Dies," was a great favorite with the men-writers of the early days. It was written in India during the plague when death was imminent, and sought to give courage to the despondent. More to my liking is the one given in "On the Field of Honor."

Maynard Dixon. When a real Westerner sees a Maynard Dixon painting he feels at home. Dixon is the one painter of today whose canvases are genuine interpretations of the West and its people. His paintings of the desert and of the Indians are valuable historical documents as well as strong, individual, impressive works of art.

A thorough Westerner by birth and temperament. Maynard Dixon was born in Fresno on January 24, 1875. He is largely self-educated in art, and he is therefore untrammeled by tradition, individual in expression and Western in his viewpoint. He began his art work on a San Francisco newspaper; later he made many illustrations and drew many covers for the Sunset Magazine, and illustrations for many volumes of Western fiction. For a time he worked as an illustrator in New York, but the call of the West sounded and he returned to his home and the home of his art.

He has traveled through most of the Western states, not in a Pullman as tourists travel, but on the road, through the mountains and deserts, camping with cowboys and Indians, studying and sketching them. He knows the West and its people; knowing them, he is a real interpreter.

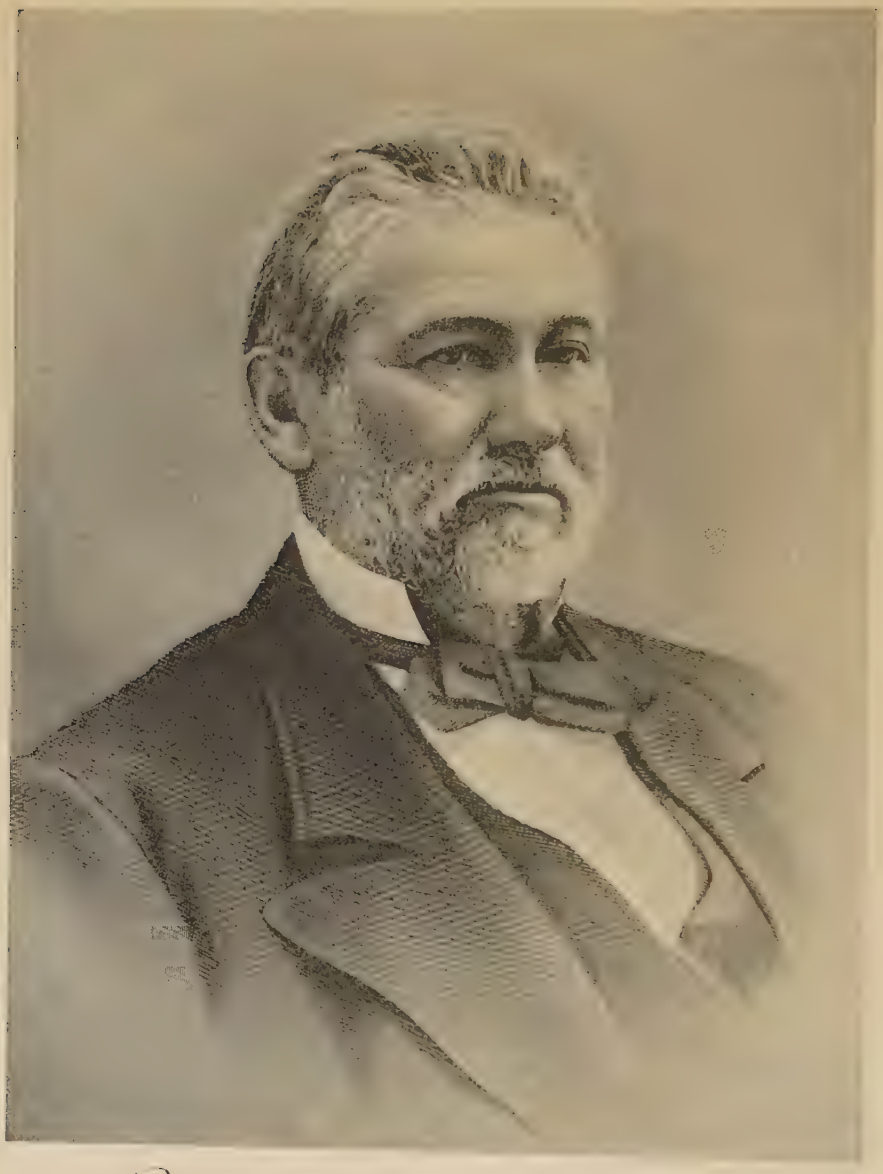
His paintings are known wherever virile, daring art is appreciated. He is represented in many private galleries in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He never bows to popular demand; he never truckles; he never "prettifies" the West for those who like their art sweetened with sentiment. But year by year his authentic, individual studies of Western scenes and life are becoming better known; a Maynard Dixon exhibit, such as the one recently held here, is an artistic event.

His paintings are big, as the West is big; his use of color is audacious, like that of Nature on the Painted Desert; his Indians and cowboys are real, like the men who have been his models.

He has had the courage to go on painting as he wants to paint, regardless of the public taste in art. His courage has been rewarded, for he is now recognized as a great interpreter of the West.

Maynard Dixon lives in San Francisco, and except for his trips into the mountains and deserts, he works in a studio on Montgomery Street—San Francisco's Street of the Artists, as well as its Wall Street, where a score of now famous painters have had their studios. You would know him for a Westerner anywhere. He is tall and lean from the trails; the desert sun has burned his face; his eyes are those of a man used to looking across wide spaces.

William Keith once advised a young man seeking an investment to buy his paintings; Dixon might honestly give the same advice, but he doesn't. He is content to paint the scenes he loves in his own strong, free, impressive way.—By Eric Howard.



Benj. Shuttuck

Benjamin Shurtleff, M. D. Unprofitable though it be, the present generation may, sometimes, wonder what might have resulted in 1849 if men of high and noble character like Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff had not come at that critical period as permanent citizens to California. They seem to have been the basic factors in the marvelous development that followed their coming, and a record of their achievements should adorn the pages of every California history.

Of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff was born September 7, 1821, in Carver, Massachusetts. His education was secured in the common schools of his birthplace and in Pierce Academy at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was graduated August 23, 1848, from the medical department of Harvard, under the immediate professorship of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and it was always a matter of scientific pride to him that he was a member of the class before which was made the first public demonstration of ether as an anaesthetic in the world. Of this class he was the last surviving member, and honorable mention of this fact was made during the exercise attending the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college.

Doctor Shurtleff made the voyage around Cape Horn in the schooner "Boston" and arrived in San Francisco on July 6, 1849. At first he turned his attention to mining but only for a short time. Soon afterward he opened a drug store at Reading's Springs (now Shasta) and entered upon the practice of medicine. He was noted for his benevolence, leading him in the early days of Shasta County to give his professional services to the Indians entirely free, and because of this generosity and the kind interest he took in their welfare generally he was reverenced by them as few other pioneers were.

Doctor Shurtleff took an active part in the organization of Shasta County and was elected the first treasurer of the county. With the late Chief Justice Sprague and Isaac Roop as trustees, he established the first public school in the northern part of the state and always took an active interest in educational matters. One school district in Napa County was named in his honor. Soon after he had reached his majority the people of his native town elected him a member of the school committee and made him chairman of the board. In 1861 he was elected state senator for his district, that comprised Trinity and Shasta counties. He filled the office of county physician of the latter county for ten consecutive years by appointment of the supervisors. In 1857 he was tendered the appointment of county judge by Gov. J. Neely Johnson, but declined the honor. In 1872 he was chosen by the republican State Convention as alternate presidential elector-at-large. He was a member of the board of examining surgeons of the Bureau of Pensions at Napa during Harrison's and also during Roosevelt's administrations.

Doctor Shurtleff continued to practice his profession at Shasta until 1874, when he removed to Napa, where he maintained his home until his death, on December 21, 1911, at the age of ninety years, still being vigorous mentally. He was held in affectionate regard by all who knew him. He had filled many public positions honorably and efficiently. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, being elected at large from the Third Congressional District. He was president of the Board of Freeholders and assisted in framing the present charter of Napa, and became the first mayor by election in May, 1893. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Napa State Hospital for over sixteen years, during the greater part of the time being chairman of that body. He

belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He was a life member and was elected in 1911 a vice-president of the Society of California Pioneers; was a member of the California State Medical Society, of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and was an honorary member of the Harvard Club in San Francisco. For many years his brother, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, was superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, and was the leading alienist in the state.

On February 21, 1853, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff married Miss Ann Maria Griffith, born also in Massachusetts, of Mayflower stock and Miles Standish kindred. She came o California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and her death took place fifty-two years later, on September 2, 1905. They had three children: George C., who is a fruit grower at Napa; Benjamin E., who is deceased; and Charles Allerton, attorney and formerly associate justice of the Supreme Court of California.

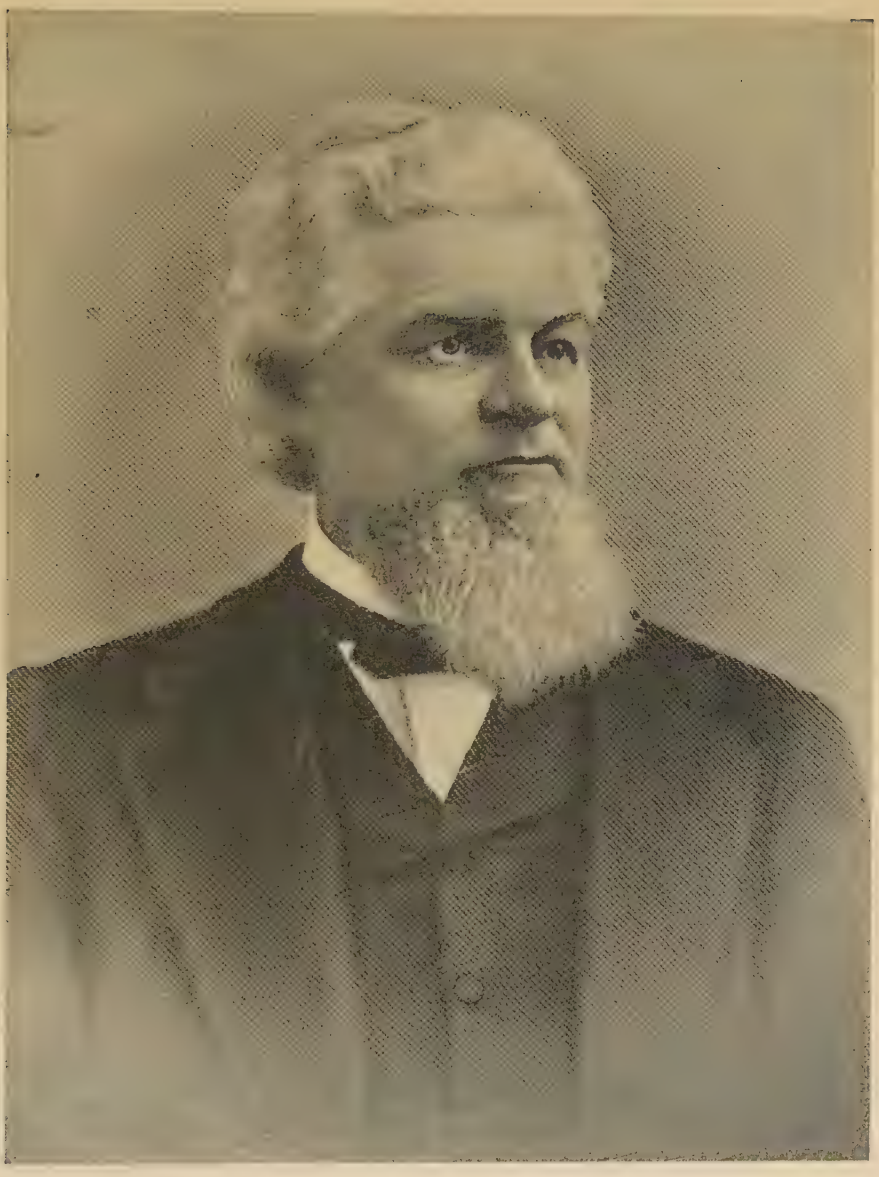
Charles Allerton Shurtleff was born April 4, 1857, in the picturesque home of his parents at Shasta, parts of this dwelling having been shipped around Cape Horn from the east in sailing vessels. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Napa College in 1879, with the degree of B. S., and from Hastings College of Law in 1882, with the degree of LL. B. He immediately entered upon the practice of law in San Francisco. In 1890 he served as assistant United States attorney for the northern district of California, and, resigning, he continued private practice until 1921, when he was appointed by Governor Stephens associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, returning to private practice at the expiration of his term.

Judge Shurtleff married at Napa, California, October 14, 1886, Miss Ada S. West, who was born in Santa Clara County, and was a daughter of Capt. John West, of Santa Ana, who was a pioneer there. Mrs. Shurtleff was a graduate of the Napa Ladies Seminary. She passed away November 29, 1925, at her home in Menlo Park.

Judge Shurtleff is now and for many years has been, a trustee of Hastings College of Law; is a member of the Board of National Trustees of Stanford University; was president of the Alumni of the College of the Pacific during 1925 and 1926. He was a member of the first Board of Bar Examiners for the state of California, and was serving as such when he was appointed to the Supreme Bench. He is also a member of the Society of California Pioneers. The College of the Pacific in 1925 conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Judge Shurtleff. He is just completing his term as president of the California Bar Association. He has been president of the San Francisco Bar Association, and is a director of the San Francisco Law Library. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.

George Augustus Shurtleff, M. D., son of Charles and Hannah (Shaw) Shurtleff and grandson of Benjamin Shurtleff, was born in the town of Carver, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, August 5, 1819. He is a lineal descendant, of the sixth generation, of William Shurtleff, an English immigrant, who was among the earliest settlers of the old Plymouth colony. Doctor Shurtleff was a pioneer California physician and a distinguished alienist.

Doctor Shurtleff's preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town and at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Wareham, Massachusetts, continuing the same at



G. A. Shurtleff M. D.

the Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1844, and subsequently at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont, from which he received he degree of M. D. in 1845. He commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation in Wareham, Massachusetts, continuing there until 1849, when he came to California, arriving in San Francisco on October 2, 1849. After a brief experience at mining he located in Stockton, and in 1850 was elected a member of the first City Council. In 1855 he was elected recorder of San Joaquin County for a term of two years. After the expiration of this term he gave his undivided attention to the profession of medicine. In 1856 and again in 1863 he was appointed a director of the California State Insane Asylum at Stockton, and in 1865 was elected medical superintendent of that institution, and served by repeated re-elections as such superintendent until October, 1883, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign. He had carried that state institution through its formative years.

In 1872 he was named as one of three commissioners to select a location for a new State Insane Asylum, resulting in the choice of Napa. He was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of California in 1872.

In 1873 he was elected professor of mental diseases and medical jurisprudence in the Medical Department of the University of California, serving until 1883, when he resigned, but his resignation was not accepted until March 1886, and he was then appointed emeritus professor of the same chair. Doctor Shurtleff took great interest in his work as a professor in the University of California.

Doctor Shurtleff aided in the organization, and became the first president in 1875, of the San Joaquin Medical Society. He was elected a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1876, but did not attend owing to the urgency of his official duties. He participated in the organization of the San Joaquin Valley Society of California Pioneers, being its first president, and was a member of the California Society of Pioneers, and California Historical Society. He was elected vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Stockton in 1851, and served continuously for over forty years. In conjunction with his many other duties and formal lectures he made many addresses before medical organizations. He was a brother of the late Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff of Napa, whose biography appears in the preceding sketch. He was universally respected and beloved by all who knew him.

On August 5, 1846, Doctor Shurtleff married Miss Mary Jane Nye, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Nye. She was born in New Hampshire in 1822, her father being a native of Wareham, Massachusetts. She died without issue at their residence on the asylum grounds in Stockton on April 13, 1882. Doctor Shurtleff died in Stockton on the 11th day of February, 1902.

Charles G. Norris. A facetious editor once remarked that Charles G. Norris, being the brother of the late Frank Norris and the husband of Kathleen Norris, would have to write a novel sooner or later. As a matter of fact, however, Charles G. Norris began to write at the age of ten. He returned with his parents from Paris to California at about that time and, under the literary influence of the West, began a long story entitled "In the Reign of the Grand Monarch," dealing with the life of Louis XIV. By the time he was eleven this manuscript was 200,000 words in length It should be considered his first novel.

For a good many years thereafter, for one reason and another, he did not write. Perhaps he was content to be known as the author of "In the Reign of the Grand Monarch"; perhaps he felt that one novelist in the family was enough. As a student at the University of California he said that the work of Eleanor Gates and Richard Walton Tully, fellow students, threw him into a temporary eclipse.

After leaving the university he became associated with Country Life in America as an editor. Later he was an editor of Sunset Magazine, and then, for five years, he served on the staff of the American Magazine. During that time he was thinking always of the novel he wanted to write. But he did not get the opportunity to begin it until, in 1915, his wife, Kathleen Norris, was taken ill and it became necessary for them to move to California. Here he began work on the first story of his maturity, "The Amateur," a novel of the art life of New York City.

Since then Charles G. Norris has become recognized as an American novelist who has something to say, who says it dramatically and well, and who deals with important phases of American life with a good deal of the breadth of vision that characterized the work of Frank Norris.

His second book was "Salt," a study of education that made him known as a serious, impressive critic of society. It was followed by "Brass," a study of marriage; a story told on a large canvas, with extremely skillful characterization and unusual sincerity. "Brass" was a very successful book, and was afterwards translated into a motion picture —a translation that was far from literal.

"Bread," the third novel in this series of cross sections of American life, has just been published. It deals with the life of working women. Like "Salt" and "Brass," it is a sincere, realistic study of modern life.

Charles Gilman Norris was born in Chicago in 1875, and lived for some years in New York. But his boyhood impressions are of Paris and California, and he has made his home in California since writing "The Amateur."—By Eric Howard.

Alice Kingsbury Cooley is an odd study of a tiny woman brimful of tireless energy. At first she was known in San Francisco as a soubrette playing "Fanchon, the Cricket;" then later as the mother of twelve children, who wrote books to fill up her time. *Ho! for Elfland,* sold two thousand copies in San Francisco alone. Those were the days when the people encouraged our writers by buying their books. Later in life when she was over fifty she was given a benefit at which she played her old role of "Fanchon," and one of her sons took the part of the stern father Barbeauld. She was as sprightly as ever and made a great impression. Other books and booklets came from her pen as long as she lived. It was only a few years ago that she passed away, about 1910.

John Rollin Ridge was an early poet much admired and beloved. Not long ago at Miss Coolbrith's, we sat spellbound listening to one who knew him well, as he told of his love for him and how he held his hand as he was dying—his partner in business he was—and though it was long ago—back in the later sixties—yet the tears were in the man's eyes. As the Indian despoiled of his patrimony by a clumsily defective government which could not, or would not restore him to his own birthright, John Rollin Ridge will always be a romantic figure. His father, Major Ridge, was a full-blooded Cherokee, educated in Connecticut, who married a Miss Northrup, and then returned to his own nation. Here both he and

OLIVER J. CORNELL

EMMA C. McELVAIN

MELVIN E. McELVAIN

his father were assassinated by whites in an endeavor to oust the Cherokees from their lands. And the mother of young Ridge withdrew from the scene of so much horror and reared her son in New England where he had a college education. He was a natural born poet, but the struggle for existence and constant hope and endeavor that the government would right his wrongs blighted every aspiration. Broken-hearted, at last, he succumbed to despair and passed away before he had reached his prime. But it is as a man with a soul looking up to the stars that he will be best remembered—taking his place amongst the civilized race that despoiled him, and acquiring the art, the grace, the beauty of speech, which in his book of poems (published by Payot, S. F. 1868) reveals much that is lofty in thought and exquisite in expression.

Mrs. Emma C. McElvain, of 145 North Flower Street, Los Angeles, is a native of the old Keystone State, but for the most part her life has been lived in the action and the romantic environment of the great west. She had the natural inclination for active pursuits such as is most frequently manifested in the opposite sex. This inclination and circumstances made her, as occasion demanded, a business woman and lawyer, doctor and mining expert.

She was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Judge William A. and Rachael E. (Sowash) Brenner. Three of her brothers and two sisters are still living, George W. Brenner, of Seattle, Washington; Albert R. Brenner, of McCracken, Kansas; David A. Brenner, of Enid, Oklahoma; Martha J. Brookens, of Chehalis, Washington; and Mary A. Casper, residing at Alberquerque, New Mexico. Her father with his wife and family moved west when Mrs. McElvain was very young, spending some years in Iowa, where they were in the hotel business. Later they went to Kansas, where Judge Brenner conducted a store at McCracken, and later practiced law and became a judge on the bench.

Mrs. McElvain was educated in a seminary at Colesburg, Iowa. Her first marriage, a real love match, was with Oliver J. Cornell. They went to New Mexico, where Mr. Cornell was interested in stock raising, mining and government contracting. Their home was on a large cattle ranch. Mrs. McElvain understood every phase of her husband's business. She studied medicine and got a degree in that profession. She became assayist and had her own assay office, testing the ore. She attended to all the legal business transacted by her husband and made out all legal papers, getting an intimate understanding of mining, stock raising and contracting. She became an expert in drawing maps of mines and locations and made her own blueprints. Her mechanical sense enabled her to do her own plumbing. At the same time she was a school teacher. Mrs. McElvain can speak, read and write in German and Spanish as well as the English language. She is also an expert rifle shot and markswoman. After her marriage she and Mr. Cornell traveled through the Black Hills of the Dakotas, Wyoming and Colorado, and had many experiences with the Indians.

Mr. Cornell died January 10, 1905. Mrs. Cornell in 1906 came to Los Angeles, where she met and married Mr. Melvin E. McElvain, formerly of Illinois, then engaged in the real estate business at Los Angeles. Mr. McElvain died in 1917. Fourteen years ago they purchased the home in which Mrs. McElvain resides, a substantial old house on a hill, where many families of the old aristocracy of Los Angeles dwelt. Now it

is close to the business district, and the movement is on foot to cut the hill away so as to make the ground suitable for business purposes.

Recently Mrs. McElvain has completed a deal for her mining properties in New Mexico, gold and other minerals, whereby she realized a comfortable fortune from that investment of earlier years. She is still keenly alert, and the years seem to have sharpened rather than dulled her mind and spirit.

William Kent. When William Kent gave Muir Woods, San Francisco's 300-acre playground of redwoods, to the nation, it was suggested that the woods bear the donor's name. Kent promptly vetoed that suggestion, saying: "I have five sons. If they do not keep the name alive nothing will. Name it in honor of John Muir." A modest philanthropist, a reformer who has accomplished worthwhile changes in municipal and national government, and one of the nation's foremost advocates of conservation, William Kent has used his great wealth with wisdom, generosity and for the public good.

He was born in Chicago on March 29, 1864. His parents moved to Marin County, California, in 1871; and he spent his boyhood here. Later he went East to college, graduating from Yale in 1887. After he left college he located in Chicago and took charge of his father's large interests. A short time afterward he was taken into partnership with his father, whose death in 1901 left him the owner of a great deal of Chicago real estate, large acreages in several states and thousands of cattle, sheep and horses. By judicious management William Kent increased his fortune, applying to his personal business the same principles of conservation he advocated for the nation.

At the same time he was active in the reform element of politics in Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago City Council from 1895 until 1897, one of the prominent members of the Illinois Civil Service Reform League, and one of the founders—later president—of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, an organization that accomplished many reforms in the civic government of that city. Its influence extended to other cities and gave impetus to the much needed attacks upon municipal corruption at the time.

In 1907 William Kent returned to California to make his home in Marin County, where he has since lived. He became an ardent supporter of the San Francisco graft prosecution, and, with his wife, Elizabeth Tacher Kent, took an active part in the campaign for woman suffrage in this state.

He was elected to Congress in 1911, and after serving one term was reelected twice as an independent candidate. A supporter of Gifford Pinchot in the fight for effective conservation legislation, he led the progressive members of Congress in many reform movements. Besides, he wrote many magazine articles on conservation and legislative measures, and published at his own expense many valuable pamphlets on national and municipal civics.

A tall, sinewy Westerner, a man whose personal fortune has enabled him to devote his time to the advocacy of the most important reforms, and a philanthropist who has given wisely and well—it was he, for example, who gave to Hull House, the first Chicago playground—William Kent has long been one of the great citizens and public leaders of the West. Although he was defeated in his campaign for the Senate, his career in Congress was distinguished by the finest type of public service.

He gave Muir Woods to the nation, not merely to provide a wonderfully beautiful playground for this region, but chiefly as an example of conservation. In our enjoyment of his gift it is well to remember that we have other forests to conserve, and that we may make them our gift to posterity.—By Eric Howard.

Prof. T. J. J. See, who has been in charge of the Mare Island Naval Observatory since 1903, has been called the world's greatest astronomer. Certainly his name has been associated with some of the great astronomical discoveries of our time, and he has been recognized by eminent scientists as a great discoverer. One of his confreres has called him the "most indefatigable and intrepid of explorers;" another has referred to him as "the American Herschal."

Professor See—who was named Thomas for Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson for Jefferson Davis and Jackson for Stonewall Jackson—was born near Montgomery City, Missouri, on February 19, 1866. Some one once remarked that his parents must have had a great deal of respect for American history to give him so many illustrious names. At the age of three he observed his first total eclipse of the sun, and it is recorded that it made a deep impression upon him.

Although he had limited educational opportunities in his youth, he was already interested in astronomy at sixteen. He graduated from the University of Missouri in 1889, at the head of his class, with highest honors. Fired with enthusiasm by a study of the lives of Humboldt, Newton, Laplace and Herschel, he determined to become a great astronomer. He studied for three years and a half at the University of Berlin, under Helmholtz, and during this time his researches won him recognition from many great European scientists.

Upon his return to this country in 1893 he became associated with the University of Chicago and helped to establish Yerkes Observatory. At about this time he published the first volume of his "Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar Systems," which has been recognized as an epoch-making work.

Later he joined the staff of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, and also made many observations in Mexico. His work there led to the discovery and measurement of about 600 new double stars and the remeasurement of about 1,400 double stars previously recognized by Herschel and others.

In 1899 Professor See became director of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C. Despite the fact that his equipment was limited he continued his researches and made important discoveries. In 1903, because of his health, he was transferred to the Mare Island Observatory, and he has since lived in California. "When he came to Mare Island in 1903," his biographer has written, "the place was quite unknown to the scientific world; now it is known in the remotest parts of the earth for a series of discoveries of the highest significance."

In 1906 Professor See investigated the San Francisco earthquake, and as a result wrote "An Outline of the New Theory of Earthquakes," in which he set forth ideas that have since been recognized by many of the great scientists of the world. Professor See has been honored by membership in many scientific bodies, and he has won international fame for his work as an astronomer. He has always been a mathematical astronomer, rather than a mere telescopic observer. Therefore his discoveries

have been of lasting scientific, philosophic significance. He is one of the great scientists whose work is closely identified with California.—By Eric Howard.

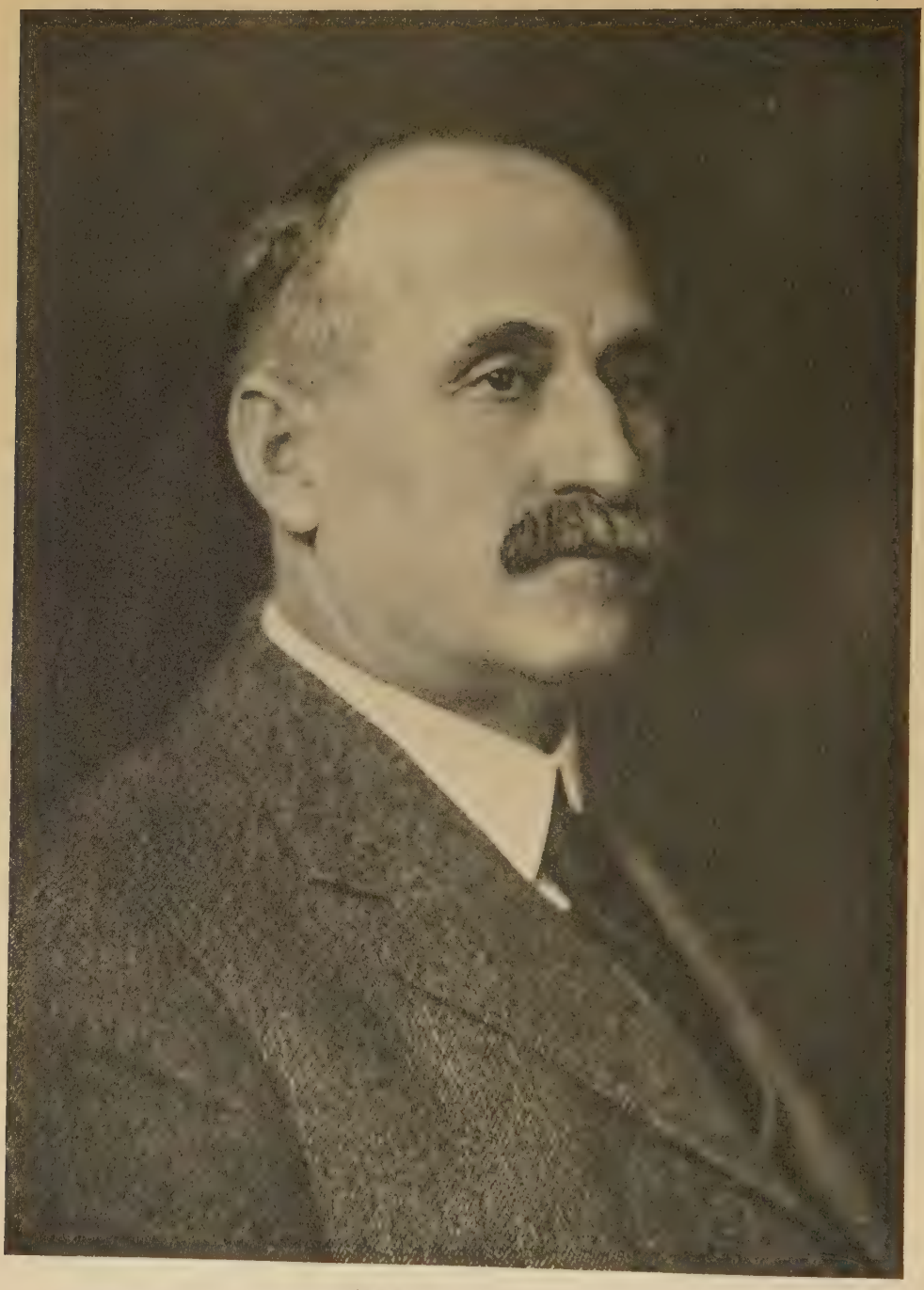
Charles Henry Webb wanted it thoroughly understood that he was editor, proprietor and manager of the *Californian*, a weekly journal that continued from 1864 to 1867. Although he went East at that time and never returned, yet the credit for this publication was given to others, from time to time, and he resented this misstatement. "It is not gratifying to be spoken of as second-fiddle in mention of an extended performance where I regularly sawed away as first, and was for some time nearly the entire orchestra," he observes in *John Paul's Book*, a collection of sketches and comicalities. As John Paul, a correspondent for the Sacramento *Union* in the early sixties, he was well known. I remember my father reading aloud from his letters, for he contributed to the current wit of the day. Later in New York City I met him face to face, and we became great friends. He was a charming man, and even then, in 1902, was actively pursuing his field of letters. His poems are delightful reading. His home was in Massachusetts. It is well known that the *Californian* of Charles Henry Webb contained the nucleus out of which grew the *Overland*.

Dr. Frederic L. Burk. If all teachers and professors were of the type of Dr. Frederic Burk, Upton Sinclair would never have had occasion to write "The Goose Step." Doctor Burk himself is a conspicuous opponent of the formalized, lockstep methods of education. His long experience in schools of various grades, from kindergarten to the normal school, and his thorough training in applied psychology have taught him that education must be made to conform with the needs of children. Too many educators have the naive idea that children may be made to conform with educational methods.

Frederic Lister Burk was born in Blenheim, Canada, on September 1, 1862. He came to California as a boy and at twenty-one graduated from the University of California. Then for six years he engaged in journalism in San Francisco. From 1889 to 1891 he taught in various public and private schools in California, and in 1892 took his masters degree at Stanford University. During the same year he became superintendent of schools at Santa Rosa, and remained in that position until 1896, when he went East for further study.

He received his doctor's degree from Clark University in 1898, and upon his return to California became superintendent of schools in Santa Barbara. Since 1899 he has been president of the State Normal School in San Francisco, and his contributions to the science of education in that time have had a fine influence upon the teachers and the schools of the state. From 1899 until 1912 he served as a member of the California State Board of Education. In 1899 also he was elected president of the California State Teachers' Association. In 1921 he officially represented the United States as delegate to the Panama-Pacific Educational Congress at Honolulu.

As an educational authority he is nationally known, both for his work as president of the Normal School and his influence upon the methods of the California schools. For more than twenty-five years this teacher of teachers has worked devotedly in the interests of California school children. He is a frequent contributor to the magazines and the edu-



ISAAC H. SPIRO

cational reviews on education, pedagogy and psychology. He writes trenchantly and with wise scholarship of the problems of education. He is the author of "A Study of the Kindergarten Problem," "Lockstep Schooling and a Remedy," "Every Child a Minor vs. Lockstep Schooling," etc.

Dr. Frederic Burk is one of the most important of the great educators who have lived and worked in California. His exceptional fitness for his position has been a great factor in the upbuilding of the California school system. He lives in Kentfield.—By Eric Howard.

Isaac Henry Spiro was one of the conspicuous men in the business and civic affairs in San Francisco and Oakland, where he lived for over forty-five years. He came to California without money or influence, and by sheer merit attained many of the stations in life which are regarded as significant of substantial success.

Isaac Henry Spiro was a son of Henry and Lydia (Phillipps) Spiro, and was a native of Australia, born at Toowoomba, in Queensland, September 30, 1863. He was not yet sixty-three years of age when death came to him suddenly on April 9, 1926, removing one of the most forceful figures from the life and affairs of Oakland. His father was at one time mayor of the Australian town in which he was born. Isaac H. Spiro acquired his education in Australia. He was the oldest of eight children. He was seventeen years of age when, in 1880, he arrived at San Francisco. His first work was washing bottles for a soda water concern, and that marked out for him the line of business in which he achieved success. For several years he drove a truck for a soft drink establishment. In 1900 he organized a business of his own known as the Popular Soda Water Company at San Francisco. The great fire of 1906 destroyed his business. In 1910 he became vice president of the Majestic Bottling Works and in the same year was made police commissioner of San Francisco. In 1912 he removed to Oakland, where he bought the Alameda Soda Water Company. This was consolidated a little later with the Oakland Pioneer Soda Water Company, and he was vice president of this business from 1915 until his death. Among his contemporaries in the business, perhaps none had so long a continuous experience. From 1900 to 1903 he was president of the San Francisco Soda Water Manufacturers Association, also served as president of the State Association and was a director thereof at the time of his death. He was president of the Alameda County Group of Soda Water Manufacturers.

Mr. Spiro was for five terms president of the Oakland Merchants Exchange, and was filling that office at the time of his deah. He was a director and member of the Rotary Club, a member of the Eagles, was a past dictator of Oakland Lodge of Moose, was for several years a member of the Alameda Development Commission, was vice president of the Temple Sinai, and a member of the B'nai B'rith. He entered actively and public spiritedly into a large number of enterprises and movements which reflected the political and business life of the San Francisco Bay region. He was prominent in the Community Chest work and in many charitable drives. As a monument to his memory, his intimate friends, as well as the civic and commercial organizations and The American Legion of Oakland, have endowed a room at The Oakland Baby Hospital, to be known as "The Isaac A. Spiro" Room.

Mr. Spiro is survived by his widow, Mrs. Leah Spiro, whose home is at 907 Warfield Avenue in Oakland. There are also three children and

six grandchildren: Henry F. Spiro, who married Mildred Goldman of San Francisco and has a daughter, Meredyth Spiro; Lawrence Spiro, who married Frances Kober, of Alameda, their two children being Gloria and Jack Spiro; and Gladys, who is the wife of Jack Johannes, of Los Angeles, and the mother of three children, named Allen, Everett and Jack Johannes, Jr.

Upton Sinclair is one of the outstanding figures in American literature. Whether he is considered as a novelist or as a propagandist, his influence and his importance cannot be overestimated. He is one of the few sincere interpreters of the turbulent times in which we live, and he is one of the few American writers who possess a truly social vision. Throughout Europe he is recognized as one of our most important writers, and the European judgment of his work is probably more true than the American.

Upton Sinclair was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 20, 1878. He comes of a distinguished Southern family that had been impoverished by the Civil war. His own early struggles with poverty gave him an understanding of the problems of the poor that he has never forgotten. He vowed then to use his mind and his pen in changing conditions, and he has religiously kept that vow.

As a boy he worked his way through college—the College of the City of New York—by writing fiction under several pseudonyms for the cheaper magazines. Later he did four years' graduate work at Columbia University, financing his studies in the same way. He might easily have become a best seller, a careless and popular writer of sentiment and romance. Instead, however, he discovered that poverty and injustice existed everywhere, and as a man of sincerity and honor he held it his duty to fight the conditions and the institutions that allow such things to be. He became a Socialist and took up the fight. He has never compromised or retreated.

His first book, "Springtime and Harvest," was published in 1901, and "King Midas" appeared in the same year. Before that, however, he had written thousands of words of fiction for the magazines. Neither of these books made much of an impression at the time, but "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," first published anonymously, the record of a poet's struggle for existence in the New York City of 1903, won a brief success in London and New York. "Prince Hagan, a Phantasy," and "Manassas," a story of the Civil war and one of Sinclair's best books next appeared. The latter was recognized as one of the best novels of the period, far better than most of the Civil war stories that were more popular.

In 1906 Upton Sinclair spent several months in Chicago's packing town studying the meat monopoly and the industrial slaves there employed. This experience, with his socialist point of view, resulted in "The Jungle," a novel that has been translated into almost every language and that has had a greater influence upon legislation and social conditions than any other book of our generation. Its author became internationally famous almost overnight, and its success assured him of a large audience.

Since then in almost all of his books, in countless magazine articles and many lectures he has carried on the work thus begun. He has made many enemies, he has suffered many kinds of persecution, and, upon occasion, prosecution. But he has been fearless, uncompromising, sin-

cere. Whatever criticism may be made of him and his work, his sincerity and his ability to carry on in the face of discouragement and sickness are inspiring ideals.

Years ago Upton Sinclair spent a good deal of time in California, and for a number of years he has lived in Pasadena. In California he has written and published many of his most impressive books—"The Cry for Justice," "King Coal," a novel of the Colorado strike; "The Profits of Religion," "The Brass Check," "One Hundred Per cent," "The Goose Step" and "They Call Me Carpenter."

Upton Sinclair's influence upon this generation cannot be appraised at this time. But that he is impelled by a passionate devotion to the cause of justice everyone who knows him knows.—By Eric Howard.

Prof. George Malcolm Stratton of the University of California is one of the eminent psychologists of this country. As president of the American Psychological Association, in 1908; as a member of the National Research Council, 1921-1924, and as the head of the psychological section of the medical research laboratory of the air service during the war, he has been recognized by his fellow-scientists for his important psychological investigations. His work during the war in testing aviators was of particular value to the country.

Professor Stratton was born in Oakland on September 26, 1865. He received his bachelors degree from the University of California in 1888, took his masters degree at Yale two years later, and became a doctor of philosophy from Leipzig in 1896. For nearly thirty years he has been a member of the faculty of the University of California, first as a fellow in philosophy, then as an instructor, and later in the department of psychology. From 1899 until 1904 he was director of the university's psychological laboratory. Then he became professor of experimental psychology at Johns Hopkins, from 1904 until 1908; since then he has held the chair of psychology in the Berkeley institution.

Both as an experimental psychologist and in the somewhat more neglected field of philosophical psychology Professor Stratton has won national distinction. In addition to many magazine articles and essays for the reviews, he is the author of "Experimental Psychology and Its Bearing Upon Culture" and of "The Psychology of the Religious Life." In the latter book he has made a valuable investigation in the same field that William James explored in "Varieties of Religious Experience." His magazine articles, usually dealing with the relation of psychology to culture, are stimulating, thoughtful and provocative of discussion. One of them, entitled "Why Women Write Better Novels Than Men," published in the Atlantic Monthly some years ago, aroused a storm of comment and was widely quoted in the press of the nation.

Professor Stratton has lectured before many universities and scientific societies. In 1921 he delivered a series of lectures at the University of the Philippines. He is an advisory editor of the Psychological Review and a member of many scientific associations.

For his important work as a psychological examiner in the air service during the war, and for his long academic service as head of the department of psychology at the University of California, Professor Stratton has won national recognition.

He is the uncle of Cornelia Stratton Parker, the widow of the late Carleton Parker.—By Eric Howard.

"Caxton" was the name signed by William H. Rhodes to his wonder-tales that kept everybody in a state of surprise and guessing what he would be doing next. Seldom has a single short story caused so great a sensation in California as that entitled "The Case of Summerfield," which appeared in 1871 in a San Francisco daily, and was afterward discovered to be a hoax-tale by an attorney-at-law of that city. Several years after, appeared another contribution from "Caxton," entitled "The Telescopic Eye"; later was the story of "John Pollexfen." Rhodes was gifted with a singular fancy and imagination that no briefs nor legal papers could make weary or less light of wing. He was also a student of the Incas of Peru and of the Aztecs of Mexico, and wrote many wonderful stories about them. His poem "The Avitor" prophesies of the coming of the airplane nearly forty years before its invention. He was born in South Carolina, educated at Princeton College, passed through Harvard Law School, and came to California in 1850. After his death in 1875, his widow published a volume containing his stories and poems under the title of *Caxton's Book*.

Edgar Lucien Larkin. For over twenty years Prof. Edgar Lucien Larkin has been the director of the Mount Lowe Observatory. During that time he has become famous in two ways, as an astronomer whose researches and theories are of great influence and as a writer who is able to present scientific theories in popular and understandable language. His contributions to the newspapers and to the more popular magazines have been of great educational value and have made him known to the public as one of the greatest of present day astronomers.

Professor Larkin was born in La Salle County, Illinois, on April 5, 1847. He was educated in the schools of his home county, and as a young man became interested in mathematics and astronomy. He made diligent researches with the instruments then available and in 1880 opened and became director of the New Windsor, Illinois, Observatory. He served in that position for eight years, and then took charge of the Knox College Observatory, a position that he held until 1895.

For some years thereafter he devoted himself to research work and to writing. On December 1, 1900, he became director of the Mount Lowe Observatory, which had been established by Professor Lowe, and it is there that most of his work has been done.

Professor Larkin loves California. His writings are full of the wonder and inspiration of our mountains and valleys. He has traveled the state from end to end, studying it scientifically, viewing it appreciatively. A specialist in astronomy, he carries his scientific spirit into many other realms. He is keenly interested in the larger aspects of science as an interpretation of life, and in addition to his writings on astronomy he has written many articles on neutral history, biology and metaphysics.

Professor Larkin is the author of "Radiant Energy," which was published in 1903; "Within the Mind Maze," "Popular Studies in Recent Astronomy," "The Matchless Altar of the Soul" and many articles for the newspapers and magazines. He has done more to give the layman an understanding of science, particularly of astronomy, than almost any other scientist of today. As a writer and a lecturer, as well as in his position at Mount Lowe Observatory, he has exerted an important influence upon education and our understanding of science.

Today, at seventy-six, he is as alert, as keen and as interesting as ever. Professor Larkin is a fellow of the American Astronomical Society, and

Alfred G. Castleton M.D.

a member of the Illinois Natural History Society, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific and the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—By Eric Howard.

Alfred Guido Rudolph Castles, capitalist, art connoisseur, physician and surgeon, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 19, 1851, son of Rudolph (1824-1898) and Amalia Louise Charlotte (Hoffmann) Schloesser.

Doctor Castles bore his father's surname, an honored and distinguished one, until 1918, when, because of his ardent patriotism and his strong antipathy to the Prussian regime, he had it changed by law to its English equivalent.

The name "Schloesser" in German has been borne since ancient times by men of high rank and ability. One of these, the great-great-great-grandfather of Doctor Castles, was a very devout monk in early life. He was reputed one of the best read men of the Vatican library in Rome, was a forceful writer, and in recognition of his talents, received a coat of arms from the Pope. However, on the death of his elder brother, heir to the title of Count von Schloesser, he accepted succession to the title, relinquished his religious calling and retired to his ancestral estates, including two castles in Westphalia and one on the Rhine. The King of Prussia of that time made him his privy counselor. A female member of this line, great-great-great-aunt of Doctor Castles, a highly gifted soprano, became the wife of Count von Hopffgarten, Lord Chamberlain to one of the Kings of Prussia, whose court she often graced, charming the assembly by her great beauty and artistic gifts. Incidentally and worthy of mention is the fact that Doctor Castles' granddaughter, Miss Virginia Barnett, of Chicago, is blessed with an extraordinarily beautiful sympathetic soprano voice and is at present being coached for the operatic stage. One of the descendants of Countess von Hopffgarten, Count Paul von Hopffgarten, was an officer of the Alexander regiment, the body-guard of Emperor William the First of Germany. He was a very close friend of the American Schloessers and lived with them at the family mansion on Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. Doctor Castles' second sister was married to a near relative of Field Marshal von Molkte of Franco-Prussian war fame, and when visiting in Germany, lived on the von Molkte estate at Silesia. Another sister is the wife of Major Howard Slayter of the British army, the brothers of whom are admirals in the British navy. The son of another sister, Captain John Spread, of the Royal Fusiliers, served for a time on the staff of Field Marshal Haig during the European war. Captain Spread was severely wounded at Mons, France. Rudolph Schloesser, the father of Doctor Castles, wearied of Prussian militarism and despotism and came to America in 1849, and made his home in the young and growing city of Chicago. There he engaged in banking and was otherwise prominent in the business life of that city in association with Marshall Field, P. D. Armour, Potter Palmer, George W. Pullman, and other distinguished pioneer citizens.

He erected many business and residence buildings in Chicago after the disastrous conflagration of 1871, among them Schloesser Block, one of the first large office buildings in the city, at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets. With his brother-in-law, the Honorable Francis A. Hoffmann, he was a conspicuous supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his first presidential campaign, rendering effective assistance in securing his large vote in Illinois.

Mr. Hoffmann, one of the most distinguished citizens of Illinois during the critical period of the Civil war, and lieutenant-governor of the state under Richard Yates, the celebrated war governor, was a son of Baroness Charlotte von Groppe and a brother of Doctor Castles' mother. As an orator of remarkable brilliancy and unusual personal magnetism he was influential in winning many recruits for the Union army among the young men of Chicago and in the rural sections of Illinois. At his own expense he organized, armed and equipped the famous company known as the Hoffmann Dragoons, a service which won for him the gratitude and friendship of President Lincoln, one result of which was the appointment by Mr. Lincoln of Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., as a midshipman in the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Doctor Castles received superior educational advantages, both in this country and abroad. During his preparatory years he attended the public schools of Chicago, studied under private instructors and under Professor C. J. Belleke, L.L. D., in the Select High School of his city. Later he was a student of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was graduated M.D. in 1871 from Rush Medical College, affiliated with the Chicago University, for many years the leading medical college of the west. Doctor Castles was the youngest in his class, some twenty years of age, of some seventy students, many of them over forty and one of them seventy-six years of age. Doctor Castles was the medal man of his class.

After graduation he pursued post-graduate courses in the Universities of Heidelberg, Würzburg and Berlin, as well as in various institutions of Rome, Paris, London and Vienna. During the very severe cholera epidemic in 1873, implying one thousand deaths daily, he volunteered as assistant physician and surgeon in the Imperial Royal Hospital of Vienna and served throughout the trying peroid. An incident in Doctor Castles' career in Vienna implies an operation performed by him in the Amphitheatre of the hospital before some twenty-two hundred students from all parts of the world. Doctor Castles, again the most youthful of his class, many of them elderly gentlemen, and a favorite of the famous Professor Billroth, surgeon to the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, was called upon by the Professor to perform an operation, implying at that time a mortality of seventy-five per cent. When the Professor announced that an American doctor from Chicago would perform the operation every student craned his neck and tried to guess the identity of the lucky fellow. At the appearance of the beardless, unusually boyish looking Doctor Castles, faultlessly groomed and every inch a veritable Vienna dude, general hilarity was apparent and a running fire of comment was heard to the effect that the patient, a pretty young lady of twenty-two years, had better make her will and take the last sacrament, and so forth. The youthful Doctor Castles never for one moment lost his poise and proceeded to his task. At that time muzzles, rubber gloves and thoroughly sterilized instruments for the operator were practically unknown. Hence, the high mortality, which today is only four per cent. The patient recovered and Doctor Castles was the hero of the hour. The surgical feat was published in every medical journal of Vienna. Upon the receipt of the news of his son's triumph, Doctor Castles' father dispatched word to his branch bank in Vienna to provide the young doctor with an additional allowance of what, at that time, amounted to a young fortune, enabling him to enjoy a saddle horse, a racing shell on the Danube and a box at the famous Grand Opera House adjoining the Emperor's.

For twenty years he practiced laryngology and dermatology in Chicago. In 1894, through the influence of an old friend, Samuel Locke, a miner of 1849, Doctor Castles was induced to purchase a mining prospect for $10,000. He presented Mr. Locke with a one-eighth interest in the property, which was developed under the name of Hayden Hill Golden Eagle Mining Company. Although a majority stockholder, he took part in all stages of the work, from pick and shovel to the assay office, in order to acquaint himself thoroughly with mining operations. After some development work the mine yielded about forty thousand dollars monthly. On this property Doctor Castles built a one hundred ton cyanide reduction plant, the first in Lassen County, California, with a resulting saving of ninety-seven per cent of the gold. Attracted by the people and climate of Los Angeles, Doctor Castles decided to make it his permanent home, and in 1900 became a resident of Hollywood. There he erected a handsome residence, which he named Castle Glengarry, after the ancestral seat of Mrs. Castles' family at Inverness, Scotland. When, however, this handsome place proved too small for his ambitious plans of entertainment, Doctor Castles erected Castle San Souci. Niles Emitsloef, late gardener to the Czar Alexander the Third of Russia, Queen Victoria and the late Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, planned and laid out the park. The Castle Sans Souci, a beautiful example of the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, is conspicuous among the handsome mansions of Southern California, being situated at Franklin and Argyle avenues in Hollywood, opposite Castle Glengarry. Two great lions carved in Carrara marble guard the entrance to the building just as, for one hundred and forty-four years, they guarded the palace of one of the doges in Venice. The massive front door opens to a great Tudor-Gothic hall, two stories in height and lighted with two large cathedral windows. Their stained art glass, executed in the famous Royal Art Glass Institution of Munich, represents the Emperor Maximilian I and the Coat-of-Arms of the Castles family. Above the massive Gothic mantel hangs the heroic size Van Dyke portrait of Charles the First of England. Soft lights gleam amid mural paintings of old and new masters, while around the hall stand many suits of armor. For twenty years musical and dramatic artists from all parts of the civilized world have participated without remuneration in the musicales held here.

Doctor Castles' intense patriotism was evidenced, not only by his change of name already mentioned, but in much important patriotic work in connection with the European war. He was one of the first to donate his castle to the federal government, which became the headquarters for Precinct No. 391 when the Citizens' Committee of the Council of Defense organized the precincts in order to systematize the work in the city. The home was used as the scene of many benefits for the Red Cross and other relief activities. Incidentally, this precinct took first rank in work accomplished. More Liberty Bonds were sold here than in any other precinct of its size, and other work. One of the naval officers was married at the Castle by the army chaplain, over seven hundred army and navy boys attending, together with the officers and the Marine Band. Doctor Castles presented the bride with a beautiful sterling silver vanity case with the Castle and date of the event engraved on same. The divine Sarah Bernhardt, of tragedy fame, delegated her physician to write up the war events at the Castle for the most prominent daily paper of Paris. At Washington the Castle was a much talked about subject. The great

Tudor-Gothic-Baronial Hall floor accommodated two hundred army and navy boys who, with their sweethearts, waltzed to dreamy music weekly. The Flemish-Gothic dining room, with its Jacobin ceiling, mantel and other decorations, is another consistant example of mediaeval furnishings. The Louis Fifteenth drawing room, with its panelings covered with silk and tapestries, its cream and gold decorations, frescoes and mantels, represents another period in the history of art. There is also the Louis Sixteenth bed chamber, with its mantel and decorations. From the upper rooms, the balconies and windows of which look upon the great hall, it is possible in times of dances, musicals or theatricals to look down as though from private boxes, as a Prince of the House of Spain, a cousin to the King of Spain, did upon one occasion. From the tower, one hundred feet in height, may be seen the waves of the Pacific.

While engaged in his professional studies abroad Doctor Castles devoted much time to the study of paintings and sculpture, making many special trips for that purpose to Munich, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy. During these trips he purchased many meritorious works of art. He has spent much time abroad in addition to periods devoted to study, and has made a tour around the world, crossing the Equator and Arctic Circle, sledding from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to within five hundred miles of the North Pole.

He has been a guest of Francis Joseph of Austria at Schoenbrun and at many affairs given by Royalty in a number of European states. Was at one time a guest of General Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur and U. S. Minister in Constantinople, and was introduced to the late Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. During the Doctor's stay in Constantinople he was continuously attended by the Cavas, or bodyguard, of General Wallace.

During a visit to the Taj Mahal at Agra, India, Doctor Castles seated himself beside a short, heavy set, dark skinned gentleman who was deep in the enjoyment of a Munsey magazine. He was plainly but richly dressed in black, with the headdress peculiar to the Parsee, whose ancestors, the most ancient Persians, immigrated to India several hundred years ago. The Parsee is to India what the Hebrew is to Europe and American in business. No one ever saw a dejectedly poor Parsee. They never allow any of their fellow men to starve or run about in rags. Some are enormously wealthy, but all are well off. The doctor introduced himself and was delighted to find that the Parsee spoke fluent English. It was further learned that this gentleman had been a guest of President Grant at the White House in Washington and had been delighted with the hospitality extended to him. During their conversation the fact came out that the Parsee owned the cotton mills, controlled the bullion output in India, making him the Rockefeller of his country. He informed the doctor that his plethora of money annoyed him; that he did not know what to do with it. (A sad and painful condition which many might not be averse to suffering for a short time.) He had built homes to house innumerable widows and orphans; he had tried countless plans to spend his money but, alas, the poor man couldn't make a dent in his income. He had but one wife, and that, he wholeheartedly explained, was enough for him. He owned many palaces and a huge herd of elephants. This is always a criterion in India, for one's wealth there is computed by the number of elephants he is able to support.

By way of offering a helpful suggesion, the doctor explained that he had noticed, while at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, with its some eight

hundred rooms and suites, most magnificently built, decorated and furnished, that there were about six hundred servants swarming the place, with only about twenty-six guests present. The doctor concluded that there must be a large deficit and advised he Parsee to purchase the hostelry and rid himself of some of his surplus cash. That gentleman jovially patted the doctor on the back, laughing heartily and remarking, "I know it, you are right. I am the biggest stockholder."

The Parsees are followers of Zoroaster, fire worshipers. The doctor was much interested in observing the outside of one of the temples where a continuous fire has been burning for more than three hundred years. It was impossible to enter for, of course, only Parsees are admitted. This temple was at Bombay, where the silent towers are also located. The remains of all Parsees are devoured there by vultures, which hover about the premises by the hundreds, ready for the feast. The average time is computed as about two hours per. The bones are dumped into a large receptacle, mixed with lime and disinfectants and then, in fluid form, run through the sewers, since it is the belief that in its natural state the remains of man are so corrupted with sin that it is unfit to contaminate the earth. There was no lack of food for the vultures, for the mortality in India is prodigious. The doctor noted as many funerals in as many minutes wending their way to the three towers.

Evidently enjoying the companionship of his new-found acquaintance, the Parsee invited Doctor Castles to accompany him in his private car for the return trip from Agra to Bombay. Besides the very luxurious car occupied by the Parsee there was also a car to accommodate some sixty servants who swarmed about like a busy colony of ants. The first bit of hospitality was the offer of a Manhattan cocktail to be mixed in the perambulating bar. The Parsee partook of several but the doctor was satisfied with a most delicious lemonade. Noticing the rotund proportions of his host, the doctor suggested, rather rudely it is feared, that the vultures would have a grand feast when his turn came to visit the silent towers, and venturing the opinion that it would take more than the average time to consume him. With blanched face, the Parsee asked the doctor not to mention the silent towers or politics; any other subjects he was ever ready and delighted to discuss.

Seated in the private car was the Parsee's confidential secretary, a very pompous individual who carried a tall walking cane, the upper two feet of which were encrusted with priceless jewels, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, pearls, implying an investment of at least two million dollars. One couldn't help wondering what would happen to little Mr. Pomposite were he to stroll, unattended, down almost any thoroughfare with that jewel-depository. When the time came for retirement, the doctor's berth was fitted up with pink satin coverings, lace trimmed linens and whatnot, fit for a June bride. The doctor was ushered into a private room, bathed, anointed with perfumes and rigorously massaged. He was then dressed in gorgeous satin pajamas, embroidered in arabesque designs with real gold thread. His feet were thrust into satin slippers decorated with gold and diamond buckles. When he reached his berth, there was placed on an adjoining table some delicious concoction in an exquisite crystal container and the doctor was advised to partake of it at intervals during the night should his sleep be broken. It was nectar fit for the gods but the doctor later suspected that it may have contained some opium. At any rate, he was very shortly in the arms of Morpheus, sleeping the sleep of the just,

and in consideraion of all those satin trappings, we might add, the beautiful.

Before going to sleep, the Parsee sent for his bodyguard, a seven foot Nubian, black as the ace of spades, with a mouth that extended from ear to ear, showing a magnificent set of dazzlingly white teeth. His great, rolling eyes surveyed the doctor with a soul searching glance that was not exactly comfortable, no matter how easy one's conscience might be. Nothing escaped him. He was dressed in a species of white tunic and wore a belt containing pistols and daggers, the handles of which were encrusted with precious stones. The Parsee reassured the doctor, telling him not to be alarmed over the ferocious appearance of his bodyguard, who had been in his service for thirty years, but, he added, it would be wise to avoid any false motions. After several hours of profound slumber the doctor awakened, and looking in the direction of the Nubian, found that worthy squatting on the floor of the car with eyes intently riveted on him.

For breakfast the Parsee had provided by wire for a most sumptuous repast at some railway station. Iced fruits, such as the doctor had never known or even heard or read of, with most wonderful flavors and perfumed with some flower blossoms, were served. Everything in India is perfumed. There was a dainty and delicate dish made of breast of guinea hen, contained in a basket shaped crust made of flaky and delicious pie dough. Nero and Lucullus never partook of more epicurean fare.

The doctor had consented to pay the Parsee a visit, and upon reaching Bombay elephants in the trappings of state escorted him to a private guest palace where hundreds of servants attended. The Parsee requested the pleasure of arranging an elephant hunt, or tiger and lion hunts from the backs of elephants. The doctor assured his host that no doubt Theodore Roosevelt would have had the time of his life under such circumstances, but the doctor preferred less hazardous pleasures.

A never-to-be-forgotten week of this Maharajah life passed all too quickly and the doctor continued his journey, carrying with him the promise of the Parsee to visit him sometime in Hollywood. To play host to the Parsee and his retinue would necessitate the hiring of Hotel Hollywood for a portion of the train. The people of India make wonderful hosts. No expense, no trouble is too great to make the guest happy, but the harems are excluded.

He attended the Ambassadors' Ball in Madrid, Spain; an Ambassadors' reception by the Mikado of Japan, attending one of his balls and dancing with the beautiful daughter of the Mayor of Tokio who had just returned from a finishing school in England.

Later Doctor Castles found himself, in company with a number of other tourists, seeking entrance to the city of Canton, China. Only a few days previous several hundred soldiers and police had been slaughtered in the streets of Canton owing to some revolutionary trouble, which is quite common there. Considerable parleying was necessary to admit the tourists at all, and the promise was exacted that they would drive straight through the streets, refraining from making comments of any kind and with eyes rigidly to the front. Scarcely had the doctor's party entered the city when a gibbering mass of natives swarmed around them, hurling at their heads entrails of fish, decayed vegetables, nauseously antique eggs and human excreta, spitting like enraged wildcats and screeching epithets which must certainly have been unfit for publication. Although guarded

in front and rear by soldiers, it was a miracle that the doctor and his friends reached the European section of the city alive.

As they were nearing the end of their hazardous trip, our party reached the pottery field and their horror may be imagined when they observed that small boys and girls were playing football with decapitated human heads. Always interested in strange sights, the doctor paused and was almost immediately approached by a shriveled, mummylike little man who ingratiatingly remarked that for five dollars he would be glad to chop the heads from five pirates. Doctor Castles informed the executioner that he had participated in many bloody surgical operations but had never observed anything quite so drastic and he politely declined the proffered "entertainment" as he did not consider it just and right to shorten the poor devils' existence by so sudden an execution. Through the interpreter it was learned that the executioner received twenty-five cents for each head he chopped off, provided the first blow did the trick. Were two blows necessary, he received nothing. Years before when young and in good health he had been able to dispose of some sixty cases a day but now the old mummy, at the advanced age of seventy-five or more, plaintively explained that he could take care of only twenty or thirty cases and he was thirty days behind on his job.

Doctor Castles facetiously remarked to his party that the amputation of heads for the delectation and amusement of tourists was a great novelty which might not again be presented and suggested that perhaps the exhibition might be worthy of some consideration, but the horrified expostulations of the ladies present ended the arenic proposition.

He was granted an audience with the King of Sweden through General A. A. Thomas, Ambassador to Sweden, who was a close friend of the late Honorable James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, and who gave him a letter introducing him to the Ambassadors and representatives of the United States Government in foreign lands. He is the author of a number of scientific books.

Doctor Castles is prominent in Masonry, a member of Hollywood Lodge, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 of the Knights Templar and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Doctor Castles married in Chicago, on November 19, 1874, Emma Marie Rose, daughter of General A. A. McDonell, commander of the Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil war. General McDonell was distinguished as the builder of the first railroad in Cuba, many tunnels and bridges, Lake Erie Tunnel, and other important railroads in America and Canada.

Doctor and Mrs. Castles are the parents of four children: Alexander Rudolph Schloesser, a mining engineer, who is a quarter owner of a twenty million dollar mine in Mexico; Amalia Jeanette, wife of John George Barnett, of Chicago; Frances Helen Thomsen; Amalia Angela, wife of Eric E. Eastman, professor in the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

Horace Annesley Vachell. In 1882 Horace Annesley Vachell, then a young Englishman of twenty-one, came to the United States with the desire to shoot buffalo in the Far West. After an adventurous big game trip in Wyoming he came on to the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco at the time of an exhibit of agricultural products was attracting considerable attention. Young Vachell attended the exhibit and saw the most amazing vegetables he had ever seen. Those that he most fancied grew

in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo, whereupon he decided to go there and become a producer of similar vegetables.

He bought land at $5 an acre and planted potatoes. During the first year he made more than $100 an acre from his crop. Then he bought a ranch, where he lived for seventeen years. He married Miss Lydia Phillips of San Luis Obispo. He and some friends from England introduced polo into California, playing the game for the first time west of the Rockies.

Horace Annesley Vachell was born in Kent, England, on October 30, 1861. He was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Military College. For some time he held the commission of lieutenant in the rifle brigade.

He began to write while he was engaged in ranching in San Luis Obispo. His early work is all Californian in scene and spirit. Many of his books—such as "The Quicksands of Pactolus," "A Drama in Sunshine," "Life and Sport on the Pacific Slope," "Bunch Grass" and "Spragge's Canyon"—were published simultaneously in England and America. Their wide circulation in England made California better known to Englishmen than any other part of the United States.

In 1895, still a young man, Vachell returned to England to begin writing in earnest. Since then he has won success after success, both as a novelist and a playwright. His best novels are those laid in California although later he wrote stories of England and Brittany. His plays, especially "Searchlights," "Quinney's" and "Fishpingle," which was both a play and a novel, have scored successes in London and New York. He has visited California several times since his return to England to live, and he retained possession of his California ranch for many years after he had retired from ranching. Frequently, in his later work, he returns to California as the scene of his stories.

One of the best known of the contemporary English writers, he must be considered as a Californian. He came here while the state was still young, when her traditions were fresh and unchanged, and California gave him the color and the romance that distinguished his writings. His novels of California are genuine, enduring contributions to the literature of the state.—By Eric Howard.

Clarence Urmy, who died a few weeks ago at his home in San Jose, was a poet who sang almost always of the beauty of California. His last published poem, "California; a Song in Exile," which appeared in Munsey's Magazine of January, this year, is a beautiful tribute to the state he loved. He liked to be known as a California troubadour, and even used those words as a title for one of his volumes of verse.

Clarence Urmy was born in San Francisco on July 10, 1858. He was educated here in the public schools and later studied at Napa College. He began to write poems as a boy, and his first volume, "A Rosary of Rhyme," was published as long ago as 1884. For nearly forty years he contributed lyrics and sonnets, most of them characteristically Californian, poems that could not have been written by any one but a Californian, to such magazines as the Century, Lippincott's, Harper's and Munsey's.

He was a musician and an organist as well as a poet. For many years he served as organist in a San Jose church, and he was widely known as an authority on church music. He contributed many articles to the musical press and to the national magazines on music and musicians.

"A Vintage of Verse," his second collection of poems in book form, appeared in 1897. "A California Troubadour" was published later. These

Francis Lamb

three slender volumes of verse are a distinctive, delicate contribution to California literature, reflective of the gentle, fine soul of the poet himself. He has been called the California Wordsworth, but in the singing quality of his poems there is more than a touch of Swinburne.

He lived apart from the stress and storm of modern city life, and his songs reflect the gentle, pastoral moods of nature at her most beneficent.

Because he was a musician his verses are musical, melodious and lyrical. No other of our California poets has celebrated the beauty of California in songs so soft, so gentle and so joyous.

Deeply religious, a nature lover and a poet who say beauty in nature's every mood, Clarence Urmy was one of the sweetest singers of our time. He never sought fame, and he sang always in a minor key. Therefore, his work was appreciated only by those to whom gentleness and simplicity appeal. It is to be hoped that his later poems will be collected in book form, for they deserve greater permanence than magazine publication gives.—By Eric Howard.

John Franklin Swift's name brings back memories of a novel which was the sensation of the day, entitled, *Robert Greathouse.* Jack Gowdy, the stage-driver who always refers to himself as "a gentleman" is the real hero of the book, and would be called "a creation" only that it is the crystallization of the Nevada stage-driver himself and was merely transferred from actual existence into the covers of a book. A similar transference is the type drawn under the name of Robert Greathouse, the Southerner, who is known as having killed five or six men, and yet whose every word rings out with genuine feeling and caustic humor. There is not a figure in the play of the drama that does not bear marks of having been copied from real personages, and in the main is historically true of that wonderful period known as the time of the Great Bonanza. His later book *Going to Jerico,* gave a readable and enjoyable account of his trip to Palestine. Swift was better known as a politician than as an author, and filled many positions of prominence. He died in Japan, March 16th, 1891, while representing the United States as Minister to that country, and was buried with military honors in the cemetery near Lone Mountain, San Francisco.

Charles Sumner James, who came to California at the beginning of the present century, has given twenty years to the banking service in Los Angeles, and is one of the outstanding figures in financial circles there.

Mr. James was born at Gravilla, Alabama, May 19, 1886, son of Charles Stephens and Fannie (Lyle) James. His father was a soldier throughout the entire period of the civil war, attaining the rank of captain in the Confederate army. He was twice wounded in battle. C. Sumner James grew up and as a boy attended grammar schools in Georgia, also completed some work in the Normal Institute at Jasper, Florida, and was yet a youth when he identified himself with Southern California. During 1903-05 he was connected with the advertising department of the Broadway Department Store of Los Angeles. With that experience he entered the Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, and was with that institution from 1905 to 1918. During the last six years of the period he was assistant manager of the company. Since December, 1918, Mr. James has been with the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, being assistant trust officer until April, 1919, when he was elected trust officer. In 1921 he was elected vice president and in 1925 was elected to the position of

executive vice president. He is also vice president of the Citizens National Bank. He is thus one of the important executives in a bank which, affiliated with the Citizens National Bank, comprises an institution with over $100,000,000 in capital, and with twenty-four offices in the Los Angeles district.

Mr. James is also a real estate owner in Southern California. He is unmarried. His home is at 922 South Muirfield Road. Mr. James is a democrat, and his fraternal and social affiliations are with California Lodge No. 278, A. F. and A. M.; Los Angeles Council No. 11, R. and S. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.; Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Bankers Masonic Club, Oakmont Country Club, Hollywood Country Club and Edgewater Club.

Arnold Genthe came to America in his twenties as tutor for some fledgling German counts. He was already a Ph. D. from the University of Jena, "with trimmings from Berlin and the Sarbonne," as Wallace Irwin has said. He had won a distinguished place in the field of philology. Genthe's Dictionary of German Slang was the standard work on that subject. He was the master of eight ancient and modern languages. During his college years he had occasionally contributed feuilletons to the papers. He wrote English as if it was his mother tongue. Besides, he was an accomplished painter of landscapes.

A year or two before the fire he was in San Francisco. The family he had accompanied from Germany was about to leave for home. Herr Doktor Arnold Genthe pondered his future. Should he become a professor of philology, a teacher of languages, a short-story writer, or a painter? All of these professions offered excellent opportunities, but he found himself unable to decide upon any one.

Therefore he chose a new profession—that of photography. He bought a twelve dollar camera, read every book he could find on the subject of photography, and went to Chinatown to make pictures. He approached the work with the mind of a scholar and the eye of an artist. He experimented with light and shade. He made photographs that were suggestive, alluring, artistic, that revealed the possibilities of photography as an art. His negatives of old Chinatown—the only belongings he saved from the San Francisco fire—were famous. His portraits were as eagerly sought as the work of portrait painters. He founded a school, a new art movement, and when one wished to praise the work of a photographer one said, "He's as good as Genthe!" although he seldom was.

"Old Chinatown," the text by Will Irwin and the pictures by Arnold Genthe, is a great record of the most picturesque part of old San Francisco. In it are the best of Genthe's early photographs of special interest to San Franciscans.

In his hands photography became an art. His work was exhibited internationally, and he grew famous. He traveled in Mexico, Japan, Spain, and Morocco, picturing what he saw not as it had been pictured before but in a new artistic medium. His success called him to New York, where his studio became one of the important art centers of the city. Before Genthe's time photography had been a trade, scorned by the esthetes for its literalness. Genthe was one of the first art-photographers, and one of the most successful. In his wake followed a whole school of camera artists, and since his first experiments with the twelve-dollar camera photography has been recognized as an art.

Genthe's most successful work, besides his pictures of old Chinatown and his portraits, is the book of photographs called "The Book of the Dance." In it he has captured the grace of movement, the beauty of line, and the rhythm of form of the great dancers of today. He has made photography a living thing, a great art and a thing of beauty. If the picturesque aspects of San Francisco had not made so great an appeal to him, he might have become a philologist or a professor of languages instead of an original worker in a new art.—By Eric Howard.

Frederick Marriott, Sr., and Frederick Marriott, Jr., were the founders and proprietors of *The News Letter,* which dates back to July, 1856. Ambrose Bierce, Frank Gassaway, Daniel O'Connell, John Hamilton Gilmour were among its editors. William M. Neilson wielded a great power in his day through its columns by coming to the rescue of women who were being trampled upon by unjust laws. He even obtained the passage of laws through the Legislature in their behalf, such as a Bill to Grant Alimony Without Divorce, which was the sensation of the day. The holiday numbers of the *News-Letter* are unsurpassed for pictorial beauty and literary excellence, up to the present day.

Rose Wilder Lane. In a brief autobiographical sketch written in 1918 Rose Wilder Lane said: "I have been check girl in a telegraph office, telegraph operator, telegraph manager; I have been an advertising writer, a stenographer, a cub reporter, a newspaper feature writer, a land salesman, a house-keeper, a feminist and 'a parasite,' I have never been out of the United States, though I have seen most of them, so there is still three-fifths of the world for me to discover." Since then she has discovered at least two of the three-fifths, and is still discovering. Her travel sketches, "Where the World Is Topsy-Turvy," now appearing in The Call, are the record of her adventurous wanderings in the Levant and Orient.

The keynote of her work is her lively interest in people and their doings. "I like people," she once said, "clerks and farmers and highwaymen and tramps and elevator girls and poets and lawyers—all sorts of people." She has an amazing capacity for getting on with people of all kinds, for understanding them, seeing life from their viewpoint and reporting them for the world of readers.

Mrs. Lane was born in De Smet, Dakota Territory (now South Dakota) on December 5, 1887. As a girl she lived in many parts of the United States, and when quite young came to California. Here, after the various kinds of work recorded above, she became a famous feature writer and a contributor to the magazines. Her newspaper writings, especially, celebrated California; for one feature story she made a long trip afoot up and down the state, meeting all sorts of people and studying the condition of California farmers.

For the Sunset Magazine, in addition to many short stories and articles, she wrote "Diverging Roads," a novel of California life, since published in book form; "Henry Ford's Own Story," "Life and Jack London," and "The Making of Herbert Hoover." These biographies are intensely human studies of three very different types. They reveal the biographer's interest in people for their own sakes, and they are told with the charm and suspense of fiction. "The Making of Herbert Hoover," particularly, has taken its place as the best study of that emi-

nent Californian. It presents the human side of a man whose personality was little known to the general public.

With Frederick O'Brien, Mrs. Lane wrote a number of stories and articles about the South Seas, most of them published in the Century and in Asia. As the editor of "White Shadows in the South Seas," that extremely successful travel book, she had a good deal to do with making it interesting and readable.

"The Peaks of Shala," just published, is a collection of travel sketches that first appeared serially in The Call. In them Mrs. Lane interprets, more vividly and humanly that any one ever has done, the parts of Europe and Asia in which she recently has traveled.

She once summed up her literary credo in these words: "It seems to me that the only reason for writing is the showing of a different angle to life to readers who might not have had the opportunity to see it for themselves."

Her fiction is as alive and human as her articles. One of her short stories won the second O. Henry memorial prize as one of the best stories of 1922.

Mrs. Lane is on her way home to San Francisco. As a biographer, a travel writer, and the author of brilliant short stories, she is a Californian who has won a distinguished place in American literature.—By Eric Howard.

Thaddeus S. C. Lowe was one of the daring American pioneers of aeronautics. As a young man he constructed and used balloons as an aid to the study of atmospheric phenomena; he invented and made many instruments for the investigation of upper air currents, among them an altimeter for measuring latitude and longitude without a horizon. He made his first balloon voyage about 1858, rising to a height of 23,000 feet. The following year he began the construction of the largest balloon that had ever been made, and in it, in 1861, he traveled 900 miles in nine hours, from Cincinnati to a point on the South Carolina coast.

Then, anticipating the plans of the birdmen of today, he set to work to construct a still larger balloon in which he hoped to cross the Atlantic. But after finding it impossible to inflate an aerostat of sufficient size he was compelled to abandon the project.

With the beginning of the Civil war he entered the government service as chief of the aeronautic corps, which he organized, and rendered valuable service to the Army of the Potomac, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, by his observations and timely warnings. In 1862 he invented a system for signaling to the commanders of field batteries from high altitudes; it was largely used in the peninsular campaign and later by the Brazilian government, to which he sold his outfit after the Civil war.

In 1865 Professor Lowe invented a compression ice machine and made the first artificial ice in the United States. Many other useful inventions followed, including a number of practical improvements in the making of steel, and Professor Lowe was generally recognized as one of the foremost scientists and inventors of this country.

Thaddeus S. C. Lowe was born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, August 20, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, but received sufficient special instruction in chemistry to awaken his interest in science. From his boyhood to his old age he worked steadily at solving problems. He was daring, original, creative. No difficulty was too great for him; he

William A. Sloane

was supremely interested in doing the things that everybody said could not be done.

He had already won fame and fortune as an inventor when he settled in California; yet it is here that his name is best known and will longest be remembered, for here he tackled the biggest problem of his life—the building of the Mount Lowe railroad up to 62 per cent grade—and established the observatory in southern California that bears his name. He came to California when he was past fifty, fell in love with the country and purchased an estate at the foot of Mount Lowe. From 1891 to 1894 he spent in building the almost perpendicular railroad, and then established the Mount Lowe Observatory.

As a scientist and practical inventor, as an aerial pioneer and a benefactor of humanity, Professor Lowe was one of the great men of California. He died at the age of eighty-one, on January 16, 1913.—By Eric Howard.

Hon. William A. Sloane. The name of Judge William A. Sloane of San Diego is well known throughout the entire State of California, having been linked prominently with those movements which have worked for the public welfare, particularly along lines of political and social reform. He has labored long and well and in his various fields of activity has achieved the kind of success that comes only to those who have discharged their duties conscientiously. On every question of civic reform or uplift, as jurist, attorney and broad-minded citizen, he has been in the front ranks, more often than otherwise as leader and organizer.

While he cannot rank among the older pioneers, Judge Sloane was not very late in casting his lot with the San Diegans, coming to this city in 1887. He was born at Rockford, Illinois, October 10, 1854, his father being Hampton P. Sloane, of Scotch-Irish descent, a federal captain in the Civil war. The first of the line in America was the great-grandfather of Judge Sloane, James Sloane. The mother of Judge Sloane was Adeline G. Grand Girard, who was born in France but was brought to the United States as a very young child.

Judge Sloane was still but a lad when his parents left his birthplace to make their home at Sedalia, Missouri, where he attended the public schools. He also continued his education at Grinnell, Iowa, and eventually entered Grinnell College, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He returned to Sedalia at once and devoted his time to the study of law, which he had determined was to be his profession. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and soon became well known as a rising young attorney. Finding Sedalia too small a field for his ambitions, he went to Carthage, Missouri, and entered the newspaper business, in which he soon attained a commanding position, and followed journalism until 1887, when he decided to come West. On his arrival at San Diego he at once opened a law office, and in a very short time had not only a flourishing law business but had given such abundant proof of his ability in every branch of the law that in 1889 he was elected city justice of the peace, an office to which he was re-elected in 1891 and in which he served until 1894. When he had completed his second term Judge Sloane decided to return to private practice, which he resumed with his former success, and he is on record in the courts in connection with some of the most important litigation ever filed in the city or county. He had in addition been inveigled into political circles and soon became recognized as the leader of the insurgent branch of the republican party in San Diego County, and

was one of the organizers of the successful Progressive or Lincoln-Roosevelt movement in the state.

In May, 1908, Governor Hiram Johnson appointed him judge of the Superior Court, Department 3, and he was twice re-elected to that position, serving his terms with his usual dignity and ability. In 1918 Judge Sloane was appointed by Governor Stevens to the Second Division of the Second Court of Appeals in Los Angeles. He served two years and was then appointed and afterwards reelected to the Supreme Bench of the state, where he served until January 1, 1923. He is now in private practice and stands second to none as a lawyer, versed in every intricacy of the law, and is retained on important litigation.

While Judge Sloane's success as an attorney and jurist would seem sufficient for any ambitious man, his political career has been just as conspicuous. When in the East he gained popularity and became identified with many of the reforms enacted. First, last and all the time he was a foe to machine politics and boss rule, and would not tolerate the political rings for which his section of the country had long been notorious. On coming to California his reputation had preceded him and he was at once forced to the front. He became one of the leaders of the minority faction, figuring in every republican convention, and forced the fighting, with the result that certain bosses realized the fact that they had been in an engagement. It was not politics, it was an ideal he fought for. Termed an insurgent, an obstructionist to party discipline, he kept right on, joyously and courageously, sometimes securing a victory, sometime a defeat, but through it all never making enemies save of those incapable of appreciating a square fighter. He frequently served as chairman, a position difficult to hold in any convention, especially one where infighting was the rule. Judge Sloane was the man who organized and led the Roosevelt republican movement in San Diego County, and the platform adopted was almost identical with that of the subsequently organized Lincoln-Roosevelt movement in the State of California. To prove that they appreciated this leader of men, when he was appointed to the bench, in May, 1908, the San Diego Bar Association, three-quarters of whose members had been his opponents in the various political battles, endorsed him for the position. It was a tribute to Judge Sloane as an attorney, a jurist and a man that could not be withheld. In 1912 he was a Roosevelt delegate to the National Republican Convention, the one famous in history as that from which Theodore Roosevelt withdrew. He was, is and always will be, just as the majority of genuine Americans are, an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt as one of the greatest, most patriotic of Americans of all times. Judge Sloane was a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Exposition, and served for two years with his usual fidelity and success. He is well known in club and church circles, and is a member among others of the University, Scholia and Tuesday Clubs.

In May, 1882, at Sedalia, Missouri, Judge Sloane was united in marriage with Miss Annie L. Kimball, a daughter of Gustavus F. and Augusta (Cooper) Kimball. Her mother later married Louis Bristol and, using the name of Augusta Cooper Bristol, she gained fame as a lecturer and writer on subjects relating to social and religious progress, having also published several successful volumes of verse. The grandparents of Mrs. Sloane on the maternal side were Otis and Hannah (Powers) Cooper, natives of New Hampshire. On both paternal and maternal sides Mrs. Sloane is of English ancestry, antedating the Revolution. The first Kimball, Henry, came from Mistley, England, and settled in Massa-

chusetts in 1634. Mrs. Sloane is a woman of many graces and accomplishments. She is not only prominent in club and social circles, but has won statewide recognition as a musician, having composed several light operas as well as dramatic and lyrical compositions. Judge and Mrs. Sloane are the parents of three children: Harrison G. Sloane, an attorney practicing successfully at San Diego in partnership with his father; Paul E., a graduate of the law department of Harvard University, practicing in San Francisco, both following in the footsteps of their brilliant father; and Hazel, already a talented musician, who seems to have inherited her mother's gifts.

Joaquin Miller is the adopted name of an early poet who is not known otherwise. It was Miss Coolbrith who suggested that the name Joaquin would look better than Cincinnatus Heiner Miller upon the printed page of his forthcoming "Poems," and she drew it from his previous book, *Joaquin Et Al.* So Joaquin he has been ever since. It was London that discovered Miller as a poet and sent the "wild echoes flying" across the Atlantic clear to the Pacific Coast, proclaiming that a new star had appeared in the galaxy and our people were amazed. When they read the "Songs of the Sierras," it became the sensation of the day. The gift of Miller was spontaneous. His command of English had nothing to do with schools, colleges or universities. From boyhood he had been a great reader of Byron, Shakespeare and the Bible. His experiences out in the wilds and in contact with Nature had undoubtedly set him to thinking, but the speech that came to his lips in matters of every day exchange was not in the least related to his written words. He seemed to enjoy indulging in *outre* expressions and in acting as if he were not a poet. If he had played the part at the beginning in order to establish himself as one, he wearied of it later, and showed his duality mainly by writing one way and talking another. The gorgeous quality of his poems, the splendid imagery, the brilliant jewels of his fancy,—where did they come from? It always seemed to me his writing must have always been done when he was under the influence of some kind of a trance produced by the magic of California sunshine. Although he was a great traveler, and journalist, corresponding from faraway lands to send the news to the San Francisco press, yet he always came home. It was here he wrote the most of his works. And it was here he had them published. He was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, of Pennsylvania Dutch and Quaker stock, and when a small boy was taken to Oregon by his parents. He died in 1913.

Kathleen Norris. The San Francisco fire of 1906, in addition to being a terrible catastrophe, was an opportunity for budding authors. Kathleen Norris has recorded how she, in common with a number of other California writers, wrote her first story as an article about the fire. But her story, unlike many of the others, was promptly rejected. She decided, then, that she was a fiction writer, but her first attempt at a short story met the same fate.

Immediately after the fire she entered relief work, and when that was no longer necessary she became a San Francisco settlement worker. Her first contributions to the newspapers were random sketches of her experiences in that work.

Mrs. Norris was born in San Francisco on July 16, 1880, and educated here by private teachers and by her parents. Later she took a spe-

cial course for a short time at the University of California. In 1909 she married Charles G. Norris, a brother of the late Frank Norris, and himself a distinguished novelist. She gave up her settlement work at the time of her marriage, and her husband discovered the manuscript of her first short story. He decided it was too good not to be published and for a second time it went the rounds of the magazines, with the result that two editors wanted to buy it and the author received many requests for stories. "After that," says Mrs. Norris, "it was easy."

Two years after her marriage she wrote a notable short story which has had a unique history. It was called "Mother." Its publication in a magazine aroused so much interest that it was expanded from magazine to book length, then republished as a magazine serial in the Ladies' Home Journal, and later printed in book form. The first of Mrs. Norris' successful novels, "Mother," is also one of her finest stories. In its theme, its characterization, its tender sympathy and its true sentiment "Mother" reveals Kathleen Norris at her best.

Later came "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne," "Poor Dear Margaret Kirby," "Saturday's Child," "The Story of Julia Page," "The Heart of Rachel," "Sisters," "The Beloved Woman" and, more recently, "Certain People of Importance." "Poor Dear Margaret Kirby" is an especially delightful story, the tale of a woman who was pitied by her friends because she had lost her fortune and had found happiness. Like all of Mrs. Norris' work, it has humor, romance, wisdom and warm sentiment. In addition to her novels, all of which have attained wide popularity, Mrs. Norris has contributed scores of stories to the magazines, has had much of her work filmed, and is a frequent contributor to the Hearst newspapers on themes of interest and importance to women.

The Norris home in Palo Alto is proof that a woman of talent may be successful in the home as well as in public life. As a mother, a home maker and a hostess Kathleen Norris is no less successful than as one of America's most popular authors.—By Eric Howard.

John Galen Howard, who has been supervising architect and professor of architecture at the University of California since 1901, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 8, 1864. His earliest American ancestor, John Howard, came to this country as a boy and was brought up by Miles Standish. He was one of the first settlers of Bridgewater and one of the earliest military officers.

John Galen Howard was educated at the Boston Latin School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Returning to this country after his European study, he received further practical training as a member of the staff of many great architects. While he was employed by the famous New York firm of McKim, Mead & White, he became nationally known for his achievements as an architect. The Hotels Renaissance and Essex, in New York, and the Majestic Theater, in Boston, are examples of his distinguished earlier work.

Professor Howard was a member of the board of architects of the Pan-American Exposition, in 1900, where his work brought him international fame. In 1905, with J. D. Galloway, he became supervising architect of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. The following year, as an advisory member of the reconstruction committee of San Francisco after the fire, he served the city with his architectural genius. Later he was a member of the preliminary advisory committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mrs. William Read

His most distinguished contributions to California architecture are the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, California Hall, Doe Library, and the Hearst Greek Theater. In all of them he has preserved the classic purity of ancient architecture and has skilfully adapted the Greek forms to the need and the location of today. His work is dignified, majestic, pure. Like the ancient temples of Greece his buildings stand four-square upon the earth, yet they express man's aspirations to the sky.

Professor Howard has contributed many articles to the magazines and professional journals, he is co-author of "European Gardens," and the author of "Brunelleschi," a long poem interpretative of that famous architect and of the time in which he lived. "Brunelleschi" is all too little known by lovers of poetry. It is, I think, the only poetic expression of the architect's quest of beauty and his attempt to capture and imprison beauty within the lines of his structure.

John Galen Howard's architectural achievements have won him fame and high honors in this country and in Europe. His work has given California buildings of imperishable beauty. In them he has wrought his own monument and insured his fame.

As a teacher his success is equally outstanding, for he is a classicist who sees in the traditions of the past an ennobling influence for the present. During 1918 and 1919 Professor Howard served as a captain of the American Red Cross in France.—By Eric Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. William Read came to California in 1908 from Montana. They had lived for many years in the Northwest, largely in isolated communities, but throughout had preserved their interest in books and the broader aspects of culture. In their Los Angeles surroundings they found splendid opportunities to live the part of life that appealed most to them. Mrs. Read since her husband's death has continued to reside at Los Angeles, her home being at 999 Gramercy Drive.

William Read was a native of England. He was an early settler at Butte, Montana, where he was in the banking business, and subsequently he moved to Columbia Falls, Montana, where he engaged in banking and the lumber industry. He was also manager of the Water Power Company and Town Site Company. At Butte he had served as county assessor. Mr. Read had a scientific mind, and was deeply interested in scientific lore, particularly astronomy. After coming to Los Angeles he was a member of the Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Read and Miss Helen Layton were married at Butte. Her father was Joseph Barton Layton, of Colonial ancestry. Mrs. Read had been a special teacher of mathematics at the high school at Butte before her marriage. They spent seventeen years of their married life at Columbia Falls. Mrs. Read organized there a woman's study club and served as the first president. It was known as the Clionic Club, and, as the name indicates, was chiefly devoted to the study of history. It was an organization that brought new interests into the lives of many women of that lonely community, miles from a railroad and without any of the advantages of the city.

When they moved to California in 1908, Mr. Read retired from business. During his later years he had poor health and failing eyesight. His death occurred January 22, 1924. In Los Angeles Mrs. Read became a member of the Ebell Club, is a member of the Friday Morning Club and the Woman's Athletic Club. She has been general curator, corresponding secretary and director of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, of which

she is now president, and was the founder and first chairman of the Ebell Rest Cottage Association. This institution has been her particular interest and pride. It was established with an original fund of only forty-two dollars. In three years the association had built a twenty-eight thousand dollar home and dedicated it free of debt. Now in addition to other sources of income it has an endowment of fifteen thousand dollars. Mrs. Read is a member of the Sunset Canyon Club and of the Surf and Sand Club. She has always been unselfish of her time and energies in seeking to do good for others.

David Lubin was an unusual man. He was a dreamer who saw visions that were worldwide in their scope, he was a practical and highly successful merchant, he was a theorist who won the respect of H. G. Wells, and he was a millionaire who devoted the best years of his life to a work of international usefulness.

He was born in Poland in 1849, of Jewish parentage. He came to this country as a boy, and got a job dipping watch chain links into a solution that gilded them. It was such a slow process that he invented a machine to do the work, and lost the job. Not long afterwards he came to California, where his half-brother was already in business. Seeing an opportunity in Sacramento, then the thriving center of the mining industry, he rented a small room and put up a sign that read: "D. Lubin—One Price." By going into the country and making friends with the farmers and miners, he won their trade. That was the small beginning of the great firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

After he had won a fortune as a merchant Lubin applied himself to completing his education, with the result that he became a cultured and brilliant man. At the same time he became interested in improving the system of marketing agricultural products. After studying the problem on his own farm near Sacramento, he developed the plan that has made him famous throughout the world and which led to the foundation of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy. At his own expense he tried to interest Congress and the nations of the world in a plan whereby an exact statistical knowledge of the crop outputs of the world might be formulated. In 1904, after many discouragements, he won the interest of King Victor Emmanuel, who gave the institute a building and an annual income of $60,000. The treaty ratifying the project was signed by fifty-three nations. After the value of his idea had been recognized abroad, Lubin was honored in this country by being appointed the first American delegate to the International Institute.

Although David Lubin is best known as the founder of that orzanization, he was notable for many other services. He secured the introduction of a measure in Congress for improving the parcel post service, facilitating direct dealing between producers and consumers; the California Fruit Growers' Association sprang from his idea; he invented a number of agricultural implements; and he brought before Congress a proposal for an international convention for the establishment of an international commerce commission on merchant marines, a measure that was passed in 1914.

He wrote a book, "Let There Be Light," which won the approval of great economists and thinkers. It deals with economic and religious problems. He was a great idealist, a man who believed that by uniting the nations of the world in the interest of commerce they would be united

in the interests of peace. He worked with whole-hearted devotion for the establishment of an economically sound, international peace.

Practically all his life he lived in California. As a merchant he was closely identified with the development of the state. But he was also a great world figure, one of the most important men California has given to the world. Some day, perhaps, when his dream has become a reality, his name will be honored as it deserves to be.

David Lubin died in Rome on January 1, 1919. The story of his life is well told in "David Lubin, a Study in Practical Idealism," by Olivia Rossetti Agresti, recently published. Because of his courage and persistence the International Institute of Agriculture withstood even the stress of the war and remained the only international body intact after 1914. As an observer has recently said: "It was and is a great achievement, one of the few harbingers in our world of the Day of God that Lubin dreamed of."—By Eric Howard.

William C. Morrow, who died on April 3, 1923, at Ojai, in Ventura County, was for many years the godfather of young California writers. It used to be said that every distinctive literary work and every important California writer of the last thirty years had come under his influence. During his long lifetime in San Francisco, as a journalist, a teacher, a writer and an inspiration to others, he was looked upon as one of the most brilliant of Western authors.

Morrow was a native of Alabama and received his education at Howard College and at the University of Alabama. As a young man he came to California, and for many years worked on San Francisco newspapers. Later he devoted his time to writing novels and short stories and to helping other writers with their work. His judgment was scholarly, his artistic standards high and his criticisms inspiring.

"The Ape, Idiot and Other People," his first book, which was published in London in 1899, is a collection of excellent short stories. Some of them deservedly rank with the great short masterpieces of fiction. The Bookman said of this book: "It is one of those strikingly clever books whose failure of wide popularity is totally inexplicable." Although it did not achieve popularity, it won for its author an international reputation, as the result of which his novel entitled "A Man, His Mark," was simultaneously published in America, England and France.

"Bohemian Paris of Today," written from the notebooks of Edouard Cucuel and illustrated by that San Francisco artist, was also published in 1899. Morrow was distinctly Gallic in literary viewpoint; his work suggests Balzac and especially Flaubert. He may also be compared with the late Edgar Saltus. Like Saltus, he was a master of style, continental in outlook, and interested in the weird, the fantastic and the mordant.

"As a writer of fiction," a critic wrote of him, "Morrow occupies a niche in western literature entirely his own. His unique style, the rare delicacy of feeling and the finish of his work have placed upon it a value beyond that of the majority of story writers. It has pleased him to deal with the weird and the mysterious, and his stories possess a singular fascination entirely aside from his inimitable art in narration."

All of his literary work was done in California, and most of it first appeared in San Francisco periodicals and magazines. The Argonaut, the Overland, and the News Letter published his early stories. He loved to write in the solitude of California forests and mountains, and his stories, though not always Western in scene, were the result of his life there.

"Lentala of the South Seas," a picturesque romance, was published in 1908. The four books already mentioned, and many short stories in the magazines, constitute Morrow's rather limited output. But in all of his work there is charm of style, rich narrative interest and subtle passages of description. One of his well known short stories, "No, 1408," was dramatized as a one act play and produced last season in New York by Holbrook Blinn. The story was originally published in the Argonaut and dealt with an episode of tragic power in the history of San Quentin.

The short stories of William C. Morrow will be remembered long after the work of many other writers has been forgotten, for Morrow was one of the literary artists of the West.—By Eric Howard.

Helen Hunt Jackson. The author of "Ramona," that great romance of early California, was among the first to use her pen in the defense of the Indians, whose wretched treatment at the hands of the government and of American settlers is one of the dark, dishonorable chapters in American history. A poet of distinction, Helen Hunt Jackson was also a woman of courage and intellect. Her brave, persistent efforts in behalf of the Indians, particularly the Indians of California, rank her with the noblest American women.

Helen Maria Fiske, to use her maiden name, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, on October 18, 1831. Her father was a professor at Amherst College. When she was twenty-one she married Capt. Edward B. Hunt, a distinguished soldier and scientist, who some years later lost his life in an accident. It was during her widowhood that she began to write. Poems signed only with the initials "H. H." appeared regularly in the leading periodicals and were highly praised by Emerson, Thoreau and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. In 1875 Mrs. Hunt married William S. Jackson, a banker of Colorado Springs, where she made her home for many years.

Soon afterwards she became interested in the treatment of Indians by the United States Government. She discovered that they were the victims of terrible cruelty, that they had been robbed and despoiled and exploited at every chance, that their land had been stolen, their youth ruined, that they had been tricked and cheated by government agents and white settlers. Her heart was touched and her righteous wrath aroused. From that time she strove to better their condition.

Diligent, careful research and first hand observation resulted in her powerful book, "A Century of Dishonor," in which she proved that the government had been guilty of gross dishonor in its violations of treaties with the Indians. In newspaper and magazine articles, in letters to government officials, in every possible way, she fought for justice for the victims of a monstrous robbery. In 1882 she came to California to investigate the condition of the Mission Indians and to write articles about the missions for the Century Magazine. Her years of patient research had familiarized her with conditions and history; then she began an investigation that was exhaustive, which resulted in many powerful articles, as well as many poetic descriptions of the California of the mission period.

During this time she gathered material for "Ramona." In writing to a friend at this time she said: "I am going to write a novel, in which will be set forth some Indian experiences in a way to move people's hearts. People will read a novel when they will not read serious books. * * * I hope very much that I can succeed in writing a story which

James A. Wilson

will help to increase the interest so much aroused in the East over the Indian question."

When "Ramona" appeared in 1884 it was a tremendous success and its effect upon the nation was almost as great as she had hoped. Today it is as widely read, and has almost as great a sale, as at the height of its first popularity. To Californians it will always be the greatest story of that glamorous period that is our chief heritage.

To the end of her life Helen Hunt Jackson worked persistently and courageously for the betterment of the Indians' condition. From her very death bed she addressed to the President a pathetic appeal with reference to righting the wrongs of the Indian race. She died, in a picturesque house on Russian Hill, where she had spent the last days of her life, in San Francisco on August 12, 1885.

For "Ramona," an imperishable romance, and for her devoted efforts in a fight for human justice—a fight in which there are yet battles to be won—Helen Hunt Jackson is one of the great women of America.—By Eric Howard.

James A. Wilson. The California community with which the life of the late James A. Wilson was most closely identified and which cherishes his work and character as the greatest influence in its upbuilding and prosperity is La Jolla in San Diego County.

James A. Wilson was born at Manchester, England, April 4, 1840. He came of a prominent family. His father, James Wilson, was a member of the Anti-Corn Law League of England. This league was organized by the great free trader, Richard Cobden, for the purpose of forcing the English Government to remove the duty on food grains imported into England. At the Wilson home in La Jolla is a framed portrait of James Wilson, showing him standing beside Mr. Cobden while the latter addressed parliament on the subject of tariff reform.

James A. Wilson was reared and obtained a good education in England. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States, locating at Buffalo, New York. About two years later he entered the Union army, and at the close of the Civil war he moved out to Nebraska, locating at Lincoln. He acquired some of the cheap land in that then sparsely populated state, and eventually became one of the large land owners and a prominent stock raiser and rancher. He gained the acquaintance and friendship of many prominent men in the West, including Mark Twain and Buffalo Bill. He was much interested in public affairs and always a staunch republican.

Mr. Wilson in 1902 came to California, and invested largely of his means in real estate at and around La Jolla, where he erected the Cabrillo Hotel. La Jolla was a village of only thirty-five houses. He located there. His hotel entertained many tourists and was the means of attracting many permanent settlers to the vicinity. Squire Wilson, as he was affectionately called, from that time was foremost in every movement to improve La Jolla. A brief account of his constructive work as a citizen of that locality is found in a tribute written by a friend and published after his death. This tribute reads as follows:

"One of the great characteristics of the squire, if not his outstanding one, was his optimism. He never dwelt in the past, but always looked into the future. If today was dark and gloomy, tomorrow would be sunshine. Many men and women received from him a helping hand when the path became over-rough and rugged, or when the clouds hung very low

and to scores his memory will ever be green. Another of his great characteristics, an indwelling one, was loyalty. Loyalty to the land of his birth; to the country of his adoption; to beautiful La Jolla; to his friends; and to his Masonic Lodge which he loved so well. All over La Jolla will be seen monuments to the squire. Yes, living monuments they are—paved streets, the beautiful park along the sea, La Jolla's beautiful ornamental lighting system, and many others are all monuments to the Squire's love for La Jolla. When the fire bells peal forth the time of day, it is a testimonial to the Squire, for he is responsible for it.

"One of the greatest occasions and happiest times of the Squire's life was spent as the chairman and chief promoter of the big La Jolla Jollification held last year to celebrate the coming of the electric line to La Jolla. The sole originator of the project, he carried it through with enthusiasm. With the funds left over he suggested getting out a booklet on La Jolla, and the beautiful little pamphlet, "The Story of La Jolla by the Sea," recently published, was the result. Six weeks ago twenty old friends gathered at the Casa de Manana at a surprise luncheon in honor of the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of Mr. Wilson, in testimonial of their friendship, where each guest spoke feelingly of his great love and admiration for the Squire and his accomplishments. And then the Squire, overcome with emotion by these testimonials of the friendship spoken, chokingly referred to what little he had done and how much more there was yet to do. What a wonderful occasion this luncheon was, and how we will cherish its memory in after years. It is difficult to comfort ourselves when we realize that we will not again take the Squire by the hand and listen to his friendly word of greeting.

"What more dearly epitomizes the life of the Squire than these words taken from a familiar poem:

'Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by,
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.'

The squire was a friend to man."

Squire Wilson married in Nebraska, June 30, 1898, Miss Harriet B. Lape. Mrs. Wilson, who still resides at La Jolla, was born at Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, daughter of Freeman and Marietta (Waldron) Lape. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had two children, named J. Sterling Morton Wilson and Ruth Marie Wilson. Squire Wilson was a charter member of La Jolla Lodge No. 518 of the Masonic Order, belonged to other branches of Masonry, including the Shrine, and Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Eastern Star.

Father Jerome Sixtus Ricard of the University of Santa Clara is an astronomer, a philosopher, a priest, a university professor and a weather prophet who is able, by means of a method he discovered, to foretell storms as long as a year in advance. By many his weather predictions are considered as accurate and reliable as the reports of the United States Weather Bureau; orthodox weather forecasters say that he is a remarkably good guesser. But the repeated verification of his "guesses" has gone far towards establishing the correctness of his method.

Father Ricard was born in France on January 21, 1850. He received his early education in Turin, Italy, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1872. A year later he came to America and became a student at Woodstock College, in Maryland. In 1887 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Santa Clara, where he has been a teacher of philosophy and astronomy for many years.

There, in an observatory amid the vines and trees of the old Santa Clara Mission, "the padre of the rains" has steadily observed and studied sun-spots and has traced a relationship between them and the storms of the earth by means of which he is able to predict, with considerable accuracy, weather changes long in advance. He began with a period of ten days, and his forecasting was repeatedly correct. Then he predicted the weather changes for a month, next for two months, and later he has foretold the weather changes of a whole season. Throughout the Santa Clara and San Joaquin Valleys there are agriculturists who rely upon his forecasting and who have often profited by it. To them, and to most of California, he is the beloved padre of the rains.

Father Ricard is a member of many scientific and religious societies, in this country and abroad. In addition to his regularly issued weather reports, he is a frequent contributor to the daily newspapers and the scientific magazines. Although his method has not been sanctioned by the weather forecasters, it is probable that he is a great deal more than merely a "good guesser." His predictions have been verified again and again, and they have been of untold value to the farmers of the state.

As a teacher Father Ricard's gentle, kindly, philosophic personality has influenced and inspired the students of the University of Santa Clara. Many of the distinguished men of the state have been his students. He is an unusual example of the patient scientist and the aloof, untiring scholar.

The Mission of Santa Clara has figured in California history for more than 150 years. Father Ricard, the padre of the rains, in his modern and scientific way is a worthy successor of those padres who were the true founders of California.—By Eric Howard.

Richard Walton Tully hit the theatrical bullseye with his play, "The Rose of the Rancho," which David Belasco produced in 1906, with Frances Starr in the leading role. California, being the scene of the play, shared in its success and fame. In fact, it is likely that more people have derived their ideas about California from the Tully play than from anything else. Like "The Girl of the Golden West," it caught the glamor and spirit of a picturesque California period.

Richard Walton Tully was born in San Francisco, the son of Richard Whitestone Tully. He was educated at the University of California, and for some years lived on a ranch in the Santa Clara Valley. More recently he has been active in the production of his own plays, and during the last few years he has won success as a producer of motion pictures.

"The Rose of the Rancho," was followed by "The Bird of Paradise," in which he chose Hawaii for his scene and made picturesque use of the Pelee legend. A facetious statistician once estimated that as a result of the success of "The Bird of Paradise" 3,000 tourists visited Hawaii in a single year, and that all of them were disappointed because life there did not appear to be a succession of beautiful and dramatic events.

Having celebrated California and Hawaii in his plays, Tully next chose to write a play about Persia. The result was "Omar the Tentmaker," a brilliant dramatization of the life of the poet-astronomer of

Naishapur, in which Guy Bates Post, another distinguished Californian, has starred with great success. Three of the great theatrical successes of the past two decades, all of them pictorially beautiful and dramatically effective, have thus been Tully plays. "The Flame," produced in 1916, won success also, but did not become so celebrated as the three earlier productions.

Tully's adaptation of "The Masquerader," with Guy Bates Post in the usual dual role, has found favor both on the stage and on the screen. Now that Tully is engaged in producing plays and motion pictures, he finds all too little time for writing—which is to be regretted. There is no other American playwright who is so successful in pictorial and romantic drama, and drama of that kind is all too rare on a stage that seems occupied with prosaic and often dull realism or with easily forgotten farce. Motion pictures have won from the stage a writer and a producer whose work is colorful, glamorous and picturesque. He brings to his picture productions the same feeling for atmosphere and the same skill in conveying exotic scenes and characters that have made his plays successful.

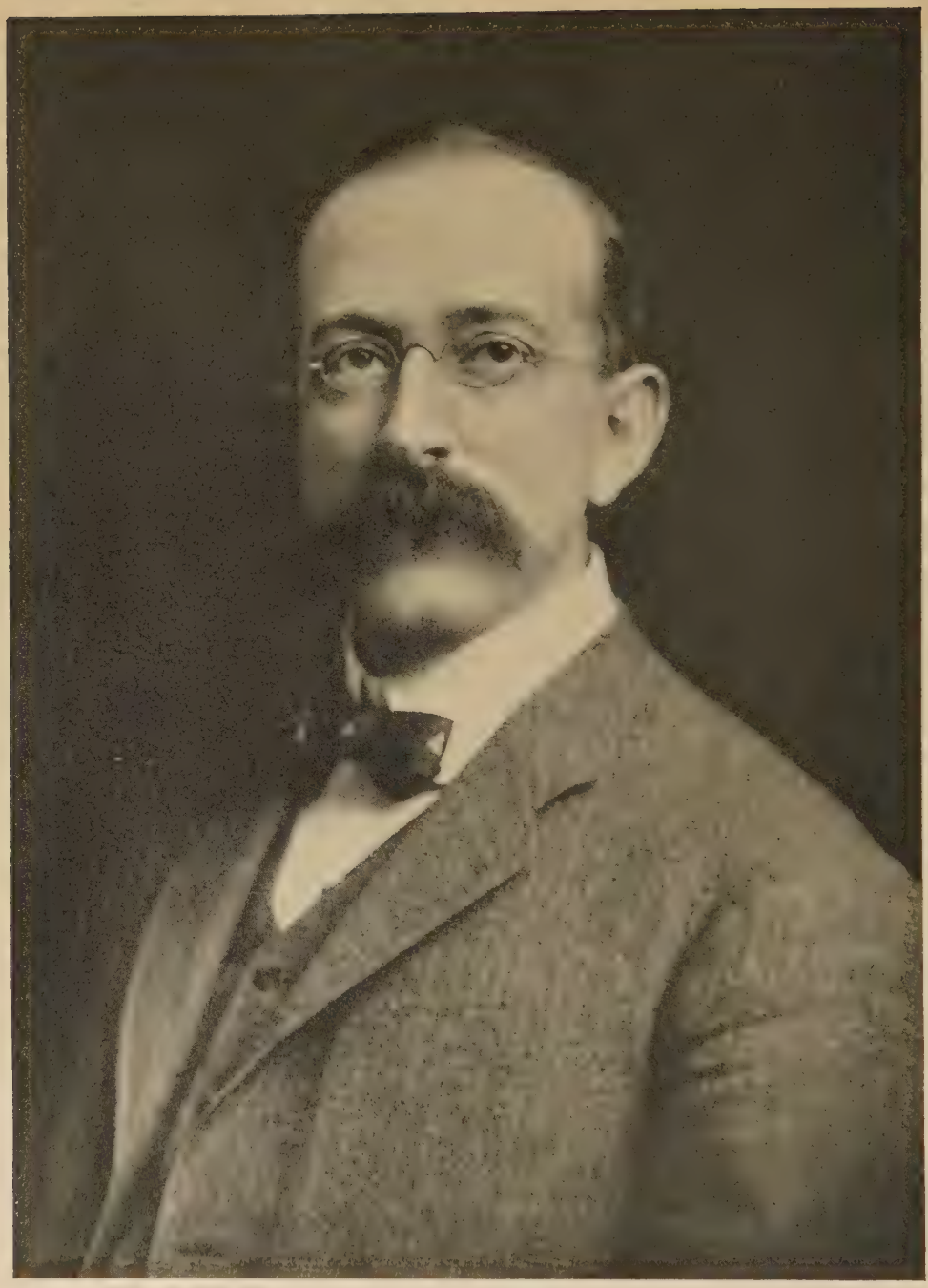
The long association of Tully and Guy Bates Post, as producer and actor, suggests the similar partnership of two other Californians—David Belasco and David Warfield. As a cynical actor remarked in the library of the Lambs' Club not long ago, after reading "Who's Who in the Theater," "If California were a foreign country, these United States wouldn't have any stage at all!"—By Eric Howard.

Eugene W. Hilgard. The late Professor Hilgard, formerly head of the agricultural department of the University of California, was really the founder of scientific agriculture in California. When he came here from the University of Michigan in 1873, the agriculture department was embryonic and neglected. He developed it into one of the most important parts of the university, with experiment stations in many parts of the state and a soil analysis service of state wide usefulness.

Eugene Woldemar Hilgard was born in Zweibrucken, Bavaria, on January 5, 1833. His father was a distinguished jurist and poet, who immigrated to the United States for political reasons. The son studied with his father in this country, and later completed his education at the University of Heidelberg, where he took his doctor's degree in 1853. Upon his return to America he became state geologist in Mississippi; later he devoted himself to scientific agriculture.

When he became a member of the faculty of the University of California, he patiently set about winning the interest of the farmers in his work. He organized a course of extension lectures to teach farmers to use their land intelligently, and in 1875 he established at Berkeley the first agricultural experiment station in the United States. From this beginning the university's great agricultural work has grown to its present importance. Farmers began to realize the value of scientific farming—until then they had favored the methods of their fathers and forefathers—and sent their sons to the university for scientific agricultural training.

Professor Hilgard was famous for his work in soil analysis. He carried on experiments throughout the state, and was directly responsible for the reclamation of desert and alkali lands. He demonstrated the high fertility of alkali land after it had been reclaimed, and under his direction thousands of acres of supposedly useless land were made productive. For over forty years he devoted himself to the work of soil



Respectfully
J. K. McKinley

analysis and land reclamation; from 1873 until the time of his death he was the pioneer leader of the agricultural development of the state.

Professor Hilgard wrote many reports and bulletins, all of practical value to farmers. His "Relation of Climate to Soil" has been translated into many languages and won for him the Liebig medal as an important contribution to agricultural science. At the time of his death, which took place on January 8, 1916, he was at work on his autobiography—a work that was also to be a comprehensive history of scientific agriculture in California.

As the man who was responsible for the reclamation of large areas of California land, as the founder of scientific agriculture in this state, as a teacher who taught the farmers and their sons how to increase the productivity of their land, Professor Hilgard contributed greatly to the enduring richness of the state. Famous in this country and abroad for his work in soil anaylsis, he was one of the most important scientists who ever worked in the West.—By Eric Howard.

Judge C. C. Goodwin was once connected with Joseph T. Goodman in the Territorial *Enterprise* but later became the proprietor and editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Some of his editorials have glistened with epigram, and then revealed that strange power that brings the tears. One of his books well known is entitled, *The Comstock Club*.

Hon. James Wilfred McKinley for thirty-five years enjoyed all the substantial honors and attributes of the successful lawyer in Los Angeles. He served a time on the bench, was a leader in state republican politics, and in all the varied relations of life was a man of fine ability and character.

He was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1857, and represented the McKinley family that in pioneer times settled in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, one branch of the family including the late President McKinley. James Wilfred McKinley acquired a liberal education, spending one year as a student at the University of Pennsylvania and two years at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the literary course in 1879. After his university career he returned to New Castle, studied law, and in 1883 arrived at Los Angeles well equipped for the work of his profession. In 1884 he was elected city attorney, serving two years and then declining renomination. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and in 1890 was elected for the full term of eight years.

Having given nine years to his public duties as a judge, on retiring from the bench in January, 1897, he felt justified in devoting all his energies to his extensive private practice. From 1901 to 1918 he was attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway and was chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Company from 1911 to 1914. These connections indicated his prominence as an attorney. He was also an attorney in many cases vested with a public interest, including some of the most important case sof water litigation in Southern California. He continued in active practice until his death in Los Angeles on May 11, 1918, at the age of sixty-one.

Judge McKinley was chairman of the California delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1904. In 1906 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention. From 1902 to 1918 Judge McKinley was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

His social connections included membership in the University Club, California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Sunset Club, of which he was one of the founders, the Masonic fraternity and the Phi Kappa Psi College fraternity.

Judge McKinley in 1886 married Lillian Elder, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. He was survived by Mrs. McKinley and their son, J. W. McKinley, Jr., who is an attorney. Mrs. McKinley resides at 508 West Adams Street, Los Angeles.

Admiral David G. Farragut. That it was Admiral Farragut, America's greatest naval hero and one of the world's greatest naval commanders, who established the Mare Island Navy Yard is a fact almost overlooked in the histories of California. The site for the navy yard at Mare Island had been selected in 1852 by a commission of three officers, and in 1854 Admiral Farragut—then a captain—was ordered to California as its first commandant. At the time no navy yard existed; it was Farragut's duty to plan and build it.

There were no living accommodations on the island in 1854, and Farragut and his family lived on board a sloop-of-war anchored near Valejo. During the four years in which he served in this capacity, California was going through some of the greatest crises of her history. While he was in charge of the navy yard the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856 came into being. Farragut was asked to interfere in the local issues, and he often had to decide critical and delicate questions. There was, of course, no means of quick communication with Washington. He was the solitary representative of the Federal Government. A lesser man than Farragut might have been swayed by prejudice or influence, and might easily have plunged the state into civil war. His courage and wisdom, later highly commended in Washington, saved California from violent rebellion and internal strife.

Admiral Farragut was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on July 5, 1801. He came of a distinguished Spanish family, and his boyhood was adventurious and exciting. His father, a man totally without fear, once sailed from New Orleans to Havana in a frail canoe. After his mother's death young Farragut was adopted by Commodore Porter of the United States Navy. After a few years at school he became a midshipman—at the age of nine! He cruised with Porter, was honored for his bravery, although he was too young to be promoted, and at 12 he was the master of a vessel in whose capture he had played a big part. He fought valiantly in some of the most important battles of the War of 1812, then a mere lad, and later he became one of the most capable officers in the American Navy.

In July, 1858, he left California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in his New York home. At the time he was nearing sixty and it is likely that he considered the Mare Island Navy Yard the crowning achievement of his life. But with the outbreak of the Civil war his services were again required by his country. His Civil war record—his entry of Mobile Bay, his famous victories, and the honor paid him throughout this country and Europe—is too well known to be repeated. When he retired it was with the full rank of admiral, which had never before been granted to an officer in the American navy.

In 1869 Admiral Farragut again visited California, and surveyed the work he had begun as the first commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. San Francisco and California honored him as one of their own sons. Like General Sherman, he might have been a great Californian

if his later achievements had not transcended his work on the Pacific Coast.

Admiral Farragut died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on August 14, 1870. The biography written by his son gives a fine portrait of a man who was unaffected, sincere, fun-loving and supremely courageous.—By Eric Howard.

Charles F. McGlashan wrote descriptive articles for the *Record-Union* under the encouragement of William H. Mills, as well as being editor for years of the Truckee *Republican*. But his chief claim to fame is the producing of *The History of the Donner Party; a Tragedy of the Sierras*, which was first published in 1879. Simplicity and earnestness characterize the literary style of McGlashan. The book in question is the most powerful portraiture of the people of the Donner party that has ever been given. In the efforts not to exaggerate the sufferings and suspicions of that awful experience, there is a certain degree of inadequateness of expression that is the height of art, and only serves to make more vivid the impression that creeps in while reading page after page.

Bruce Porter is perhaps best known for his beautiful "ship memorial" to Robert Louis Stevenson in San Francisco's Portsmouth Square. It is the most famous monument to the beloved R. L. S., and it has long been a shrine for the admirers of Stevenson everywhere. But Bruce Porter deserves to be known, equally, as a distinguished artist, a poet, and a critic. One of his poems, "To R. L. S.," should be dear to all who have admired his ship memorial. It reads:

"O sailor, sailing the unfathomed sea,
What wind now speeds thee, and what star's thy guide?
And what adventure worth thy bravery
Calls, with the lifting tide?

"For thee, the new coasts, gleaming, still;
For us, the hope, the plunge, the engulfing night!
O land! And set thy beacon on the hill!
Our pilot into light!"

The poem appeared in one of the first numbers of the Lark, which Bruce Porter edited with Gelet Burgess. Together they made that bird-like periodical one of the most distinctive magazines in America. To it Bruce Porter contributed poems critical essays, cover designs and illustrations.

He was born in San Francisco on February 23, 1865, and educated in California, Paris, London and Venice. Since 1891 he has been engaged in mural painting and in designing stained glass windows. His paintings, especially his well known "Presidio Cliffs," are beautiful in balance and decorative quality. He has done a great deal of mural decoration, and has designed numerous church windows in San Francisco, Monterey and San Mateo. In addition he has planned beautiful gardens at Burlingame and San Francisco. Besides his work as a professional artist and designer, he has written distinguished art and literary criticism and excellent poems. His prefatory essay on the history of California art in the book called "Art in California" is a brilliant piece of writing, in which he pays tribute to the founders of Western art.

Bruce Porter is one of the distinguished California artists who has not allowed the prospect of greater fame to lure him from the West. In

founding the Lark with Gelet Burgess he endeavored to give San Francisco an artistic and literary expression of Western culture. In all of his years in California he has looked upon the state as a new Greece, a perfect place for the artist to live and work.

With Joseph Worcester he founded and secured an endowment for the Society for Helping Boys. In 1917 he married Margaret Mary James, daughter of the late William James of Harvard University.

Bruce Porter is a member of the Society of American Painters and Sculptors and of the Bohemian Club. He is a San Franciscan who has won distinction in many kinds of artistic and literary endeavor; a man of unusual talent, personal charm, and sympathetic interest in the work of others.—By Eric Howard.

James King of William. In the history of American journalism there is no more picturesque figure than fearless, outspoken James King of William. Born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on January 28, 1822, King assumed the patronymic "of William" in accordance with a Virginia custom, to distinguish him from others called James King. In 1841 he entered a Washington bank as a clerk. His brother, who was with Fremont in California, and who lost his life near Santa Fe in 1849, wrote such glowing reports of the new country that James resolved to come here.

He sailed from New York before the discovery of gold—which occurred when he was half way here—and arrived in San Francisco in November, 1848. He immediately joined the ranks of the gold-seekers on the American River, but soon returned to Sacramento to enter business. In 1849 he came back to San Francisco and established the banking firm of James King of William & Co. From that time on he was a prominent and important citizen of the new city. At the time San Francisco was in the hands of a lawless set of gamblers and criminals. James King was exceedingly outspoken and courageous in his stand against the rulers of the city; as foreman of the grand jury he took a leading part in the prosecution of criminals who would otherwise have gone free.

During the financial crisis of 1854, partly caused by a great fire that swept the city, he was forced to merge his business with the Eastern banking firm of Adams & Co. and to take a position in its employ. Shortly afterwards he discovered frauds in the exchange of gold-dust and published a newspaper card exposing the practice. As a result he was challenged to a duel. He refused to fight a duel on moral grounds; he was the first Southerner in California to take that stand and since there could be no doubt of his courage he was greatly respected for his attitude. He really started the movement that put a stop to dueling, and it took courage of an unusual order to oppose the prevailing "code of honor."

The continued frauds in connection with the affairs of Adams & Co. compelled him to publish articles and cards in the papers. Knowing the need of an independent newspaper to oppose the corruption in the city, he founded the Bulletin in the fall of 1854. He was an able and incisive writer, a bold and independent man, and he handled men and situations without gloves. He proceeded, as he said, to turn the city inside out.

"No such newspaper, or anything like it," one historian has said, "had appeared in the city or country and perhaps not in any other country before. It was an ideal fighting journal. It was heroic. Whatever its

Louise Helen Kramer

mistakes, it was sincere and it meant right." James King of William was really the founder of fearless, independent journalism; he fought not because he wanted to fight, not for the sake of sensation, but because it was the only way to expose corruption and to destroy the power of the gamblers and grafters who then controlled the city. The paper became powerful, and James King was one of the great figures of the time.

Naturally enough he made enemies, powerful enemies. His attacks upon Senator Broderick and upon the other newspapers, which were practically controlled by the ruling criminal class, hit home and hit hard. Time and again his life was threatened; he was as well hated and as well feared by his enemies as he was loved by those who knew his sincerety, his love of justice, and his great courage.

Cora, a gambler, shot an unarmed United States marshal named Richardson in March, 1855. Belle Cora, a notorious woman of the underworld, exerted herself to free her paramour. James King demanded his conviction. The fight he had made against the underworld's control of the city came to a crisis at this time. The fighting editor plunged into the thick of the battle. One of the Cora defenders whom he exposed was an ex-convict, a man named Casey, shot and fatally wounded James King of William, without giving him a chance to draw a gun, on May 15, 1855. Casey was probably a tool of more powerful enemies of King. The assassination of King had a greater effect upon the people of San Francisco than anything of its kind except the death of Lincoln. It aroused the public conscience, and resulted in the formation of the Vigilance Committee of 1856 that destroyed the criminal band that had preyed upon the city. King died five days after Casey shot him—a brave man, a great journalist, and an editor who conceived the duty of the press in terms of service, courage and idealism.—By Eric Howard.

Louise Helen Kramer. Through practically all the cultured families of Los Angeles during the past forty years an institution almost a household word and memory is the Kramer School of Dancing, which was instituted by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kramer shortly after their arrival in California in September, 1885. In a measure this school still exists. All the best of the old families sent their children to learn their first steps in this old dancing school, and members of the third generation are still being taught by the Kramers. For many years their evening classes and Saturday matinees were important social gatherings. A great many of the well known people in Los Angeles society are frequently heard to say: "I went to Kramer's dancing school when I was young."

Mr. and Mrs. Kramer came from Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Kramer had not enjoyed good health previous to his arrival in California. At that time a Frenchman conducted a dancing class and Mr. Kramer was asked to assist him. After a time the dancing master gave up the school and at the urgent insistence of friends Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, after a period of study in the East, during which they attended a normal school of instruction in dancing, opened the Kramer School, renting the use of the Young People's Club room three times a week at Third and Main streets. Three years later they moved to a building on Fifth, between Main and Spring streets, especially erected for their use by John Jones, an early pioneer. In six years these quarters were outgrown, and they bought property on Grand Avenue between Ninth and Tenth, and erected their dancing academy, also with living quarters. This was their home for eighteen years. When first erected their academy was considered out in the

country, the white building standing almost alone, but there was no falling off in attendance on that account. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer in 1916 bought the old Cumnock School for Girls on Figueroa Street and remodeled and redecorated it, making it the finest academy in the city. Here they held classes day and night, the evening classes for older people being select social gatherings, while the Saturday afternoons for children were festive occasions. This building they sold in 1923, and since then Mrs. Kramer's niece, Miss Louise Kramer, and Mr. Henry Kramer's sister, Miss Julia Kramer, have been conducting the private dancing classes at Cumnock School for Girls and private classes at Norma Gould's studio, where Miss Louise is head of the ball room department. Mrs. Kramer is no longer teaching but finds a contented, busy life cultivating many interests for which she did not find time in earlier years. She is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club, Los Angeles, and the Soroptimist Club. Her home is at 218 South Harvard Boulevard.

Josiah Dwight Whitney, for whom Mount Whitney—the highest peak in the United States—was named, was one of the most remarkable of Western pioneers. He was "the forerunner of the United States Geological Survey." The work that he began has become, in the hands of men he trained and their successors, the most important scientific activity of the government.

Professor Whitney was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on November 23, 1819. After his graduation from Yale University—where, in after years, his younger brother, William Dwight Whitney, became the leading philologist of his time—he served under the first geological survey of New Hampshire, under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the famous mineralogist. He began his work when New York State was geologically an unknown land. He took part in the scientific exploration of the nearer west, and did more than any other man to make known the mineral resources of this portion of North America. In addition, he added to the geological map of the United States the whole of California and much of Washington, Oregon and Nevada. He helped to advance geology from small beginnings into the modern science.

After his first scientific work he spent five years in European study. Upon his return to this country he was the most thoroughly trained young scientist in America, recognized by Agassiz and others for his unusual ability. From 1847 until 1850 he was engaged in the Lake Superior survey, at the time of the first excitement over copper in that district. Later he traveled over 20,000 miles through twenty-five states, when travel was difficult and dangerous, to get material for his book, "The Metallic Wealth of the United States," the first comprehensive survey of the subject.

From 1860 until 1874 he spent most of his time in California, as the chief of the California Geological Survey. The work he did here was of incalculable value to the state and the nation. Unfortunately, it was not appreciated at the time. Whitney had to overcome obstacles of every sort—lack of funds, public indifference and even political attacks—in order to carry on his great task. When the State Legislature failed to make an appropriation, he borowed money from his father, lest the work of the survey be interrupted.

William H. Brewer was his chief assistant. With him, too, was Clarence King, later the head of the United States Geological Survey. Whitney was a natural leader of men; his associates loved and respected

him, and the younger men of the survey received their scientific training from him. For a time Baron Friedrich von Richtofen was a member of his party, and it was Whitney who suggested to the young German the value of a geological survey of China, which the former made as Whitney had planned it.

Politics and public indifference brought the work of the California survey to an end in 1874. But out of it grew the United States Geological Survey, which has carried on the work Whitney began. Then Professor Whitney returned to Harvard University, where he taught for thirty-one years. His books on geology made him known internationally, and his work as geological editor of the Century Dictionary is of permanent value. He died, at the age of seventy-six, at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, on August 19, 1896.

Probably no American has ever done scientific work of such lasting value as that of Josiah Dwight Whitney. The lofty California peak that bears his name is a fitting monument to his work here.—By Eric Howard.

Emma Frances Dawson is a California writer whose work has been compared with that of Poe. As a poet and a story writer, Miss Dawson won an almost unique place among Western writers, but even when her writings were appearing frequently and winning high praise from great critics very little was known about her. Those who admired her had never seen her. She shrank from publicity and preferred to be known for her work alone.

Ambrose Bierce wrote of her: "She is head and shoulders above any writer on this coast with whose works I have acquaintance. And on this judgment I gladly hazard my small possession and large hope of reputation for literary sagacity." When one remembers that Bierce seldom indulged in praise, and never unless he discovered worth, that opinion becomes more important.

Miss Dawson was already a recognized poet and story writer in the '80s. In May, 1881, her "Decoration Day" appeared in the San Francisco Argonaut. It is a remarkable poem, imaginative, sustained, and beautiful in expression. It represents a dirge of musical instruments, the bassoon, the tambourine, the horn, cymbals, flute, trombones and cannon, each separately, with a chorus of ghosts in the air above, and the refrain of men marching below on the earth, all in orderly succession, making a grand symphony of commemoration. About 1883 she won the first prize in a poetry contest conducted by a Boston periodical for her majestic chant royal called "Old Glory"—"an invocation to the American flag superbly conceived—large, free, majestic." These two poems on patriotic themes, all too little known, deserve inclusion in all anthologies of American verse. They have the music of Poe, and they reveal a profoundly imaginative poetic talent. "The Voice of California" was read at the Admission Day exercises at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Miss Dawson's short stories appeared in the Argonaut, the Overland Monthly, the News Letter and the Wasp. Later some of them were collected in book form under the title, "An Itinerant House." The title story is one of her best known and most powerful tales, and the book itself is one of the truly original volumes of American short stories. It is now out of print and difficult to find; some enterprising publisher would win a reputation for literary sagacity by bringing out a new edi-

tion of a book that will some day be recognized as a permanent contribution to American literature.

In a review of "An Itinerant House," in 1897, Ambrose Bierce wrote: "The scene of all Miss Dawson's stories is San Francisco—her San Francisco—San Francisco as she sees it from her eyrie atop of Russian Hill. To her it is a dream city—a city of wraiths and things forbidden to the senses—of half-heard whispers from tombs of men long dead and damned—of winds that sing dirges, clouds that are signs and portents, fogs peopled with fantastic existences * * *" She saw San Francisco as it has been seen by no other writer; her stories of the city, besides being great stories, capture its charm. Often fantastic, weird and even macaber, her work is also brilliant, original and truly interpretative of the city she loved.

Little has come from her pen for years past, but "An Itinerant House" and her poems entitle her to a high place among American writers. For some years she has lived in San Jose. One hopes that she will in her lifetime be generally recognized and appreciated as she has long been by those who have felt her magic and her power.—By Eric Howard.

Louis Christian Mullgardt. Those who saw the Court of the Ages at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will remember it as the most original, as well as the most impressive of the courts. Louis Christian Mullgardt, San Francisco's distinguished architect, who designed the Court of the Ages, is characterized by his originality and his ability to create new architectural forms which are expressive of the place and the purpose for which they are designed. He believes in utility, as well as beauty.

On seeing the Court of Ages a famous Eastern architect said: "Mullgardt ought to go down in history for this. He has shown that originality is still possible in architecture."

Mullgardt was born in Washington, Missouri, on January 18, 1866. He was educated in public and private schools, and as a young man worked and studied in the offices of architects in St. Louis, Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts. Then he took a course in architecture at Washington University, later studying as a special student at Harvard. He began the practice of architecture in St. Louis in 1893, and worked there for nine years, during that time designing the University Club Building of that city and the beautiful Arlington Hotel of Hot Springs, Arkansas. From 1902 to 1905 he spent in England.

Upon his return to this country he came to California, and since 1905 his work has been confined to the Pacific Coast and Honolulu. In addition to his memorable Court of Ages, he has designed the Davies Building and the Commercial Center of Honolulu, the president's residence at Stanford University, the Memorial and Museum in Golden Gate Park and many private residences. The Golden Gate Memorial Museum, one of the finest buildings in the West, is characeristic of his creative power and his skill in adapting architecture to its environs.

As a member of the architectural committee of the exposition, a member of the jury of awards of the department of fine arts, a director of the San Francisco Art Institute, and as architectural adviser for the national parks of the Pacific Coast, Mullgardt has ably served this community.

His book, "The Architecture and Landscape Gardening of the Exposition," is a fine tribute to his co-workers and a beautiful record of the

Louis A. Francisco

evanescent city of jewels and domes. In it, too, are expressed his artistic ideals.

Because of its natural beauty, California is the leader in a renaissance of American architecture. California architects are creating more beautiful and more distinctive homes and public buildings than their confreres anywhere else in this country. Among them, because of his marked originality of idea and treatment, Louis Christian Mullgardt is an outstanding figure.—By Eric Howard.

Louis Henry Francisco is a native of San Diego, where his father, the late Charles F. Francisco, who was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in 1844, was a pioneer settler.

At the invitation of his uncle, A. E. Horton, Charles F. Francisco left his native state and joined Horton in San Diego in 1869. He was a passenger on one of the first trains over the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, whence he came down the coast on the steamer Oriflame to San Diego. After acquiring one hundred and sixty acres of land at Monument City he secured a position as bookkeeper, and followed the mercantile business until he was proprietor of one of the best general merchandise stores in the city. Selling his business about 1887, he thereafter engaged in citrus fruit culture, in the real estate business, and was active in the commercial and civil life of the city until he retired from business in 1911. He died January 12, 1913. He was a republican in political faith, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The mother of Charles F. Francisco died in 1911, in Motley, Minnesota, when nearly a hundred years old. She was a sister of A. E. Horton, the founder of San Diego, who died in that city also near the century mark, where he was better known as "Father" Horton.

A. E. (Father) Horton's great-great-great-great-grandfather, Barnabas Horton, born in Mousley Leicestershire, England, July 13, 1600, also a pioneer, immigrated to America on the ship Swallow with Captain Jeremy Horton, master and owner, landing at Hampton, Massachusetts, between 1635 and 1638. He settled in Southhold, Suffolk County, New York, in 1640, where the next three generations of Hortons in America were born, Father Horton and his father both being born in Union City, Connecticut.

Louis Henry Francisco, a nephew of "Father" Horton, is the great-great-grandson of Michael Francisco, who with his two brothers, Peter and James, came to America from France in the Eighteenth century. Peter, known as "Peter the Great," is credited with holding the "plough" on training day, and "ploughed" in the streets of White Hall, New York State, at the age of 112, dying four years later, when 116 years old.

Another member of this Francisco family, Henry Francisco, born in France in 1686, had the remarkable experience of having lived in three centuries, dying at the age of 134 years near Whitehall on the Salem Road to Albany, New York. He was present at Queen Anne's coronation, 1702, at the age of sixteen. Under the Duke of Marlborough, and many other commanders, he fought in many battles in Queen Anne's wars. He came to New York with his father in time to receive a wound in Braddock's defeat in 1755, and at the age of ninety again took up arms in the Revolutionary war with the Continental Army.

Louis Henry Francisco's mother, Mary Evelyn Harvey, and Charles F. Francisco, were married in San Diego in 1872. She also was a native of Wisconsin, born in Sheboygan in 1852, the daughter of John S. Harvey,

commission merchant and a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a niece of Louis Powell Harvey, war governor of Wisconsin. She moved to San Diego in 1870, where she still enjoys good health, having only once since 1870 ventured on a trip which took her one hundred and thirty miles from the shores of San Diego Bay. She is a descendant of Thomas Harvey, born 1585 in Somersetshire, England, who was a grandson of Turner Harvey.

Dr. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was a cousin of Thomas Harvey. The two sons of Thomas Harvey, William and Thomas, came from Somersetshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636, and were the founders of the Harvey family in America.

The "Harvey Book," by Oscar Jewell Harvey, A. M., published in 1900 at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, places every link in the chain from Somersetshire, England, to San Diego, California.

L. H. Francisco was born in San Diego, California, April 29, 1882, was educated in the local schools, and from the age of ten until sixteen was assisting his father on a ranch near Lakeside, San Diego County. He was with his father for two years in the Central Grocery in the City of San Diego. From 1900 to 1911 he was continuously employed in the railroad service, first as fireman and engineer on the Southern Pacific Lines, El Paso, Texas, and later on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific in California, the last three years on the Cascade Division of the Great Northern in Washington. He resigned from railroad service in 1911 to join his father in San Diego.

From his real estate transactions he has supported himself and family. The greater part of his time and thought has been devoted to the study of national economic problems. In February, 1922, he secured the ballroom of the New Willard Hotel of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of holding a national "non-political party" economic conference to work out a solution of the farm problem, the soldier bonus and other problems; including the balancing up of buying power within the borders of the United States. Also to discuss the international debt problem and to outline a course of procedure which he believed would solve the Mexican problem and establish a lasting friendship between the United States and Mexico. This solution is based on the theory that a conference of representatives of leaders of industry, finance, labor, and farm supported territories could, and probably would, result in the shaping up of a definite course for business, labor and farmer, respectively, to follow toward a definite point which would result in harmony and benefit to all. He, an unknown man in national affairs, undertook to call in the desired representatives for the conference, which, as his letters of invitation said, might be "the stitch in time which would save nine."

Although he was alone, and with only a few hundred dollars available, the idea of such a conference seemed to meet the approval of a great many of the leaders in the different lines of activity. The correspondence held by Mr. Francisco relative to representation indicates that a sufficient number of delegates would have attended to have made the conference a matter of immediate national interest. As Francisco's idea was to make this the first of a series of conferences held from time to time, he would, he believes, have succeeded in accomplishing his object had not pressure from some adverse source caused a misunderstanding, the result of which was that the management of the New Willard Hotel found its ball-room had been engaged for a Rotary conference on the same date which had previously been assigned to Francisco for his conference. As this infor-

mation was only imparted to him the evening before his conference was to go into session, it left insufficient time in which to arrange for a conference elsewhere or to give notice to those who came to Washington to attend, or to those already in Washington who had instructions to attend.

Mr. Francisco returned to California in March, 1922. For two years he kept a close watch on the national problems in which he was interested. In 1924 he announced he was willing to accept nomination for Presidency of the United States, and presented various news agencies with the following letter, by which he became known throughout the State of California as the "Golden Rule Candidate."

"I am going to run for President; I am going to be adopted by a party which is ready to adopt me, my platform and my slogan, or I am going to take over a party and make the necessary adjustments or make a new party, with a platform which will meet the conditions as they exist today.

"The slogan or name of the party which adopts me, or which I adopt and build up, will be the Golden Rule; its platform, its principles and its policies will be built on the foundation laid down by the Power that directed the slogan. The test of its candidates for office will be their known ability to apply the principles laid down by its slogan in their dealings with their fellow men.

"In its administration it will apply the principles of its slogan in dealing with the problems of the working man, the business man, the working woman, the business woman and the housewife. As closely as possible these principles will be followed that the benefit may be received by each individual, association, organization, or corporation. It's the best and only rule to follow in National and International problems.

"Several questions will be answered between now and next election. Among them will be—Can a man without cash capital, political pull or ball room polish win the highest office in the United States, provided he has a platform based on the soundest of business principles and is actuated by the best of motives? Can he enjoy equal consideration with others seeking the office when he calls on the press and editors of America for a fair chance, a patient withholding of criticism until he has placed before the people of the United States enough of the plan which he advocates so that they will have a comprehensive idea of the theories which he believes are so sound that they will, when properly presented, win for him the only position from which he can properly direct their operation? Will the press and editors of the United States lend a hand to place a man in the president's chair who seeks the office equipped only with knowledge acquired from the hard knocks received from years of experience with labor, farm and business? Can the office be obtained through any other route than the regular one requiring a man to sacrifice more or less the principles which were laid down by his parents for him to follow?

"Is it or is it not the will of the majority of the people that more energy and ability be expended, more time and money spent on settling party differences than on the solution of national problems?

"I hand you this as representatives of the press and editors—let your own judgment guide you.

"L. H. Francisco
"of San Diego, Calif."

In an interview in San Diego, California, July, 1926, Mr. Francisco stated that he has become so interested in the possibilities of great benefit to the United States through the reformation of either of the old parties, or the introduction of a new party which would displace one of the old

parties, that he is placing his affairs in a condition which will permit him, after January, 1927, to devote his entire time and effort toward the accomplishment of these reforms, or the building up of a new party.

Mr. Francisco married Nettie Moore in 1908, and they have six children: Alice, Annette, Geraldine, Frank, Helen May, and Robert.

Henry Rust Mighels was the editor of the Marysville *Appeal* in the first part of his career, which paper was moved to Nevada and thereafter became The Carson *Appeal*. He went East and served till wounded in Civil war. In the carrying on of his paper, he often wrote delicate sketches for it of a literary nature. These sketches were gathered together and published after his death in book form under the title, *Sagebrush Leaves*. There was a large edition sold and this volume is in many libraries. He was born at Norway, Maine, November 5, 1830, and died at Carson, Nevada, May 28, 1879.

William John Peters. Less spectacular than many of the Arctic explorers whose dashes to the Pole are recorded in the newspapers. William John Peters is nevertheless recognized as one of the most important scientific explorers of the polar regions. In making magnetic surveys of the ocean he has performed the most hazardous and difficult of conditions.

William John Peters was born in Oakland on February 5, 1863, and was educated at the Oakland High School and the University of California. He engaged in various government surveys soon after his graduation from the university, and remained in that work from 1885 until 1897.

As a result of his important services he was put in charge of the explorations made in Alaska by the United States Geological Survey. For five years, from 1898 until 1902, he carried on the most important pioneer surveys of Alaska—a work of tremendous importance to the development of our northern empire. Accounts of his explorations, thorough, scientific, and often full of adventure, appear in the publications of the United States Geological Survey.

From 1903 until 1905 he served as official representative of the National Geographic Society on the famous Ziegler polar expedition to Franz Joseph Land. His reports of the expedition appeared in the National Geographic magazine, and in the Scientific Press.

His most important scientific work began when, in 1907, he was made commander of the magnetic survey ships Galilee and Carnegie. As chief magnetic observer and commander of these Carnegie Institute ships he made a magnetic survey of the oceans of the world. He was engaged in this work from 1907 until 1913. For his services he was recognized internationally and was honored with membership in many scientific societies. The magnetic survey made under his direction is one of the most important achievements of recent years from the commercial as well as from the scientific point of view.

Since 1913 Peters has been associated with the Department of Terrestial Magnetism in Washington. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland. His explorations in Alaska and his work in the field of magnetic surveys have made him famous in the world of science.

He is a native Californian who has carried on, in his life work, the pioneer tradition of the West. He has performed explorations and

Chas. L. Dearborn

scientific surveys of enduring value to the world, and he deserves a wider recognition than that which has come to him from his fellow scientists.—By Eric Howard.

James F. Bowman has been considered by our newspaper men as having had the brightest all-round literary ability of any of our writers as journalist, critic and poet. He passed away early in the eighties. His poem, "Together," is full of deep poetic feeling, and when read aloud by Edward Robeson Taylor, as told by him one Sunday at Miss Coolbrith's, gives one a thrill.

Charles Seth Dearborn. History gives credit to A. E. Horton for the founding of the now great City of San Diego. San Diego has developed and reached out and merged with its own larger identity a number of smaller communities. Perhaps the most beautiful of all of them, and at one time an independent municipality, is La Jolla. For the founding and creation of La Jolla history must give similar credit to Charles Seth Dearborn.

Mr. Dearborn was born at Yarmouth, Maine, son of Seth and Mary (Baker) Dearborn. He was educated in public schools and for a number of years was in the book and stationery business. He began employment at the age of fifteen in the book store of Loring, Short and Hammond at Portland, Maine, and for a few years worked at Boston in the store of Lee Shepard & Company. Going to Chicago, he was a clerk for Jansen & McClurg until 1886. In that year he took a vacation, coming out to California, and was so completely convinced of the beauty and resources of this section of the state that he made arrangements to settle permanently in San Diego. Here he engaged in the real estate business in association with others. He, with Frank T. Botsford and George W. Heald, formed a syndicate that purchased the then sandy stretch of land on the shore comprising the present site of La Jolla, which was later put on the market and auctioned off in June, 1887. It was fourteen miles from the court house at San Diego, and in spite of its barren aspect it had many incomparable advantages of situation for a wonderful residence town. In 1889 he built his own home, located on what is now Girard Street. It was a real country home for some time. Through his energy he soon brought the community in touch with the larger towns, establishing a stage line to connect with the street cars at Pacific Beach, and operating this stage until a railroad was built to La Jolla. He developed the place in every possible way, selling many houses and also erected the building in which is now located the Southern Trust & Commerce Bank. He was the assistant county assessor for many years, up to the year before his death. He continued active in the development of the town until his death.

In 1887 Mr. Dearborn married Ada M. Jones, who had come out to California the previous year. She, like him, is a native of Maine, born in the city of Bangor. Her grandfather owned a large farm in the town of Litchfield, Maine, occupying a large and well furnished Colonial house, and was a man of influence in that community. Alonzo Jones, father of Mrs. Dearborn, was reared and educated in Maine, and at the time of his marriage he settled at Bangor, where he bought five acres of land, on which he built his own home. He gave his attention to the management of his investments and property and lived there until his death at the age of seventy-two. The mother of Mrs. Dearborn was

Eliza Elliott Forbes, who was born at Sebec, Maine. There were two children, Mrs. Dearborn's only brother being Eldredge Gerry, a resident of Bangor. Mrs. Dearborn attended school at Bangor, and having heard much of California she came out to the state in 1886 and became so enthusiastic about San Diego that she sent for her mother. Her mother lived in La Jolla and made her home with her daughter until her death at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Dearborn was married the following year and she gave her active assistance to her husband in his business, and since his death has exhibited marked ability in handling the estate. She has every reason to be proud of the part they took in the development of beautiful La Jolla from a sage brush desert into a community that has few peers in California in the matter of beauty.

James Swinnerton. The two sides of James Swinnerton's artistic career—his work as a humorous cartoonist and his landscape paintings—together give a picture of the man himself. A humorist and a great story teller, he is also a landscape painter and a student of Indian life. Years on the California desert, where he found health when, at the height of his success as a cartoonist, he was threatened with tuberculosis, and much time spent in the Hopi villages of the Southwest, have given him material for striking, impressive canvases that record the beauty and the power of the desert.

James Swinnerton was born in San Jose, and spent most of his boyhood in Stockton. At nineteen, having displayed his skill with a pencil, he came to San Francisco and won a place on the staff of the Examiner. Here, with cartoons and comic strips, he won a great local success; and his gift for story telling, as well as his unusual personal charm, made him very popular.

When William Randolph Hearst bought the New York Journal, in 1895, and selected the Californians who were to make it a success, young Swinnerton was one of the brilliant group. The human, charming characters of his comic strips, especially "Little Jimmy," won instant popularity and made him nationally known. As a young man he was one of the pioneers in the comic art of the American newspaper, a feature that has steadily grown in favor. His own comic strips have consistently held their place among the most popular; as a comic artist he ranks with Goldberg, Tad and Bud Fisher, three other Californians.

His sickness compelled him to leave New York and to live in the desert. For a long time he contributed his work from a distance. The desert gave him health and strength; it also gave him inspiration and another career. He discovered the beauty of the desert, the architecture of the Hopi Indians, and the character of the desert people. He began seriously to paint landscapes, and when his canvases were exhibited they surprised his most friendly critics. He has mastered the mystery of desert color, and in his paintings there is a power, a sincerity, and a quality of interpretation to be found in no other desert painter.

It is indicative of his well-rounded temperament that as he has become known as a painter he has continued his work as a comic artist. That, too, is a sincere revelation of one phase of his personality—a phase that has made his name beloved by the thousands of children and grown-ups who read the "funnies."

Now he divides his time about equally between San Francisco and the desert; and about equally between comic art and desert paintings. An exhibition of his canvases is an artistic event; the daily publication of his

lighter work in newspapers throughout the country is a no less important event. Few artists have won both the praise of critics and the admiration of the public. Jimmy Swinnerton has because he is a distinguished painter and because he is also blessed with a sense of humor.—By Eric Howard.

Samuel P. Davis followed Mighels as editor of the Carson *Appeal*, and being a thorough journalist, wrote for the San Francisco papers as well. A number of his short stories were published by the Golden Era Publishing Company, and revealed some work as fine as a cameo. Notably graphic is the tale of the "Pocket Miner,"—the man who is sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Davis was a man of gifts in humor and in poetry. "The Carson Footprints," was a well-known poem of his. Unfortunately his versatility caused him to drift from literary enterprises into business ventures, neglecting his muse until she forsook him; and he was not devoted enough to her to gather together and publish those stories and poems which stood for his very best work; and thus not being in permanent form they are lost to the public and the future. Yet there are those who remember him as an original genius in the early days. He was born in Connecticut and came to California in his boyhood. Died in Carson, 1918.

George Broadhurst. In addition to having the distinction of being the first playwright to dramatize "graft," as it existed in American cities, George Broadhurst has signed his name to more successful plays than almost any living dramatist. He has written plays of all kinds, from swift moving farces to serious preachments on society; he has adapted plays from foreign languages, and of late has been a producer of other playwrights' work.

George H. Broadhurst was born in Walsall, England, in 1866. When he was twenty he came to this country and became a member of the theatrical profession by being connected with the management of theaters in Milwaukee and Baltimore. Later, after he had gained sufficient managerial experience, he was the manager of the Bush Street Theater in San Francisco, in what have ever since been known as the "good old days" of the California stage. It was here that he gained much of his knowledge of the stage—knowledge that has made him an adroit craftsman; and it was here that he began to write.

Later, for some time, he was the editor of a Great Falls, North Dakota, newspaper, and there he continued to write plays. After his first successes were produced in New York, his plays became very popular both in this country and in England. "What Happened to Jones," "Why Smith Left Home" and "The Wrong Mr. Wright," for example, had very long runs in London and have been played for many years in this country. These three farces are among the most successful ever written.

"The Man of the Hour," in which he dramatized civic graft, was one of Broadhurst's greatest successes. Coming at a time when it had a bearing upon the government of almost every American city, it made a great impression and exerted a wide influence. "The Mills of the Gods," "The Dollar Mark" and "Bought and Paid For" have been almost equally successful and are still playing in stock companies. "Wildfire," written in collaboration with George V. Hobart for Lillian Russell; "The Price," "Innocent," "The Law of the Land," "The Woman on the Index" and "The Crimson Alibi" are only a few of his other successful and popular plays.

George Broadhurst knows the theater more intimately than most playwrights. He is a master of theatrical devices, unusually ingenious in his manipulation of plot and character. But in his best work he is much more than that; in his farces there is gay humor and clever fun, and in his more serious plays he has often expressed a message powerfully and in terms that are easily understood.

The most consistently successful playwright, he is now the manager of his own theater—the Broadhurst—in New York City. During the past few years he has produced both his own plays and those from other pens.

Elwood Mead is one of the great builders of the new West. In Colorado, in Wyoming, and especially in California he has done work of incalculable value to the country. He is today our foremost authority on irrigation and land settlement, and is at present professor of rural institutions at the University of California.

Elwood Mead was born in Patriot, Indiana, on January 16, 1858. He studied engineering at Purdue University and at Iowa State College. In 1882 and 1883 he was an assistant with the United States Engineers. Then he became a professor in the Colorado Agricultural College, where he first came in contact with the problems of Western agriculture in arid lands. In 1888 he became territorial engineer in Wyoming, remaining in that position after Wyoming had been admitted as a state. There, for over ten years, he fought for the greater social utilization of water and advocated a system of irrigation that resulted in the reclamation of many acres of hitherto arid lands. As a result of his work many new and wise laws affecting riparian rights—until then in a state of utmost confusion —were enacted.

His work in Wyoming attracted national attention, and as a result he was appointed chief of the irrigation and drainage investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture, serving in that capacity for ten years. Most of his work during this time was done in California, where he found the extended need of irrigation most pressing, and during the same period he was professor of the institutions and practice of irrigation at the University of California.

By this time he had become so well known that he was selected as chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in Victoria, Australia, where he worked from 1907 until 1915. When he first went to Australia he was considered by many as a foreign nuisance; when he left, after proving that his ideas were practical and of enduring value, he was honored as no other American has ever been honored in that country.

He returned to California in 1915 to accept the professorship that he still holds. Later he became chairman of the Land Settlement Board and he has also served as consulting engineer for various irrigation and water power companies.

As a result of his methods of irrigation, land worth less than $20 an acre has increased in value so that it is now worth at least $500 an acre. He has contributed enormously to the agricultural wealth of California; more than that, he has laid a firm foundation for the intensive agricultural development of arid sections of California in the future.

Elwood Mead has written many articles and reports on irrigation, engineering and land settlement. He is also the author of "Irrigation Institutions." Perhaps no other man in California has had so great an

Mary Lambert

influence upon the agricultural development of the state in our time. As a result of his work here he is internationally known as an authority on irrigation and related subjects.—By Eric Howard.

Mary Lambert is one of California's prominent literary women. She was born and spent all her life at Oakland. Her residence is at Buena Vista and Broadway Terrace in that city. In her home she has a studio where her working hours are spent.

She began writing at an early age and at sixteen published her first poem, "To My Mother." She also published many of her writings in the San Francisco Call, at that time conducted under the editorial supervision of Ernest Stock, who favored western writers. Her first published volume was "Oak Leaves," a book of verse, in 1902. Then she published "The Raven," and carried her stories, essays, poems and musical compositions and plays under the title of "Mary Lambert's Raven." She is author of a pageant named "California—Light of the Coming Day." She wrote a volume of Epigrammatic Essays in 1925 and coined the name "Cogitots." Her stories entitled "The Ancient Curse," "Eudora Priestess of the Amazons," "Mary Queen of Scots," and "The Story of the Bastard," attracted discussion and diversified comments from the critics and readers.

Miss Lambert, as the above indicates, has versatile gifts. She is very happy in musical composition. Rhythm is a native quality with her, and all her poetry and much of her prose exhibits this quality. Miss Lambert is a club woman, a hard worker and a deep thinker. She is a member of the California Writers Club, Oakland Club, Woman's City Club, Alameda County Democratic Club, of which she is the parliamentarian, and of the Catholic Ladies Aid.

Of many comments on Miss Lambert and her work the following is from the Alameda Times-Star, February, 1923:

"One of the most comprehensive and impressive of the many beautiful creations of the poetic gift of Miss Mary Lambert in her "Raven" is the poem in dramatic form entitled "California," which introduces numerous characters and in every way lends itself to pageantry, with group features and in which California is exploited as the "Light of the Coming Day."

Her verses cover every phase of human feeling and are expressive of the trend of the time in the choice and development of the varied themes, such as freedom, world democracy, patriotism, life, love, religion, wisdom, woman, sorrow, pride, peace, humanity, liberty and death, with here and there a touch of humor that leavens the more serious of these many children of the poet's fancy and all bearing a message of rhythmic verse. This is the second group of verses which the well known poetess and playwright has produced under the same title and another is to follow in the series.

Miss Lambert is actively interested in her kind, and is a student of world interests. She is one of the clever women who head the list of club workers in California.

The San Francisco Bulletin of December, 1922, says: "There is force and creative power in her work."

Solano Republican, February 9, 1923: "Her poems are rich in human sympathy, smooth and easy like the swing of a Kipling."

Oakland Tribune, December 28, 1924: "Miss Lambert makes her stories active and drives home her points."

We quote from her book of verses, 1925, the following description of Oakland, her home:

"High on the hill above the town
Out from my ingle I look down
Over the City's crescent ground,
Over the Bay that winds around;
Yerba Buena, Alcatraz,
Fort of the Point, no foe can pass;
Carquinez Straits and Belvedere,
Heights of Marin and Berkeley near;
Tamalpais, the legend Mount,
Rivers down rushing from their fount;
Finger of Campanile white
Pointing the Campus to the light.
Girt by the Contra Costa Range,
Pimpled and wanton in its change;
Purple and russet, shifting greens,
Mists of the morning, evening scenes,
Jewel of hills, the flaming "C"
Grizzly old Peak, surrounding me!
Over it all, the sunset late
Sinking beyond the Golden Gate;
Flinging its song of color tones
Telling the clouds the love it owns;
Purple and amber, rose and red,
Coverlet woven for its bed!
While I am watching night falls down
Over the hills, the Bay and town,
Folding me in its balmy air
Wooing me in to peaceful pray'r:
'Holds us as tools, oh Infinite—
Instruments for Thy service fit—
Serving our span beside the sea,
Working the ways of Life for Thee!'"

Harry Leon Wilson. Shortly after the publication of "Ruggles of Red Cap," Harry Leon Wilson was said to have "moved a continent to laughter by the dexterity with which he confronts the very British Ruggles with the complicated problems of social life in the neighborly town of Red Gap." Indeed, he had done the same thing with his earlier humorous novel, "Bunker Bean"; and he has done it since, time and time again, with his later books.

Harry Leon Wilson was born in Oregon, Illinois, on May 1, 1867. From 1896 until 1902 he was editor of Puck, the humorous weekly, which was really humorous under his editorial direction, and which he developed into one of the best known American periodicals.

His first book, "Zig Zag Tales," was published in 1896. At this time he was known as a young humorist, but the publication of "The Spenders" in 1902 made him known as a serious novelist. Later, when he again became a humorist in "Bunker Bean," the more serious-minded of the critics lamented the fact that a novelist of power preferred to be funny. Fortunately, the serious-minded critics were in the minority, and he goes on being funny, to his own and his audience's delight.

"The Spenders" was followed by "The Lions of the Lord," "The Seeker" and that delightful book, "The Boss of Little Arcady," which the late Jack London never failed to mention as one of his favorite novels.

"The Man From Home," written in collaboration with Booth Tarkington, was a great success both as a play and as a novel. Since then these two popular writers have often collaborated, and many of Wilson's stories have been dramatized. "Bunker Bean" and "Ruggles of Red Gap" have appeared on the stage and on the screen, and now a later story, "Merton of the Movies," after winning a tremendous success as a book, is breaking theatrical records in New York.

For many years Harry Leon Wilson has lived in California. His home at Carmel Highlands is famous far and wide, and it is there that he has written the books that have made America chuckle.

"Somewhere in Rad Gap," the Ma Pettingill stories, and his latest humorous novel, "Oh, Doctor," are as popular as anything he has ever written. His method differs from that of most of our humorists; it has in it nothing of scorn or bitterness. It depends, instead, for its effect upon exaggeration, as did much of Mark Twain, and upon very human characterization. Bunker Bean, Ruggles and Merton are real human beings, only slightly exaggerated their creator views them through the lens of humor. There is no one writing today who can so skilfully combine the story of a recognizable character with rich and spontaneous humor. —By Eric Howard.

H. C. "Bud" Fisher. The very first venture into art on the part of Bud Fisher, whose drawings of the celebrated team of Mutt and Jeff are now appearing in newspapers throughout the world and in animated motion picture cartoons everywhere, was a picture of Niagara Falls on the starched front of his father's best dress shirt. His artistic ambition, thus seeking expression, was violently discouraged somewhere in the neighborhood of the Fisher woodpile.

Nevertheless, Bud persisted in his great ambition and not long afterwards earned his first money drawing hats to be exhibited in a store window. He received 50 cents for each picture; today his Mutt and Jeff cartoons earn more than $1,200 a week. His total earnings, from motion picture companies, etc., have recently been estimated at $250,000 a year.

Harry Conway Fisher was born in San Francisco in 1885. After his success as a painter of hats, he secured a job on the San Francisco Chronicle, where it was his duty to draw "lay outs" for photographs. One evening, after a day at the Emeryville races, he came into the Chronicle office feeling very blue. His horses had run backwards all that day. He sat down at his desk and drew a picture of his own idea of himself, labeled it A. Mutt, and handed it to the night editor. The latter liked it, and the next day A. Mutt was sent to cover the races.

Mutt's luck in picking the winners was uncanny. Racing fans used to wait in a long line to grab the papers hot off the press to get Mutt's tips. San Franciscans of those days remember the great local popularity of the cartoon character, and of its creator.

Little Jeff came later. Bud Fisher took A. Mutt to visit an insane asylum, and it was there that Jeff was found.

Characters like Mutt and Jeff were too striking and unusual to be of only local interest. Bud Fisher's fame spread eastward, and it was

not long before he was called, at a large salary, to the New York American. Later he joined the staff of the New York World, and his work has since been syndicated in a score of American papers and many foreign journals, and he has appeared in vaudeville and in the movies.

He is today one of the highest salaried cartoonists in the world—a man who has made millions laugh and who has created characters so ludicrous and yet so lifelike that they reflect the absurdities of people everywhere.

He lives in New York City when he is not at home at his English country estate or one of his other country places.—By Eric Howard.

George Sterling. "'Fortunate is the nation that has no history'," quotes George Sterling. "And it's just the same with poets. Lives of poets are generally the 'short and simple annals of the poor'."

San Francisco's poet laureate, who is also one of the greatest of living poets, was born in the old whaling town of Sag Harbor, Long Island, on December 1, 1869. His grandfather on his mother's side held a record as a harpooner and had killed more whales than any other living man. From him, perhaps, George Sterling inherited the love of the sea that is expressed in so many of his poems.

As a boy George Sterling admits that he displayed no special ambition except to have a good time. He was famous as the "bad boy" of his town, where he once raised a twelve by eight pirate flag on the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church. He attended the public schools of Sag Harbor and later studied for three years at St. Charles College, in Maryland. There Father Tabb, that gentle poet of the flowers and the spirit, was his English teacher. With him George Sterling took long, poetic walks and memorized the verses of the masters.

He came to California in 1890, having been sent here to work for his uncle, F. C. Havens. For fifteen or sixteen years he served as his uncle's secretary, but during that time he was also writing poetry, that by its exalted diction and the majestic rhythms won the admiration of poetry lovers everywhere. In 1892 he met Ambrose Bierce, who exerted a profound and inspiring influence over him.

In 1903 he published his first book at his own expense, as he freely admits. "It was an edition of 600 copies," he says. "I gave away 300 which stimulated a demand that sold the rest. Then A. M. Robertson brought out a second edition, which was completely destroyed by the fire, and later Robertson brought out a third. That's how I happen to have three editions of the book." The book was "The Testimony of the Suns," one of the few poems in the English language that can truly be termed cosmic in thought, philosophy and diction. If George Sterling had written nothing else, "The Testimony of the Suns" would have insured his enduring fame and perhaps his immortality.

In 1905, thinking that he could make a living writing poetry, he moved to Carmel, where he lived for nine happy years—not, however, by writing poetry. In leaving San Francisco, though, at that time he missed the earthquake and fire, for which he has been very sorry ever since. He calls it "the greatest spectacle in the history of the world," and of San Francisco, in one of his poems, "The Cool, Gray City of Love," he says: "I wouldn't live elsewhere. San Francisco is the only habitable city in the world the whole year round."

In August, 1907, "The Wine of Wizardry," that perfect "poet's poem," was published in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, startling the nation

by its strange, fantastic beauty. Later it appeared in book form, to be followed by "The House of Orchids," "Beyond the Breakers" (which includes the great Browning ode, "The Caged Eagle"), "Ode to the Exposition," "Yosemite," "Sails and Mirage" and the dramatic poems, "Lilith" and "Rosamund."

His "Selected Poems," containing much of his finest work, has recently been published by Holt, and in the autumn another dramatic poem, entitled "Truth," on which he has worked for many years, will appear.

George Sterling is distinctively the poet of California and of San Francisco. For twenty years his work has been recognized by the discriminating. He has been called, by no means extravagantly, the greatest living American poet. "His Wine of Wizardry," "The Testimony of the Suns," "Yosemite" and many of his sonnets and lyrics are poems of the noblest, loftiest kind. To younger poets he has been friend and counselor, and no one is more truly appreciative of another poet's work. Perhaps one of the surest signs of his own poetic greatness is his charming unconsciousness of being great. He fulfills in the present San Francisco's reputation as the poets' city.—By Eric Howard.

William E. Sharon. The romance and history of the mining industry in the great west contain the records of two men named William Sharon. The older was frequently known as Senator William Sharon of San Francisco and Nevada, the founder of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and the founder of the great Sharon Estate, which ranks among the largest property holdings in the west.

The younger, William E. Sharon, a nephew of Senator Sharon, died only recently, on January 22, 1926, at his home in Piedmont, Oakland.

He was born at Smithfield in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 22, 1852. His American ancestry dated back to the time of the Pilgrims and the Mayflower. His grandfather, Smile Sharon, was born in Ohio in 1826, and his mother, Sarah Ann Hurford, was also a native of Ohio. Both the Sharon and Hurford families belong to the Society of Friends or Quakers.

William E. Sharon was reared on an Ohio farm, attended public schools, and in 1872, at the age of twenty, came west and for some time lived in the home of his uncle at San Francisco, where he completed a business college course. He worked in the mine at Virginia City, and eventually became superintendent of some of the most celebrated mines in the famous Comstock Lode, including the Belcher, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket and Overman. He had charge of many of his uncle's interests in Nevada. While there he took an active part in promoting the fight for silver as one of the standard money metals of the Nation, and acted as chairman of the Silver Party State Central Committee. He served two terms in the Nevada State Senate from Storey County.

Mr. Sharon in 1890 moved his family to Oakland, where they resided at Franklin and Nineteenth for eight years. In the meantime he has purchased ten acres at Piedmont, and subsequently erected his beautiful home at 37 Sharon Avenue, where his family have resided since 1898. For many years his business interests required his presence during a part of the year in Nevada. On the death of his cousin, Fred W. Sharon, in 1915 he became manager of the Sharon estate and president of the Sharon Estate Company. He was also president of the Occidental Land Improvement Company, a director in the Palace Hotel Company and the Virginia City-Truckee Railway. He was named as one of the principal

beneficiaries in the estate of the late Lady Hesketh of London, who was Flora Sharon, daughter of Senator Sharon.

In 1876 Mr. Sharon married Miss Lillian Mygatt. She was a graduate of Mills College of Oakland, and they had first met in Nevada while she was at home on a vacation from college. Mrs. Sharon was born in Iowa, daughter of Milton and Helen C. (Young) Mygatt, her father a descendant of Scotch ancestry of old Colonial stock. Her ancestors included some of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, whose names appear on the Founders Monument. Mrs. Sharon came across the plains in a covered wagon with her mother in 1863 to join her father who had settled at Virginia City as early as 1861. Mrs. Sharon has raised seven children; of whom six are living: Mrs. Blance Farr, who is deceased, leaving two sons, Sharon Farr and Fred Farr; Mrs. Florence Johnstone, Mrs. Ruth De Grassi, Mrs. Esther Norris, Claude S., Robert A. Sharon and Hurford C.

The late William E. Sharon was a charter member of the Reno Lodge of Elks in Nevada. That lodge was in charge of his funeral. He was always a man among men, distinguished by many forceful qualities, and, living true to his own ideals, he had a legion of friends. One of his old political associates in Nevada wrote of him many years before his death: "William Sharon, known throughout the state as Billie, is a man not given to the serious consideration of petty jealousies, class distinction or social standing. He meets all on an equal level and has as kind a word for the man in overalls as the man in broadcloth."

William E. Sharon was one of that older type of men who not only believe in themselves but have a credo or body of faith in certain fundamentals. His credo deserves quotation: "Believe in thyself as well as in others. Exalted be thine ideals of right. Be lenient, be true. Protect childhood with tenderness; woman with chivalry, and old age with respect. Others seek to benefit. Do good, here and now. Cherish with reverence the memory of those who have passed. Enjoy the good things of Earth. Keep within that glorious sunshine of youth and above all—remain always of good cheer."

Frank Pixley. The late Frank Pixley, whose musical comedies won international success and made him known, with George Luders, as "the American Gilbert and Sullivan," was a distinguished world-traveler as well as a famous librettist. He traveled three times around the world, was honored by membership in the Royal Geographical Society of London, and was decorated with the Portuguese Order of Christ. Many years of his life were spent in California.

He was born in Richfield, Ohio, on November 21, 1867. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1886, and then for about three years he taught history and English at Buchtel, College, in Akron, Ohio. In 1892 he became managing editor of the Chicago Mail, a position that he held until 1899. Then he became editor-in-chief of the Chicago Times-Herald, and served there for three years.

A successful journalist and editor, he was more interested in the theater than in the press. He had written plays for some years, but his first successful play, "The Carpetbagger," was produced in 1900. "Thoughts and Things," "The Return of Eve," "Taming a Tartar," "Doctor Doolittle," "A Social Call" and others from his pen also won success. But he is best known for his musical comedies—comic operas, really—most of them written in collaboration with George Luders..

"The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," "The Burgomaster" and "The Grand Mogul" were especially successful, not only in New York and on the road in this country, but also in England and her colonies. These four musical comedies, with Pixley's sparkling and clever librettos, are on a par with the best of foreign works of the same kind.

From 1902 until his death he lived most of the time in California, especially in San Francisco and at Pebble Beach, where he wrote many plays and comedies. "The Enchanted Isle," "Woodland," "Marcelle, the Gypsy"—musical comedies—scored great successes, but it is as the author of "The Prince of Pilsen" and "King Dodo" that Pixley will be remembered.

He was one of the most popular members of the Bohemian Club, and he was personally a man of unusual charm of manner. His fame rested lightly upon his shoulders; he never lost touch with humanity; the genial, spontaneous humor one finds in his plays characterized the man himself.

His death which occurred on December 31, 1919, deprived the American stage of one of its most popular and talented writers.—By Eric Howard.

Oliver Morosco became a theatrical manager at the age of fourteen. Not fully occupied with the management of one theater, for some time he conducted the affairs of the Auditorium in San Jose while he was also acting as business manager and press agent of the Grand Opera House in San Francisco. Since then he has become famous as the most successful manager of stock companies in America, and as the theatrical Lochinvar who came out of the West and made blase Broadway, New York, applaud his successes.

Morosco was born in Logan, Utah, in 1875. His parents moved to San Francisco in his boyhood, and he was educated here, both in the schools and in the theater. After he had learned the theatrical ropes in San Francisco, he moved to Los Angeles and took charge of the Burbank, a theater noted for its long and appalling record of failures. That was in 1899, when he was twenty-four.

Under his management the Burbank Stock Company became successful and famous. It made more successful productions of new plays than any other stock company in this country, and in it many distinguished stars won their first successes, among them Marjorie Rambeau and Fay Bainter.

In 1908 Morosco also acquired the Majestic Theater in Los Angeles and with several associates acquired interests in six other stock theaters in the West. A little later he built his own theater, the Morosco, in Los Angeles, which has been the scene of the premieres of some of the great theatrical productions of the past decade. Then he entered the national production field, trying out his first play in Chicago.

New York laughed when he descended upon it with the words: "Oliver Morosco Presents—" But Morosco laughed last, which as everybody knows, is the time to laugh. He has to his credit such unusually successful productions as "The Bird of Paradise," "Peg o' My Heart"—in which Laurette Taylor, one of his discoveries, starred—"The Tik Tok Man of Oz," "Canary Cottage," the various "Letty" shows with Charlotte Greenwood, the plays of Frederic and Fanny Hatton and "The Brat" by Maude Fulton, San Francisco's actress playwright. Besides he has written a number of successful plays, including "The Judge and the Jury," and has revised many more. One of the current New York season's big-

gest successes, "Abie's Irish Rose," was first produced in the Morosco Theater in Los Angeles.

California, and especially San Francisco, has contributed four of the great theatrical producers to the stage—David Belasco, William A. Brady, Richard Walton Tully and Oliver Morosco. Like Tully, Morosco is now devoting much of his time to the production of motion pictures.—By Eric Howard.

Prof. Lewis M. Terman has won distinction as a psychologist for his work in the field of the measurement of intelligence and his revision of the famous Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale. He was one of five psychologists appointed to revise the army mental test methods, by which all soldiers were examined for their fitness for various duties, for use in public schools. During the war he served as a major in the division of psychology, which had charge of the mental tests familiar to all soldiers. In the application of these and other tests to public school children, Professor Terman has carried out a very important series of experiments in the schools of California.

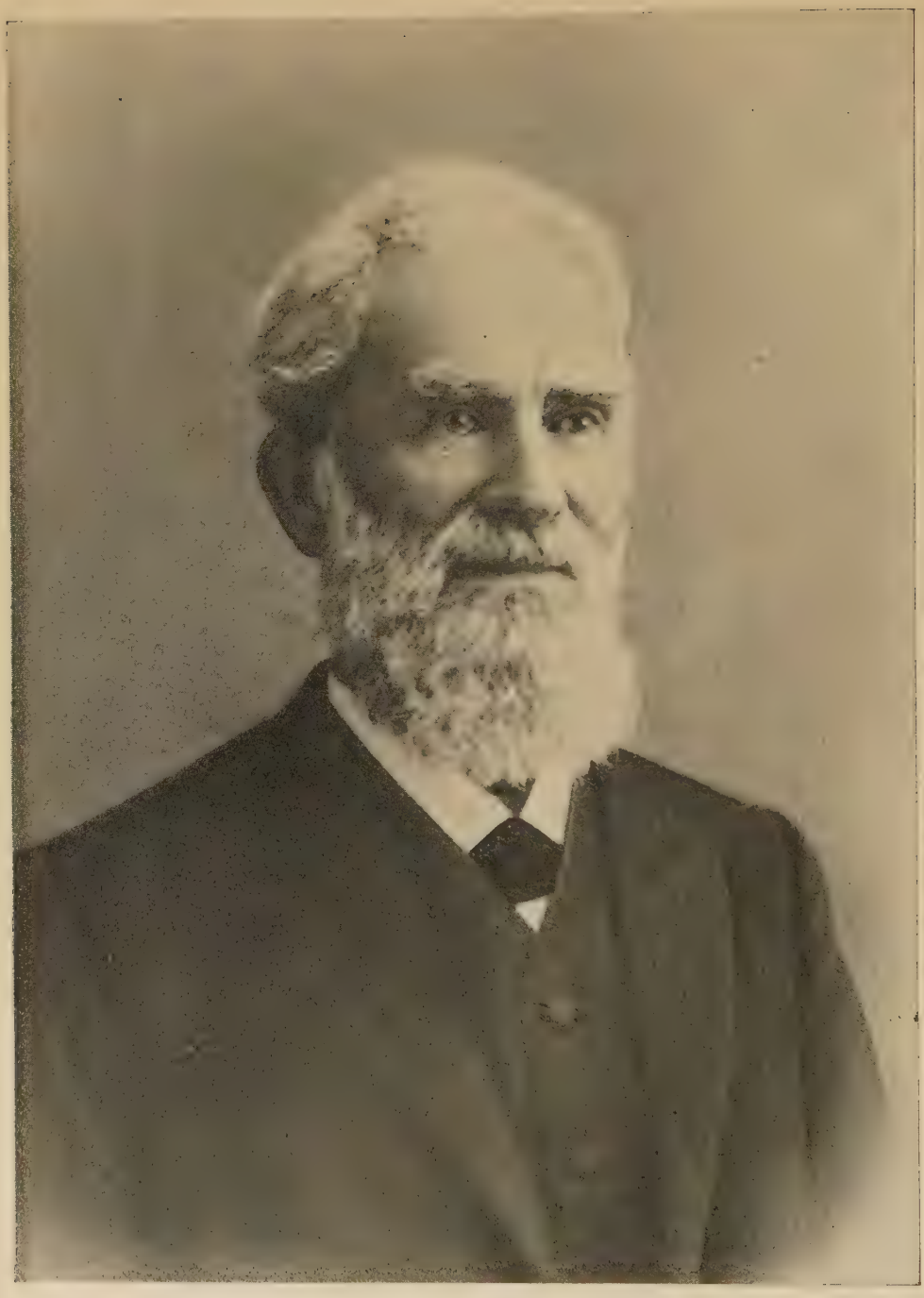
He was born in Johnson County, Indiana, on January 15, 1877. He received his education at the Central Normal College, at Indiana University and Clark University. In 1898 he became principal of an Indiana high school and was a teacher there until 1901. Later he moved to California and became principal of a high school at San Bernardino. In 1906 he was made professor of psychology and pedagogy of the State Normal School in Los Angeles, which has since become the Southern Branch of the University of California. In 1910 he joined the faculty of Stanford University and since 1916 he has been professor of psychology there.

The Stanford department of psychology has been recognized internationally because of Terman's work in his special field. The importance of intelligence tests, accurate and definitive, in public schools is apparent to anyone who realizes the difficulty of teaching a large, heterogeneous class of varying intelligence. It has long been granted that the public school class is satisfactory only for the mediocre child; the exceptional child, either precocious or backward, does not receive the help he needs. Professor Terman has attempted to remedy this condition by an accurate revision of the Binet-Simon Scale to meet the requirements of the school.

He has accomplished remarkable results with a selected group of unusual children from the schools of California, and his methods are now being used by advanced educators throughout the country. He is a member of many scientific bodies and the associate editor of the Journal of Applied Psychology, the Journal of Educational Research and the Journal of Delinquency.

His early books are "The Teacher's Health," "The Hygiene of the School Child," and "Health Work in the Public Schools." But he is best known for "The Measurement of Intelligence," "The Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale," and "The Intelligence of School Children." These three works are among the most important educational researches of today; their influence is far-reaching and their effect upon education is important.

Professor Terman is a great authority on educational methods, and in his own field of applied psychology he ranks with the most eminent specialists.—By Eric Howard.



Lewis C. Grant

Dr. Lewis C. Gunn arrived in California August 7, 1849, and for at least a quarter of a century, covering all the pioneer epoch of California as an American state, he was a notable figure and influence in the commonwealth as well as in his home locality, which during the latter part of his life was San Diego. The following statement of the essential facts of his life has been prepared for this publication by his daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Marston of San Diego.

Dr. Lewis C. Gunn was a native of New York City. His father, Rev. Alexander Gunn, a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, was settled at Bloomingdale, then a suburb of New York. He was one of the first chancellors of the University of New York, later incorporated with Columbia University. He married Sarah Nichols, of Scotch-Irish origin, whose sister, Mary Nichols, married William Torrey, of New York. Their son, Dr. John Torrey, was the famous botanist for whom the Torrey pines were named. Rev. Alexander Gunn died in 1828, at the age of forty-three. His eldest son, Alexander N. Gunn, became a prominent and much respected physician of New York City, where he spent his entire life.

Lewis C. Gunn was born November 24, 1813. He graduated from Columbia College in 1830 and entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but on account of a throat affection gave up his studies for the ministry at the end of the first year. For a time he taught school, and during 1837-8 he was living in Philadelphia, where he became associated with the anti-slavery leaders, Garrison, Whittier and others, and joined in their efforts with great interest. At this time he was a partner in a printing business, and the firm of Merrihew and Gunn printed the first edition of Whittier's poems. In 1839 he married Elizabeth LeBreton Stickney, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They lived in Philadelphia until 1841, when he had a serious illness, as a result of which they moved to Wheelersburg, Ohio, where he tried farming, but with little success. They returned to Philadelphia, where he taught school and studied medicine.

On March 9, 1849, he joined a small company which left Philadelphia for California. They went to New Orleans, and there took a steamer for Brazos, Texas. Crossing the Rio Grande to Matamoras, Mexico, they obtained saddle horses and traveled in a general southwesterly direction across the central part of Mexico to Mazatlan, whence they sailed on the Chilian Brigpacket Copiapo to San Francisco. The horseback journey, about six hundred English miles in a straight line, became nearly twice as long on account of their circuitous route. They crossed several rivers and two high mountain ranges. They were sometimes in danger of hostile Indians, and as far as Durango they traveled in the wake of Asiatic cholera, which prevailed in the southern states and in Mexico. The conditions on the ship were very crude and uncomfortable. Rations and drinking water were dealt to the passengers in line, and there was much drinking and fighting among both the crew and passengers. After a rough and cold voyage of thirty-four days they arrived in San Francisco harbor on August 7, 1849.

Doctor Gunn decided to go at once to the mines on the San Joaquin River, and embarked on the brig Rambler for Stockton. Because of the winding course of the river and frequent calms it took the brig three days to reach its destination. Doctor Gunn proceeded at once with several companions to the mines at Wood's Diggings, between Jamestown and Sonora in Tuolume County. They made the journey of

about sixty miles on foot, carrying heavy packs, suffering severely from the August heat. Although he worked very hard and remained in the neighborhood for over a year, he had little success in mining. On account of much illness in the camp he was, however, much in demand as a physician; and being elected county recorder of Tuolumne County in 1850, he decided to remain in California and sent for his family to come from Philadelphia. The town of Sonora had grown very rapidly and became the county seat, and he moved his office there. In November, 1850, he bought an interest in the Sonora Herald, of which he soon became the sole proprietor and editor. He hired Mexican laborers and began the building of a two-story adobe house, the printing office and the recorder's office being on the first floor, and dwelling rooms above. It was the first two-story house built in the town, and before it was completed Mrs. Gunn and her four children had started on the six months journey around Cape Horn. They came on a large sailing vessel, the Bengal, and arrived in San Francisco August 13, 1851.

The Sonora Herald was the first paper printed in the southern mining district. The press used was the pioneer press of California. This heavy wooden hand-press had belonged to the Mexican government, and after American occupation the first issues of the Californian of Monterey, the Alta California of San Francisco, the Placer Times of Sacramento, the Stockton Times, and finally the Sonora Herald were printed on it. It was destroyed by fire in 1851. Doctor Gunn was fearless in editing the paper, and beside being a factor in the development of Tuolumne County it soon became a strong force in the fight for good morals and clean politics which was felt all over the state.

Because of Doctor Gunn's valuable aid during the critical years of the history of the state his friends urged his appointment by President Lincoln to a federal office. In 1861 he was appointed deputy surveyor of the port of San Francisco, which office he held for two years, and was then appointed collector of the port of Astoria in Washington. After the Civil war, in 1865, he served as assessor of internal revenue for two years. When the San Francisco Daily Times was established in 1867 he became the managing editor. The Times was a paper of high ideals and literary excellence. On the staff were some of the best writers of the city, among them George Parsons, later editor of the Sacramento Union. and Taliesen Evans of the New York Tribune. Some of the first writings of Henry George were also contributed to it. In 1869 the Times was consolidated with the Alta California. Owing to the great responsibility and work at night Doctor Gunn's health had become permanently impaired. In 1871 he went with Mrs. Gunn to the east by way of Panama, and this voyage was of great benefit.

In 1873 they decided to move to San Diego,where their son, Douglas Gunn, was publishing the San Diego Union. There he lived for twenty years, during many of which he was active in the business department of the Union, and also deputy collector of customs for several years. As during Doctor Gunn's life in San Francisco he had been prominent in the social and religious life of that city, this was also true of his life in San Diego.

On September 30, 1889, Doctor and Mrs. Gunn celebrated their Golden Wedding. Doctor Gunn died on October 15, 1892, and Mrs. Gunn, on October 6, 1906. Their children were: Douglas and Chester Gunn; Sarah, Mrs. Lee H. Utt; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton; and Anna Lee, Mrs. George W. Marston.

DOUGLAS GUNN, eldest son of Mr. Lewis C. Gunn, was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, August 31, 1841. His early childhood was spent in Philadelphia. At the age of ten he came with his mother and her three younger children around Cape Horn to California to join Doctor Gunn in Sonora, Tuolumne County. Douglas soon learned to set type in the office of the Sonora Herald, becoming a rapid and accurate compositor. There being no school for him to attend, his education was received entirely from teaching by his parents, from his experience in the printing office and from the constant reading of the best literature. There was also a lyceum maintained through some of the earliest years in Sonora by the many educated and cultivated men of the place. Doctor Gunn was active in the conduct of this lyceum and his sons received the benefit of the lectures and debates. In 1855 Douglas became a clerk in his father's drug store, and was an ardent student of pharmacy until the summer of 1861, when the family removed to San Francisco. In the fall of the year he was appointed an inspector of customs, which position he held until his appointment in 1865 as an assistant assessor of internal revenue. He resigned the latter office in 1867 to have a place on the editorial staff of the San Francisco Times. In 1869 he went to San Diego and immediately entered the office of the San Diego Union, then a weekly paper published in Old Town by Taggart and Bushyhead. After a few weeks' service as compositor he was made the editor, and he remained editor-in-chief under all subsequent changes in ownership. In 1871 the Union, having been removed to San Diego, became a daily paper, and in 1873 Douglas Gunn became and remained the sole proprietor until in 1891 he sold to John R. Berry and retired from newspaper life, having been for nineteen consecutive years in editorial harness.

He then devoted a year to the preparation and publication of Picturesque San Diego, a volume containing ninety-eight letter press pages and seventy-two large photogravure illustrations; also the pamphlet entitled San Diego Illustrated, of 132 pages and forty engravings. Of this pamphlet he donated at different times several thousand copies to the Chamber of Commerce for gratuitous distribution.

In 1888 several months were devoted to the construction of a new City Charter. Elected the first mayor under this charter, he served from May, 1889, to May, 1891. After retiring from office he gave much time to measures of public affairs.

He died November 27, 1891. In the newspapers of California a very general respect was paid to his memory and appreciation shown of his services. He was said to have done an uncommon work in an enduring way and by his intelligent and persistent efforts to have been one of the chief builders of the city of San Diego.

CHESTER GUNN, the second son of Dr. Lewis C. Gunn, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1843. He came to California by way of Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco August 13, 1851. His boyhood to the age of seventeen was spent in Sonora, Tuolumne County. At that time he entered the Pacific Iron Works in San Francisco, where he learned his trade from blacksmithing to the construction and running of a steam engine.

He spent some time in the mines at White Pine, Nevada, and came to San Diego in 1869 and became engineer of the Owens Mine in the Julian district. During the fall and winter when the mine was shut down he ran a pony express between Julian and San Diego, making one

trip a week for six months over the mountains on the Indian trails, in all kinds of weather. He then started the first local store in the Julian district, which had come to have a population, including miners, of about five thousand people. He was also appointed postmaster and agent of Wells Fargo Express Company, from which he received a percentage of he gold which was shipped out from the mine.

In 1873 he married Elizabeth A. Kelley, the local school teacher, and again changed his occupation to fruit raising. He planted the first apple orchard in the district, which has become noted for the quality of this fruit. In the years that followed he was deputy county assessor for four years and county supervisor for five years. In 1908 he moved to San Diego and engaged in a real estate business. In 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Gunn celebrated their Golden Wedding. They have eight children and many grandchildren.

Judge Noble Hamilton. General Winfield Scott, after the City of Mexico campaign in the war with Mexico, said in one of his reports: "The name of Noble Hamilton should be written across the sky in letters of gold." Noble Hamilton had enlisted immediately after the war with Mexico was declared, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He served under General Scott in the famous march from Vera Cruz and in the fierce fighting around Mexico City. His heroism in that campaign won him the high praise of his commander, and he was also brevetted major.

Noble Hamilton was born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, on February 4, 1822. He was educated there and admitted to the Indiana bar in 1845. War interrupted his legal career, but upon his return he again engaged in the practice of law and held many public offices in Indiana. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention that nominated Franklin Pierce.

As a soldier he had seen a good deal of the West. Besides, he was of an adventurous nature. Consequently he decided to leave his Indiana home and to seek his fortune in California. He left New York for Panama on July 15, 1853, and arrived here some months later. After a tour of the mining camps he settled in Alvarado, then the seat of Alameda County, and there began the practice of law. In 1859 he moved to San Leandro, which had become the county seat, and in 1863 he was appointed county judge by Governor Leland Stanford, to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation of the incumbent. In the next election he was elected to the same office, but later resigned to resume his law practice.

When the county seat was moved to Oakland in 1871 he also moved, and in 1881 he was appointed to the superior bench by Governor Perkins. In the following year he was the republican candidate for re-election, and, although it was the year of the democratic tidal wave, he won by a large majority—the only candidate of whom that may be said. In 1886 he was a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Justice Temple. He declined the renomination for superior judge and in 1888 moved to San Francisco to practice law. He served as a jurist for fourteen years, and in all that time only one of his decisions was reversed by the Supreme Court. Considering the important cases that came before him, and the state of the California code at that time, that is an enviable record. As a pioneer jurist and as a lawyer, Judge Noble Hamilton had a great deal to do with the settlement of titles and land disputes in this district.

His son, William B. Hamilton, is now collector of the port of San Francisco, and his daughter is the wife of Edward H. Hamilton, the distinguished political reporter of the San Francisco Examiner.

Judge Hamilton died in San Francisco on September 25, 1903. He was one of the most important of the pioneer jurists of the state.—By Eric Howard.

James J. Corbett. "Gentleman Jim" Corbett is probably the best-loved world's champion pugilist that ever lived. He is the traditional hero of the squared circle. A genial wit, a man popular with all kinds of people, he was the cleverest boxer that ever held the title of world's heavyweight champion. Now in vaudeville and as a motion picture star, he is as greatly admired as when the small boys of the nation collected his pictures.

Not long ago, when he was working at one of the Los Angeles motion picture studios, another star of the films—a typical motion picture athlete—was also making a picture.

"Jim," some one said to Corbett, "where can I find So-and-So?" So-and-So was the "athletic" star. "He's not working today," Jim replied. "His double's sick."

Jim Corbett was born in San Francisco in September, 1866. His father, Patrick Corbett, came from Ireland in 1854 and settled in New Orleans. He married in 1858 and moved to San Francisco. The old Corbett road was named for Patrick Corbett.

Jim Corbett graduated from the Sacred Heart College in San Francisco at the age of sixteen, and then became a clerk in the Nevada Bank. If he had not, at the same time, become a member of the Olympic Club and developed remarkable skill as a boxer, he might have become one of San Francisco's bankers. His Olympic Club membership and his amateur bouts in San Francisco made him known as one of the most promising young men in the heavyweight division.

He became a professional pugilist, won extraordinary popularity—probably doing more than any other fighter to remove the stigma from the manly art of boxing and to make it recognized as a clean sport—and on September 7, 1892, he became the heavyweight champion of the world by knocking out John L. Sullivan. This historic battle was held at New Orleans. "Gentleman Jim" leaped into fame and was deluged with theatrical offers.

After appearing in vaudeville and in athletic parts in various plays, he made his first appearance as a star in a play written for him entitled "Gentleman Jack." Because of his great popularity the play was successful. It gave him an opportunity to display his athletic prowess and also to prove to the world that he could wear evening clothes almost as well as John Drew. If not a great actor, Jim Corbett is at least as good looking as many matinée idols.

In the fall of 1905 he was starred in George Bernard Shaw's pugilistic play, "Cashel Byron's Profession." Through no fault of his the play failed, but those who saw the production remember it as one of the few plays in which the star was admirably suited to the part. For three long and successful seasons thereafter he appeared in "The Burglar and the Lady."

Since then he has played in vaudeville sketches and has been starred in motion pictures. A great fighter, a true sport in the best sense of that

word, a charming companion, Jim Corbett deserves the admiration and the friendship that he has won.

Once, when he was champion of the world, a San Francisco woman met him in the tea room of a fashionable London hotel. The big fellow was "pink-teaing" with the aristocracy.

"Oh, Jim!" she exclaimed. "If I should tell them at home that you drink tea in the Savoy!"

"Don't!" he pleaded. "If you should my life wouldn't be worth a nickel on Market Street!"

But San Francisco could even forgive that weakness in one of her greatest sons.—By Eric Howard.

Vernon Kellogg. Since 1915, when he became director in Brussels of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium, Vernon Kellogg has become internationally known as an administrator of relief and an investigator of European conditions. Long before that, however, he had won fame as a zoologist.

He was born in Emporia, Kansas, December 1, 1867. He graduated from the University of Kansas in 1889 and then pursued his studies at Cornell University, Leipzig and the University of Paris, returning in 1890 to his alma mater as associate professor of entomology.

In 1894 he came to California as professor of entomology and lecturer in bionomics at Stanford University. His scientific career is intimately associated with that university. There he carried on important researches, and individually or in collaboration with David Starr Jordan he wrote books that gave him distinction among the scientists of the world. "Animal Life," "Animal Studies," "Evolution and Animal Life" and "The Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work," all of which were written with Doctor Jordan, as well as his own, "Elements of Insect Anatomy" and "Elementary Zoology," are his best known scientific works.

Less widely known, but of greater charm for the lay reader, is a book of travel sketches entitled "In and Out of Florence," which was published under the pseudonym of Max Vernon. It was in Florence, Italy, that Doctor Kellogg was married to Miss Charlotte Hoffman of Oakland, California. Mrs. Kellogg has since become prominent for her own work during the war and for many magazine articles.

As the result of his work as Herbert Hoover's assistant in the relief of Belgium Doctor Kellogg wrote "Beyond War," "Fighting Starvation in Belgium" and many magazine articles upon European conditions. His long scientific training, his practical administrative ability, and his deep sympathy for suffering humanity, made him a valuable co-worker with Hoover. When the latter became United States food administrator in 1917 Doctor Kellogg was chosen as his assistant. Later he was chief of the mission to Poland, special investigator in Russia, and engaged in other relief work in Europe. Since 1921 he has been living in Washington, D. C., and serving as secretary and chairman of the division of educational relations of the National Research Council.

A great scientist, a man who has applied himself devotedly to the service of suffering humanity, Vernon Kellogg is also an inspired Californian. He said recently that he "felt like bursting occasionally into poetic rhapsodies in praise of my foster-mother, California." He explored the state from end to end during his long professorship at Stanford, once making "a trip of 300 miles by rowboat through the heart of the California-Arizona desert." That unique trip was made on the Colorado River from

John D. Schieck

Needles to Yuma. Again, under the guidance of David Starr Jordan, he explored the northern Sierra, the Sierra of the Mother Lode and of Bret Harte. In a mountain excursion he gave himself "the distinction of naming Mt. Rixford, just over Lake Charlotte near Kearsarge Pass."

"There is no homesickness like the homesickness for California," he said. "But there is one joy about being a Californian out of a California —one always knows that she is there to go back to. And that is an entirely sufficient reason for continuing to live."—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Matilda J. Schieck, of 359 Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, the widow of John D. Schieck, is now the sole representative of the Schieck family living in California.

A well known California pioneer, an early comer to Los Angeles, where for many years he was in business and a property owner, was Daniel Schieck, the father of John D. Schieck. Daniel Schieck was born in Germany, October 1, 1820, learned the weaver's trade there, and in 1845 arrived in New York. He lived for some years in New Jersey and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in April, 1852, went to Independence, Missouri, and there outfitted for the trip across the plains. He started May 1st, in a party traveling by ox teams. While on the way he was stricken with illness, and being unable to ride was left under a tree to look after himself. He had paid one hundred dollars for his transportation, and he also had a valuable horse to ride. This, too, was taken from him. He recovered sufficiently to make his way to a Mormon trading post, and there he bought another horse and overtook the party at Hangtown, or Marysville, California, where he exacted settlement for his treatment and was given a yoke of oxen as compensation. For a time he engaged in market gardening at Sacramento, until flooded out, also spent some time in the mines of Marysville, was at San Francisco and at San Jose, and in 1855 arrived in Los Angeles. Daniel Schieck acquired an outfit consisting of a water cart and dray, and until 1861 was engaged in a business that constituted one of the important public utilities of the times, peddling water to the residents. After selling the water business he continued to operate a draying and hauling business until 1875, when he retired. In the meantime he had invested in real estate that became very valuable, and in his later years he was rated as one of the wealthy property owners of the city.

Daniel Schieck married, in 1861, Catherine Froehling, also a native of Germany. She died in 1874. In 1882 he married Mrs. Louise Ernzen, also a native of Germany.

John D. Schieck, the only child of his father's first marriage, was born at Los Angeles in 1862. The home of his early youth was an old adobe building on Franklin and Spring. Later his father built an attractive Colonial home. John D. Schieck completed his education in the California Military School at Berkeley and after graduating engaged in business for himself. His father had built a block at 100 South Spring Street, where the son set up in the men's furnishing goods business. He sold this establishment at a profit and later entered the same line of business, but he died eight months later, April 15, 1894. He was a victim of tuberculosis, and in a vain effort to restore his health he and Mrs. Schieck went to Honolulu, but he died shortly after their arrival. Mrs. Schieck was left in what was then a country with very limited communication with the outside world. She was a stranger, and it was weeks before she was able to get passage home. She had the body of

John D. Schieck brought back to Los Angeles for burial. John D. Schieck, though he died when comparatively young, was very popular and had a host of friends in Southern California, being admired for his steadfastness and friendship, his generosity and his energy.

John D. Schieck married in 1888, Matilda MacClaren, a daughter of William and Mary (Burley) MacClaren, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter a native of Yorkshire, England. Matilda MacClaren was born in Uxbridge, Ontario, Canada, and came to California in 1878. Mrs. Schieck owns much property in and around Los Angeles.

John McLaren, "whose patient and steady experiments have made Golden Gate Park famous throughout the world," took charge of it when it was a desolate area of shifting sand dunes, nearly forty years ago. Olmstead, the maker of Central Park in New York City, said of it: "Golden Gate Park presents more difficulties than any other park area in the United States."

When McLaren took charge as superintendent in 1886, the work of sand reclamation was still in the experimental stage. He began experiments with Sea Bent Grass, by which sandy acres had been reclaimed in certain parts of Europe. After four years of patient work he began to see results. The present beauty of the park, especially in view of what it was thirty years ago, make McLaren's work an astonishing feat—and one for which he has been recognized as one of the greatest gardeners in the world.

John McLaren was born in Scotland, where as a boy he began his life work. He started at the age of fourteen as a gardener, and after a few years of work on large estates he studied at the famous Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. As a young man he came to California, the land of opportunity for gardeners and agriculturists, and for nearly fifty years he has worked and experimented and studied in this state.

Not only is Golden Gate Park as we know it a monument to McLaren's professional skill and perseverance, but it also testifies to his tact and to his ability to interest the public in a great venture. When the park site was decided upon, the public considered it a great mistake and as a result there was a strong hostility to the whole enterprise. McLaren believed in it, and his belief won others. He succeeded in interesting the men who provided funds for the children's playground (the first, by the way, in the United States), the music stadium, etc. Today, largely because of his devotion, perseverance, and skill, San Francisco has a public park unrivaled in beauty by that of any other city in the world.

When the Panama-Pacific Exposition was planned, McLaren was chosen as the chief landscape gardener. The beauty and success of the exposition, where he worked horticultural marvels, were in no small measure due to him. It is generally conceded that he is the genius of gardens. During the preparatory work at the exposition he achieved the remarkable feat of causing eucalyptus trees to grow eighteen inches over night. When he was asked how he did it, he replied, "Keep their feet warm and their heads cool!"

McLaren will talk of his work by the hour, but not of himself. He loves every tree in Golden Gate Park. His work to him is an art, a science and a religion. He is a master gardener.

He is the author of "Gardening in California; Landscape and Flower," the best book in its field. For his work as superintendent of Golden

Gate Park and as landscape gardener of the exposition John McLaren has been recognized internationally. To him more than to any one else, San Francisco owes the beauty and fame of one of the greatest public parks in the world.—By Eric Howard.

Joseph Wasson's great work was the establishing of the State Mining and Mineral Bureau of San Francisco, while in the Legislature from Mono County. In recognition of his services a handsome oil-painting hangs in the place of honor in that department, and it is as "Father of the Mining Bureau" that he will be known to posterity. But it is as a journalist that he is best remembered by the people who are now passing away. He was a man of the oddest mixture of qualities, being quiet yet full of dry humor, being cynical and yet full of good-heartedness at the same time. A quaint kind of crisp humor pervaded all his writings. Wasson was born in Worcester, Ohio, and came to California when but ten years of age. He was a printer by trade, and always connected with some journal as editor or proprietor in Nevada or Arizona. After the seventies he went to Europe several times and became a special correspondent for many papers East and West. Among other things he studied up Creole life in Louisiana for New York papers.

Later he returned to Mono County and was sent to the Legislature, where he passed the bill referred to. Afterward being in ill health, he was offered and accepted the position of Consul to Mexico, and a year or so later, died, in April, 1883, at San Blas.

Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto, professor of social economics at the University of California, is one of the best known economists in the United States. As chief of the Child Conservation section of the Council of National Defense, and in other branches of public welfare work, she has won a place of distinction.

Although she was born in New York, Doctor Peixotto has lived in California since her childhood. She is the daughter of the late Raphael Peixotto, a well known San Francisco business man; and the sister of Ernest, the artist and writer; Sidney S. Piexotto, the organizer and director of the Columbia Park Boy's Club in San Francisco, and of Edgar D. Peixotto, the prominent attorney. She graduated from the University of California in 1894, studied at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1896 and 1897, and took her Ph. D. from the University of California in 1900. In Europe she studied under the world's great political scientists and economists, and upon her return to California began her academic work at the university as a lecturer on sociology.

She was the first woman to hold the title of full professor at the university. Her work in economics, both as a teacher and a public welfare worker, has made her known throughout this country. Appointed by Governor Hiram Johnson a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, her scientific knowledge of economic problems and her rich humanitarianism were of great value to the state. She influenced many reforms and innovations in the work of the board, and inaugurated in California many measures of incalculable value to the public.

In war-time, as a department head of the Council of National Defense, it was her duty to see that 11,000,000 women, organized in State Divisions of the Council of National Defense, carried out a series of measures to give better public protection to maternity and infancy, to provide mother's care for older children, and to guard the health of the children of Amer-

ica. Because of her interest in children and her skill as an organizer of public welfare activities, Doctor Peixotto made this great undertaking successful and practical. In doing so she laid the foundation for an entirely new, and very valuable, kind of governmental service. She was chosen for the position of chief of this department because her knowledge of economics and her ideal of service combined to make her the best possible leader in an enterprise of this kind.

Doctor Peixotto is the author of "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," a valuable comparative study of revolutionary forces, and of many articles for the magazines and scientific reviews on sociology, economics, and public welfare.

A distinguished teacher and economist, she had also been a leader in the great political reforms of the past twenty years, an active worker for equal suffrage, and a practical humanitarian whose public welfare work has been and is of great value to the state and the nation.—By Eric Howard.

Walter Hackett. One hears a great deal less of Walter Hackett than of his delightful, amusing and very successful plays. For a good many years he has lived in London, and many of his plays have been first produced in England. Usually, however, New York productions have followed, and his plays have been quite as successful in this country as in England.

He is often spoken of as an English playwright, but, as a matter of fact, he was born in Oakland, California—on November 10, 1876—and he wrote his first plays here. "The Prince of Dreams" and "The Invader," two of his early successes, have long played in American stock companies. He became interested in the theater as a young man, and since 1908 he has been recognized as a clever and successful playwright.

One of his great successes of years past was "The Regeneration," based upon Owen Kildare's life story. He followed it with an adaptation of F. Marion Crawford's novel, "The White Sister." "Honest Jim Blunt," produced in 1912, and "Don't Weaken," first presented in the following year, were original plays of interest and merit. "Don't Weaken" has for years been a successful farce, and has been produced on the English speaking stage everywhere.

"It Pays to Advertise," which Hackett wrote with Roi Cooper Megrue, was produced in 1914 and immediately became one of the most successful of American plays. One of the wittiest of recent comedies, it immoralized the phrase that is dear to the hearts of American business men.

With George Broadhurst, also a former Californian, he wrote that clever farce, "He Didn't Want to Do It"; and with Horace Annesley Vachell, also a Californian, "Mr. Jubilee Drax," which won success both in London and New York.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby," a delightful social comedy of his own authorship, and "The Freedom of the Seas," a thrilling spectacle based upon melodramatic war time events, made him known as one of the most versatile of modern playwrights.

Walter Hackett's most popular and perhaps his best play is the outstanding success of a few seasons ago, "Captain Applejohn's Adventure." After winning a triumph in London, it was produced in New York, where it was considered "the most rollicking, rousing and romantic play of the year." It is a modern pirate story, full of humor, thrilling action, and

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, LOS ANGELES

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF PEACE, SAN DIEGO

swashbuckling adventure; one of the most joyous and entertaining of recent plays.

Hackett's career has been singularly successful. He has never known a failure. Although he has written fewer plays than many contemporaries, he has scored a higher average of successes, both commercial and artistic. "Captain Applejohn" is an achievement in romance and characterization; any dramatist would be proud to sign it. His plays have entertained millions of theater-goers; he is another Californian who has won a conspicuous place in the stage world.

THE SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH OF CARONDELET IN CALIFORNIA, who are established in California under the name of the corporation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph in California, trace their foundation to the little city of Le Puy in France. There, in the year 1650, this religious community was organized, at the urgent request of Henry de Maupas du Tour, one time vicar-general of Rheims and chaplain to Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII.

This friend and admirer of Saint Vincent de Paul and Saint Francis de Sales was appointed Bishop of Le Puy in 1641. Feeling the need of an uncloistered body of women who would devote themselves not only to the work of education, but also to the needs of the sick and the poor, he, in conjunction with the Rev. John Paul Medaille, S. J., laid plans for the filling of this pressing need, and he had the satisfaction of realizing that his ideal, an order combining the active and contemplative life, was not only a useful addition to the organization of the Church, but that such orders soon were to become its indispensable aids.

The work of the Congregation made a powerful appeal and its numbers augmented rapidly until 1789, when the outbreak of the French revolution temporarily checked its development.

During this period of trial, however, the ardor of charity burned steadily in the hearts of the scattered members of the Congregation, and in 1807 it was reestablished under the leadership of Reverend Mother Saint John Fontbonne. The high spirituality, heroic courage, and practical common sense of this valiant woman made her eminently fitted for the work of reorganization and unification of the Community. She became its first superior general, and is looked upon as its foundress.

In 1836, at the call of Joseph Rosati, first Bishop of Saint Louis, six Sisters of Saint Joseph volunteered for the American missions. They made their foundation a little to the south of Saint Louis, at the French village of Carondelet, to which, at that time, was attached the unenviable sobriquet of vide poche.

The little log cabin, high up on the overhanging bluffs of the Mississippi, which formed the cradle of the American foundation, in time gave place to Saint Joseph's Academy, which in turn became the Mother House or administrative headquarters of the Sisterhood, known as The Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet. At present the Community directed from this center numbers about three thousand members, and is divided into five provinces, whose provincial houses are situated respectively at St. Louis, Missouri, Troy, New York, St. Paul, Minnesota, Los Angeles, California, and Atlanta, Georgia.

To the western province belong the establishments of the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet in California, Arizona, Idaho and Washington. The administrative headquarters of the province are located at St. Mary's Academy, Los Angeles.

The first call of the west for the Sisters of Saint Joseph came in 1868 from Bishop Lamy, who asked for a colony of teachers for Tucson, Arizona. The journey westward, truly that of pioneer days, lasted from April 20 to May 26. It was made by rail to San Francisco, thence by water to San Diego, and overland by wagon trail to Arizona. This fleeting glimpse of California aroused in the hearts of the Sisters an attraction for the Golden West, destined to be satisfied a few years later.

The first foundation of California was made at San Diego on April 18, 1882. A small frame building near the bay was used as a day school for boys and girls until in 1884 a block of choice suburban property on Third and A streets was secured. Here for a period of forty years a boarding and day academy, known as Our Lady of Peace, contributed much toward the cause of education in Southern California.

In 1926 this academy moved to new quarters, at Villa Montemar, an ideal site, well worthy of carrying on the traditions of Our Lady of Peace. In type an Italian villa, it nestles on the bluffs overhanging the historic valley through which went Fray Junipero Serra to establish his first California Mission, San Diego de Alcala. Villa Montemar on the one side, facing the ruins of this Mission, on the other looking upon the indigo waters of the broad Pacific, forms a veritable beauty spot in a city not inaptly styled the Italy of America.

In addition to academic work in San Diego the Sisters conduct parochial schools at Our Lady of Angels, St. John's and St. Joseph's parishes.

Between the years of 1891 and 1908 they also had charge of an Indian school which was founded on the Old Mission grounds by the Rev. Anthony D. Ubach, an interesting figure in California history. He it was who gave the outline of the story of Romona to Helen Hunt Jackson, and he appears in the book as Father Gaspara.

After the death of this pioneer priest conservation of resources made necessary the transfer of the Indian children to a similar school which the Sisters had opened at Banning in 1891.

The second establishment of the Congregation was a day school opened at Oakland in 1884. In 1895, in the same city, the Sisters undertook the care of an Institute for Deaf-Mutes. This is entirely a charitable work depending for its support on the benevolence of the friend of the poor and afflicted. In conjunction with the school social welfare work is carried on in behalf of the adult deaf of that section of the state.

The first establishment in Los Angeles was St. Mary's Academy, founded at the request of the Rev. Aloysius Meyer, C . M. The house was opened January 6, 1889, at Twenty-first Street and Grand Avenue. The development of this undertaking was phenomenal and as the attendance kept ahead of the additional housing facilities constantly being provided a twenty acre tract on Slauson Avenue was secured and a spacious building erected, to which the provincial house and academic department were transferred in 1911.

The new St. Mary's Academy was loyal to its trust of carrying on the best in surroundings and equipment. Its architecture is of the pure Mission type, in which beauty as well as utility is secured by form and not by applied ornament. The landscaped gardens are planned to make a harmonious setting for the group of buildings which have grown up about the original plant.

The latest addition to this institution is a college department opened in 1926 at the urgent request of Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, whose

interest in all that concerns the spiritual as well as the civic welfare of the Southland is well known.

Temporary quarters for the college were provided by the erection of an up-to-date building, consisting of a fully equipped library, class-rooms and rooms for resident students.

The parochial schools conducted by the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet, in Los Angeles, are those of St. Vincent's, St. Patrick's Holy Cross, St. Cecelia's, St. Brigid's, and St. John's parishes, and in St. James Parish at Redondo Beach.

In addition to the above the Sisters have established at Oxnard a parochial school, St. Joseph's Institute, for American children, and one for Mexicans under the title Our Lady of Guadalupe.

A parochial school, entitled Star of the Sea, was opened in San Francisco in 1908. Its development was rapid and the enrollment at the present date numbers eight hundred students.

The last foundation outside the city of Los Angeles was Our Lady of Victory, opened in Fresno in 1921.

Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, now Mrs. Emory Pottle, was one of those gay young California writers who contributed to "The Wave" when that San Fraicisco periodical was waving merrily and airily through the sea of journalism. Her early stories, sketches and verses almost all dealt with phases of California life with which she was familiar through her own experience.

Miss Tompkins was born in Oakland, May 13, 1871. As a girl she lived on a ranch in the foothills near San Leandro. There she absorbed the romance of early California life, the traditions of the colorful past, and the flavor of the most picturesque period in American history. There too, she made her first attempts to put into words what she had seen, and heard, and dreamed.

She received her early education in the Oakland schools and later went East to study at Vassar College, from which she graduated in 1891. Upon her return to California she became a member of the staff of the San Francisco Examiner, and at the same time began to write stories. Her first ventures in fiction were published in San Francisco magazines, and she was locally recognized as a talent member of the group that included Gelett Burgess, Frank Norris, the Irwins, Geraldine Bonner, and James Hopper.

It was not long before her stories were accepted by the leading American magazines. Her work was vivacious, lively, full of delicate and penetrating insight into human character, and written with a spontaneous humor that was inimitable. After she had sold a number of short stories to Munsey's Magazine, Frank A. Munsey, then editing as well as managing his publications, invited her to become a regular contributor and a member of his staff. She accepted the offer and went to New York in 1897.

For a year she contributed fiction and acted as associate editor of Munsey's Magazine. Then she was made editor of The Puritan, another Munsey publication, and held that position for four years.

As a contributor to the magazines she wrote scores of short stories, many of them delineations of California scenes and characters. But she became better known as a novelist. Since giving up editorial work to devote herself to fiction writing, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins has published many novels. All of her work is vivid, human and interesting, and her

best books are distinguished by literary grace and an unusual, spontaneous sympathy in the portrayal of character.

Some of her best-known books, several of them also popular best-sellers, are "Dr. Ellen," "Open House," "The Top of the Morning," "A Girl Named Mary" and "The Starling."

As a story teller, one whose work sparkles with wit and glows with life, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins has won a distinguished place among American writers.—By Eric Howard.

James W. Gally was one of the best-known of the short story writers in the *Overland*. "Big Jack Small," "Sand," and "Frozen Truth" brought him instant recognition. "Quartz," which was included in *Short Stories by California Writers,* and issued by the Golden Era Company in 1885, tells a pathetic tale of a miner who has lost hope and taken to drink, when he receives a letter from his little daughter in the East, telling of the death of her mother, and begging to be allowed to come and live with him. He tries to sober up and goes to work to prepare for her coming, when he gets injured in the mine and dies, and the others promise to look out for the child. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, 1828. Died October 5, 1891, in Watsonville.

John Charles Fremont, Jr., the son of General Fremont, was born in San Francisco on April 19, 1849. His own services in behalf of his country were less spectacular and adventurous than those of his famous father, but he won a distinguished position as a naval officer and as an authority on naval affairs. The fighting military blood of his father was in his veins; had there been another California to win for the Union, he would probably have led the expedition. Instead he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis from which he graduated in 1872.

He was one of the pioneers in the study of torpedoes, in which he specialized. As a scientist he contributed many improvements to naval ordnance. From midshipman he was promoted through various grades to a captaincy in 1906. As a young man, from 1875 to 1877, he commanded the U. S. S. Pinta: from 1883 to 1885 he was in command of the Drift. During the Spanish-American war he served gallantly as commander of the torpedo boat Porter. From 1899 to 1901 he was the commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard.

During 1902 he served as an expert on the army board for coast defense. He was generally recognized as the navy's leading expert on searchlights, and as an authority on coast defense he was the author of many government reports which have been of incalculable value to the nation.

In 1906 he was appointed naval attache at Paris; later he was transferred to St. Petersburg. In 1908-1909 he commanded the U. S. S. Mississippi. That was the last command of his active naval career, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1911.

As one of the American pioneers in the study of torpedoes and electrical science as applied to naval warfare, Captain Fremont was responsible for many changes and improvements in the United States Navy. As an inventor and investigator he served his country brilliantly.

He was the author of many newspaper and magazine articles on the various problems of coast defense, at a time when the necessity for adequate defense had not been generally recognized, and his government reports on deep sea soundings, searchlights and the coast survey were

R. W. Hite

models of scientific precision and accuracy. Because of them Captain Fremont was recognized as one of the most important scientists of the navy.

One of California's first native sons, the son of the man who was chiefly responsible for California becoming American territory, John Charles Fremont, Jr., was in his own right famous for his important national services.—By Eric Howard.

Robert Whitcomb Hite. From 1894 until his death in 1917 Robert Whitcomb Hite was a prominent figure in business circles of Los Angeles, first as a merchant and later as a speculator in real estate. He was one of those whose foresight enabled him to profit hugely through the wonderful advancement made in realty values, and his operations were always along legitimate channels. He made his own career, worked out his own success and took advantage of all opportunities, and in doing so retained the esteem of his associates, winning prosperity honorably and without animosity.

Mr. Hite was born at Sinking Springs, Highland County, Ohio, in 1862, son of Addison and Frances (Prince) Hite. The Hite family was established in America in Colonial times, and its members were given large grants along the Potomac River in Virginia by the King of England. One member of the family and ancestor of Robert W. Hite, maintained a great mansion that was the pride of his section of Virginia. His mother's family, the Princes, were also prominent people of old Virginia.

Addison Hite, his father, lived a life of genuine distinction and service, most of his years being devoted to the Methodist ministry. He was born September 3, 1810, in Rockingham County, Virginia, son of William and Elizabeth Hite, and died at Sinking Springs, Ohio, December 8, 1894, at the age of eighty-four. He was reared on a farm in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountain section of Virginia until about twelve or thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Guyandotte in Cable County, in what later became West Virginia, and there he grew to manhood on the banks of the Ohio River. At the age of nineteen he was converted in a log meeting house, and while for many years afterwards he earned his living and provided for his children through the practice of agriculture, his dominating purpose was the service of church and humanity. He soon afterward, in 1839, became a licensed exhorter of the Methodist denomination and in 1840 received his first license to preach. In the arduous labors of an itinerant Methodist minister he traveled circuits in West Virginia for five years, a distance of a hundred miles or more separating the most outlying churches of his circuit. Then, in 1845, he moved with his family across the Ohio River and for three years continued his itinerate ministry in the Waverly-Jacktown circuit of Southern Ohio. In 1848 he established his permanent home in the village of Sinking Springs in Highland County, Ohio. Shortly afterward he changed his relations with the church from that of itinerate minister to local preacher. He served a number of churches, and his saintly Christian character made him an object of love and veneration so that at his death, more than forty years later, he was spoken of as one of the most useful men who had lived in the community, his work and influence having been a constant power in bringing people to a higher plane of moral and religious life. He went about doing good in times of misfortune as well as prosperity, and was a welcome and comforting friend to

hundreds of households, as well as a great and inspiring preacher in the pulpit.

Addison Hite married in Wood County, Virginia, October 15, 1843, Miss Frances J. G. Prince. They were happily married for nearly forty-six years. She died September 7, 1889. While they lived in West Virginia and in southern Ohio three children were born, William R., John W. and Addison Kemper. Addison Kemper died at the age of two years and seven months. The children born in Highland County were Elizabeth F., Mary A., James A., Joseph B., Charles F., Sarah H., May E. and Robert Whitcomb. Of these James died September 6, 1875, and all the others survived their parents.

Robert Whitcomb Hite received his education in the public schools of his native state and as a young man went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became interested in the sale of leather for a wholesale concern. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles and established himself in business as the proprietor of a grocery store, buying a location at Sixth and Figueroa streets, where he continued operations for eighteen years. He then disposed of his business and practically retired from active affairs, although continuing to deal in land and other realty. During the time that he had been in the grocery business he had made some real estate purchases, choosing his sites with rare judgment along such thoroughfares as Sixth Street and Western Avenue. These properties increased in value by leaps and bounds, and at the time of his death, which occurred February 20, 1917, he was accounted a wealthy man. Mr. Hite was primarily a business man and did not care for politics, but always took an interest in the welfare of his city and assisted in movements which worked out for advancement and progress. During his residence he formed a wide acquaintance and made numerous friends.

At Independence, Kansas, October 14, 1896, Mr. Hite was united in marriage with Miss Effie May Webb, who was born in Virginia, a member of an old family of that state, and a daughter of Charles and Lucretia Webb. Her maternal grandmother belonged to one of the first families of North Carolina, one of great prominence and the owner of numerous slaves. During the war between the states Mrs. Hite's father fought in the army of the Confederacy and at one time was made prisoner and confined in the war prison at Camp Chase, Ohio. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hite: Mrs. Cecile Whiteside, Charles Robert and Miss Frances Estelle. Mrs. Hite, who is to be credited with much of the success of her husband's investments in real estate, has continued to buy and sell property at Los Angeles since his death and has shown herself possessed of excellent business ability.

Noah Brooks wrote fresh bright stories for the *Overland*, one of which struck a local note by its title, "The Gentleman from Reno." Since then he gained renown in the East for his boys' stories in St. Nicholas and in book-form, and California stories in the Century and other Eastern magazines. "The Boy Emigrants" is a delightful tale of crossing the plains and ought to be in every home library. Brooks was born in Maine, and died only recently.

Henry Everett. California's history was written by the men who crossed the plains and the ocean, and laid the foundation for her wealth in her industries. With the discovery of gold in 1848, the next two years

saw currents from every part of the then settled states streaming toward the west.

Henry Everett left Boston January 1, 1850, and reached San Francisco on April 20 of that year, coming by way of Panama. He settled at Birchville, Nevada County, at that time one of the thriving mining towns of the state. With the thousand dollars he had brought from New England he purchased a half interest in a store there. The partners hauled their goods thirty miles over mountain roads, more than indifferent, from Nye's Landing (later Marysville) the head of steamboat navigation on the Feather River. There were no railroads.

The year following, Mr. Everett sold his share in the store and engaged in mining. With a company he purchased and developed the Danza Mine. After a long, hard and discouraging experience, the expensive tunnel which the company ran, tapped a rich vein which brought the owners a competence.

Mr. Everett was interested in both civic and humanitarian effort. He served for several years as County Supervisor. During the Civil war his district, largely through his influence, sent more than $6,000 to the Sanitary Commission, the Red Cross of that day. Bret Harte's poem, "Our Privilege," suggests California's part in the struggle.—

> And Mercy's ringing gold shall chime
> With Valor's clashing steel.

He was a member of the California Legislature during its nineteenth session. A member of the Educational Committee, he worked for an adequate school system for the state. Looking toward better transportation and the entrance of new railroads, he favored the project of a union railroad station, like the present Ferry Building, to be placed on Goat Island and connected by bridge with San Francisco and Oakland. It was to remain the property of the government. The bill came up in the legislature two years after the completion of the first transcontinental railroad; the enthusiasm which had greeted that great achievement had already turned to fear of Southern Pacific domination.

Those who voted for the measure in the Legislature were pilloried by the press and charged with being in the pay of the railroad. Mr. Everett was deeply hurt by the attacks; he lived to see public recognition of the need for the measure for which he had voted.

Henry Everett was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, in 1825, of Puritan stock; his parents, Willard and Eliza Fairbanks, were natives of Deadham, Massachusetts. He was a nephew of Stephen Fairbanks of Boston. He was trained in the Francestown Academy, but the strongest force in his education was his boyhood contact with Emerson, who lectured frequently for the Lyceum of which young Everett was secretary.

In 1865 Mr. Everett married Miss Adella Brown, a teacher who had come out from Ohio in 1862. He carried on mining in Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra counties; in Sierra County his holdings adjoined the now famous Tichener Mine. At Spanish Ranch in Plumas County, he and his partner, N. Cadwallader, purchased a tract of land on which to dump tailings from their hydraulic mine, but the courts ruled against all hydraulicing, and the mine was closed.

He removed with his family to Sutter County, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His elder son, Henry Brown Everett, drew up the Prohibition ordinance adopted by Sutter County in 1891, making it the first dry county in the state.

He visited New England twice, the first time in 1859, going by the stage that superseded the pony rider express. It was even then a perilous journey, a drive at top speed day and night, stopping only for change of horses. His stage went safely through, but the passengers of the next coach were killed by Indians. His second visit to the Atlantic Coast was by way of the newly completed railroad in 1870. This time he was accompanied by his wife and little son.

Henry Everett was the much-needed type of good citizen, thoughtful, well-balanced, holding steadily to principles in times of public hysteria. He never shirked civic duty, however onerous or thankless. His last public service was jury duty, which probably hastened his death. Although ill, he refused to present a doctor's certificate for excuse, saying that he had never evaded jury duty. He died in 1897 at the age of seventy-two. He was a man of loyal friendships, a symmetrical character, keenly alive to the dynamic forces affecting his country. He carried into home and public life something of Emerson's cheerful philosophy. "He saw life steadily and saw it whole." L. B. E.

Robert Duncan Milne, we are told by Jerome A. Hart, excelled in a peculiar vein—the pseudo-scientific. He possessed the art of making the impossible seem possible. He took readers of the *Argonaut* to the North Pole in an air-ship before there were any air-planes; he took them into the bowels of the earth like troglodytes; he flew with them into celestial regions; he established communication with Mars by means of a colossal aerial reflector; he has bombarded them (in San Francisco) with Chilean guns; he has dropped dynamite upon them (in California) from hostile baloons before it was done in warfare; he hired a bucaneer to steal seventy millions from their treasury; he destroyed the world in a terrific cataclysm, and brought to their notice a gentleman who had remained frozen in a block of ice for ten thousand years, but whom Mr. Milne kindly thawed out and introduced.

Some one living in Buda Pesth translated this last wild tale and it was published there only to arouse the entire population to the highest state of breathlessness, demanding further particulars concerning the gentleman who had been frapped, of the editor of the *Argonaut*. The letters sent were in various languages, and came from people in every station in life from Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Servia and Herzegovina. Milne had promised a sequel to this story, but the excited vassals of Franz Joseph never had their curiosity satisfied.

Fred M. Somers came to California with the name "Argonaut" in his pocket, he told me at the time I interviewed him. He had taken the name from a lecture given by Bret Harte, entitled, "The Argonauts of Forty-nine." The *Overland* was now dead and Somers thought he would start a successor to it in the form of a magazine, which he called *The Californian*. After a few months he sold it to Charles Henry Phelps, who discontinued it in about eighteen months. Later Somers inaugurated a publication in New York City called *Current Literature*. This he also sold in a short time, and it no longer exists. Still another monthly by the title of *Short Stories* he founded in New York. This, too, he disposed of in not many months. In San Francisco, in 1881, he founded a daily journal, *The Epigram*, but it was discontinued at the end of a week. He was ever an encourager of literature and of young writers, and was greatly regretted when he left the coast to return to New York.

J. W. Bilger

He was born in Portland, Maine, and came to California in the middle seventies. Died in Southampton, England, in 1892.

Frank William Bilger. Not only the present extent of his business connections, but the methods by which he has attained to them makes Frank W. Bilger one of the most interesting and forceful men of affairs at Oakland. Mr. Bilger is president, manager and owner of The Oakland Paving Company, The Oakland Building Material Company, Pacific Rockite Paving Company, and Canyon Gravel Company. Through these companies he has contributed an immense quantity of the building materials used in the architecture around San Francisca Bay, and in the laying and building of many of the thoroughfares and streets of the same district.

Mr. Bilger was born at Willow Springs, Oregon, August 2, 1868, son of William F. and Pauline (Hauser) Bilger. A few years later his parents moved to San Leandro, Alameda County, California, where his father became a merchant. The son was educated in public schools, clerked in his father's store, and his first determination of various careers settled upon that of physician. As a means to that profession he decided to study pharmacy. In seeking a position in a drug store he visited every drug store in Oakland and a great many in San Francisco, and finally after a month the first store, the Bowman Drug Company, which he had visited in Oakland, sent for him and made him a general utility boy with a variety of arduous and menial duties. At the same time he was using every available hour for study and finally earned his degree Ph. G. He followed the business of pharmacist until his father's death, when it became necessary for him to assume special responsibilities in behalf of his mother and three sisters.

At that time came the opportunity to become collector for the Oakland Paving Company at a larger salary than he could earn as a prescription clerk. This was in 1889. He was then twenty-one years of age.

The Oakland Paving Company had been organized in 1866 and incorporated in 1870. The original incorporators, C. T. H. Palmer, Charles T. Blake and Moses H. Eastman, were still active in the business when Mr. Bilger became a collector. Mr. Bilger for a time retained his previous intention of qualifying for a professional career, but after about three years determined to remain with the paving company and learn the business and make the utmost of his talents in that line. He not only utilized the opportunities presented by his daily working experience but studied everything that had a bearing on the business, from practical geology to the broader forms of contracting. From collector Mr. Bilger was made bookkeeper, and on the death of Mr. Eastman he was elected a trustee of the company and later became its secretary and treasurer. At that time the other two active men in the business were sons of one of the former incorporators, Anson S. Blake, president, and Edwin T. Blake, superintendent. In October, 1913, Mr. Bilger acquired the controlling interest in the Oakland Paving Company, while the Blake Brothers took over the San Pablo Quarry Company. The Oakland Paving Company is still operating the quarry at McAdam Street, near Broadway, from which it was taking rock when Mr. Bilger did his first work for the company. From the fifty-acre tract of land there the company produces the "clean blue crushed rock" which has been used in the construction of the Greek Theatre, the Campanile, and other beautiful buildings on the university campus, many office buildings in Oakland

and vicinity, and the company also is one of the largest contractors in street paving. The other companies mentioned at the beginning of this article of which Mr. Bilger is also president are subsidiaries of the Oakland Paving Company.

At the present time the Oakland Paving Company is practically a closed corporation. The secretary of the company is Mr. Bilger's son, Anson S., and his other sons actively associated with him are William F., assistant superintendent, and Frank W., Jr., superintendent of trucks and motors.

Mr. Bilger married, December 19, 1894, Miss Carrie S. Siebe. Their children are the three sons already mentioned, and a married daughter, Mrs. Horace T. Beverly.

Mr. Bilger is the type of business man who is generous of his time and efforts in responding to every public and philanthropic interest. He is responsible for the establishment of a Central Seismometer station at the University of California, which will be known as the Bilger Station. He has been a director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and has served as vice president and president. He helped organize the Tri-City Rotary Club and was its first president. In Masonry he is affiliated with Yerba Buena Lodge No. 403, A. F. and A. M.; Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., Oakland Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite; and was instrumental in securing the charter for Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oakland and was appointed its first illustrious potentate and was three times reelected to that office. He also brought to Oakland the St. Philip Conclave of the Imperial and Ecclesiastical Order of the Red Cross of Constantine and served as its first Most Puissant Sovereign. He organized Oakland Court of Royal Jesters, serving as first director, is a life member of the National Court of Royal Jesters, belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose and the B. P. O. Elks. He is a member of the Athens Athletic Club, the Athenian-Nile Club, the Press Club, the Claremont Country Club, Hacienda del Orinda Country Club, and is the tenth life member of the Society of American Magicians.

William H. Parks, Law-maker and "Father of Reclamation in California." Among the men whom the lure of adventure drew across the plains in 1849 was William H. Parks, "the Father of Reclamation in California." As state Senator from 1859 to 1863, Provost Marshall of Northern California during the last two years of the Civil war, as President of the Drainage Commission, and as Speaker of the Assembly, he served his state ably and wisely.

California should remember W. H. Parks both for his pioneer work in the reclaiming of waste lands, and also for wise legislation. With large vision and practical constructive ability, he labored consistently for the welfare and development of the state for nearly forty years. Reaching California even before she had been admitted to statehood, he threw his youthful vigor and enthusiasm into the solution of the problems which he saw confronting the new State.

During his thirty years of public life, four great controversies wracked California, the Civil war, during which the State trembled in the balance between slave and free, the question of Chinese Immigration, the controversy with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Anti-Debris agitation.

Regarding all these questions he took his stand fearlessly on the side which he judged best for the state, not necessarily the popular side.

He came into prominence in a stormy time and a time when politics was greatly discredited; the term an "honest politician," was counted a paradox. His fearless championship of men and measures in which he believed, brought upon him violent personal attacks. He bore these assaults with undisturbed courage, rarely even deigning to reply to them, though he was keenly sensitive to any reflection upon his honor. He had more than his share of newspaper abuse, but those who assailed or maligned him knew that he was unpurchased and unpurchasable. Sympathetic kindliness toward anyone in need was characteristic of him, as was his magnanimity toward his enemies, in a day when the bitterness of feuds frequently marked political differences.

In 1867 he was nominated by the Union Party for Secretary of State on the ticket on which George C. Gorham ran for governor. The defeat of Bidwell for the nomination caused a split in the party, the whole Gorham ticket was defeated, and H. H. Haight was elected to the governorship.

Mr. Parks was sent as delegate to the Republican Convention in 1884 which nominated Blaine, and was chairman of the committee on rules for that body. He was acknowledged to be the best parliamentarian in the state. With a remarkable knowledge of human nature he combined a keen insight into questions of political economy and the power to formulate them into fundamental principles. When large measures were under discussion men looked to him for leadership.

"In person W. H. Parks was tall and erect, and in bearing affable yet commanding. His will was imperious, but his manner always genial. He had remarkable self-control, which was one of the secrets of his power to influence and control others. When in health he seemed always overflowing with good spirits." This is the picture drawn of him while he was Speaker of the Assembly.

Mr. Parks was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1824. His parents had come from the state of New York to the then Far West of Northern Ohio. His father, Robert Parks, died when William was two years old, leaving Sabrina Ransom Parks to the unequal struggle of bringing up five children. His mother's sacrifices impressed him profoundly, and he soon began to bear his part in helping her. There was always a strong bond between mother and son, which made him the kindest of brothers to her children by her subsequent marriage, as well as to his own brothers and sisters.

He was twenty-five years old when he crossed the plains to California in 1849. Returning to Ohio two years later, he brought out a company of a hundred men with cattle and horses. His succor of a family suffering from cholera and deserted on the plains by their own party was told years afterward by those he had rescued. He inspired trust. Fathers dying entrusted their children to him to be returned to relatives in the East. His open-handed generosity to those in need was known only to those whom he aided. He was habitually silent as to his good deeds.

On first reaching California he organized a freight line to haul goods from Nye's Landing, afterwards Marysville, to the mines. His first participation in politics is told humorously by Stephen J. Field, who, says that W. H. Parks with eleven teamsters arrived for a load of goods as the new town of Marysville was about to elect an *alcalde*. Mr. Parks

took an active interest in the election; he and his teamsters all voted for Field, and the future Chief Justice was elected by a majority of nine! He and Field always remained warm friends.

Mr. Parks spent several years developing the ranch at West Butte, with his brother, Robert Franklin Parks, a student as well as a man of business, who in his long residence in San Francisco helped to forward the cultural efforts of the city. The partnership of the two brothers, like their devotion to each other, continued throughout their lives.

Many still regarded California as a place "to make one's pile" before going home. The Parks Brothers saw in it a great state that should be in time what Ohio was becoming, a mother of great men, a daughter on which the Union could lean.

In 1866 Mr. Parks married Miss Annie Wilson, a young woman of cultivated tastes. She and her sister, afterward Mrs. Emma Hapgood, a well-known high school teacher, were students and teachers at Miss Atkins' Seminary at Benicia, which afterward became Mills College. In the tasteful family mansion, a center of social life in Marysville, the Parks young folks, two boys and two girls, grew up. The older daughter married Thomas L. Willson, the discoverer of acetylene gas; the younger married Arthur H. Redington, an attorney of San Francisco. The younger son, Harry Parks, died some years ago; the elder, Mr. G. F. Parks, a rice-grower, carries on his father's farming interests. The late W. H. Parks, Jr., vice-president of Decker and Jewett's Bank, who did much effective civic work in Marysville, was a nephew, the son of R. F. Parks.

As a boy, Mr. Parks joined the Washingtonian Society, the first temperance organization, and throughout his life, in a time when drinking and treating were almost universal, he was a total abstainer.

His bent was intellectual. He was a deep student as well as a close observer. In the writings of scientists he found definite enjoyment. He and his wife agreed that when they could take a long hoped-for trip to Europe she would spend her time in the art galleries, he in meeting European scientists. His library was one of the best in the state at that time.

The name of Parks came to be synonymous with levee-building. He was made president of the Drainage Commission appointed to find a solution for the Debris question, then becoming acute. The other members of the commission were W. F. Knox and Niles Searles, afterward Chief Justice of California. The district embraced all the land drained by the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The commission constructed permeable brush dams across the Yuba and Bear Rivers to catch and restrain the detritus washed down from the hydraulic mines. The commission hoped that this plan might prove satisfactory to both miners and farmers, but the construction met with bitter opposition from the farmers and only luke-warm support by the miners. Years later, when both parties were almost exhausted by the struggle, and hydraulic mining had been practically discontinued, a system of impounding dams, somewhat similar, was developed.

Mr. Parks was probably the first man in California to give serious study to the question of drainage and reclamation. The encroachments of the overflow waters of the Sacramento pouring over great tracts of fertile land challenged his interest. He studied the contour of the land, precipitous mountains which during the short intensive rainy season poured deluges of water over the soft alluvial soil of the great Sacra-

mento Valley. Out of his efforts at flood control have grown the system of levees protecting the homes and farms along the Sacramento and its tributaries.

He saw the possibilities of this land, as rich as the valley of the Nile. Continuous crops of wheat were rapidly decreasing the yield of the grain acreage of the valley. Markets were increasing, while here during nearly half of every year, tracts that might have been a granary of the world were covered by an inland sea. It was his plan, by a series of levees to push the water back into its natural channels and release for cultivation this waste acreage. James B. Eads, builder of the Mississippi jetties, was consulting engineer for this enterprise, as well as for the work of the Drainage Commission.

Within the last fifteen years modern machinery and methods, and the outlay of a princely fortune have reclaimed the Sutter Basin, lying between the Sacramento and the Feather, and given back to cultivation some 45,000 acres.

But this was before the days when gasoline and oil were harnessed for huge tasks. There were no tractors, no motors, no gas engines, no dredgers; steam shovels were new in use. Horse power and man power furnished the available motive force.

To undertake to build, under these conditions, miles of levee as high as the Chinese Wall and broader at the base, required the courage of a soldier and the vision of a seer. But it was an enterprise which held rewards worth the winning. Mr. Parks' last great enterprise, undertaken in the early eighties, reclaimed something over 8,000 acres. The hard winter of 1885-6 destroyed a portion of the levee, and his failing health prevented him from undertaking the tremendous task of rebuilding it.

In 1887 the dread malady which had threatened him for three years culminated in months of pain and intense suffering. His gallant courage against heavy odds never deserted him.

At the time of his death, Win. J. Davis, a well-known press writer said: "The two greatest leaders California has known are David C. Broderick and W. H. Parks."

LAURA B. EVERETT.

RICHARD REALF has made a great impression upon the generations of California. His poems appearing in the *Argonaut* were stately and fine. His early death under tragic circumstances gave his name a melancholy interest. His story is too long for these brief sketches. But there are two poems of his, especially, that all Californians regard as a part of their education, "Indirection" and "Vale." Not to know of these original and splendid contributions to our literature is to admit having a childish quality of mind. Some of the lines in these two poems are so quotable that they have passed into the current speech.

"Nor did he wait until Freedom had become
The popular shibboleth of courtier's lips,
But smote for her when God Himself seemed dumb,
And all His arching skies were in eclipse."

Realf was a soldier and a patriot as well as being a poet. He was born in Sussex, England, in 1834. Came to New York in 1854. He fought in the Civil war and was mustered out in 1866. He was a lecturer and an orator. Arrived in San Francisco he was appointed by Gen. John F. Miller to a position in the mint, where he came to his death in October, 1878. A special subscription edition of his poems was published in 1893.

Jasper Newton Field, D. D. Any account of the development of higher education in California would be incomplete without a sketch of the life and activities of Dr. Jasper Newton Field, the chief factor in founding and the first president of the University of Redlands.

Mr. Field was born in the State of Ohio in the decade preceding the Civil war. His ancestry was of pure Anglo-Saxon race, the progenitors of both his father and mother having come to America during the middle of the colonial period and from good old English stock.

The father was also a native of Ohio, the son of one of those ambitious families which came from sterile New England among the early emigrants who took advantage of the promising and fertile Ohio country in the early decades of the expansion of the young Republic.

On a splendid farm in Ohio Jasper Field spent his boyhood and youth, attending the public schools and the high school of his home locality. After two years in the high school he decided to prepare himself for teaching by entering the Lebanon Ohio Normal School, from which he graduated.

The motive for teaching was not so much professional as it was to enable Mr. Field to obtain a college education in preparation for another profession, for previous to entering college he had begun his life work, that of the ministry, and had already been ordained by his home church. Further preparation was now to be made by entering the Academy of Denison University.

An early opportunity came to Mr. Field to supply a nearby pulpit for part time and meager pay. However, from this beginning and other supply work Student Field was enabled to earn more than sufficient funds to maintain himself throughout his preparatory, collegiate and seminary training and at the same time to enter into the debating activities of the college. In this latter work he made the unique record of winning twenty out of twenty-one debates in which he took part during his college years.

After graduating from Denison University in 1883, he entered and graduated from the Morgan Park Seminary, later incorporated with and now the Divinity School of Chicago University.

While attending Morgan Park Seminary Mr. Field continued, each week end, to travel back to Urbana, Ohio, to serve his church, which had refused to release him to complete his theological training.

After serving as pastor of this church for four years Rev. Field was in 1889 called to Canton, Ohio, where he labored very successfully for six years, then accepted a call to the Prospect Avenue Baptist Church at Buffalo, New York, in 1895. In 1901 the First Baptist Church at Fort Wayne, Indiana, gave Rev. Field an urgent call which he finally heeded. Here he remained until the First Baptist Church of Redlands, California, heard of him and succeeded in persuading him to take up the pastorate of their church.

During the year preceding the coming of Rev. Field to California, the Baptists of the southern end of the state had given much thought and discussion to the problem of higher education under the auspices of the denomination. A proposition to unite in this work with another leading denomination, had, for lack of unanimity, failed of confirmation. So it looked as if the great Baptist denomination, which had taken a leading part in fostering higher education, under Christian influences, across the continent, was likely to become derelict in Southern California.

Just at this critical period Rev. Field was asked to deliver an address on The Educational Outlook for Baptists in Southern California, before

the Baptist State Convention of Southern California, December, 1906. The preparation and delivery of this address brought about a radical change in the educational activity of the Baptists of Southern California and in the life work of the speaker.

In this address Rev. Field eloquently set forth the enviable record the Baptists had made in fostering Christian education from Rhode Island to the Rocky Mountains, and in glowing terms painted the possibilities of a still more wonderful influence on the Pacific coast. He called upon the denomination to take up the challenge in this promising field.

The enthusiasm with which the address was received and the earnestness of the speaker aroused the denomination from apparent lethargy and at once steps were taken to found and foster a Christian College in this section of the state.

Rev. Field was soon asked to assume the chairmanship of an Educational Commission to raise a founding fund and establish the college. The Baptist Church at Redlands provided an assistant pastor and gave the leader all his time for the educational enterprise.

Believing that Redlands was the place for the college, Dr. Field addressed the Chamber of Commerce of that city upon the subject. The proposition appealed so strongly to this body that by unanimous vote it was decided to raise $100,000 in Redlands as a part of the founding fund and as an inducement to locate the college in that city. The $100,000 was raised within a few weeks, and to this was added the gift of a campus of forty acres.

Then came the task of raising the remainder of the $300,000 founding fund, which had been decided upon, outside of Redlands. To this task Dr. Field devoted nineteen months of hard labor, consummate tact and ardent enthusiasm. He proved himself to be one of the very few men who through financial conditions as prevailed in 1907 and 1908 were able to succeed in such a cause.

With the raising of the fund the actualizing of the college began; and February, 1910, found the Administration building, which occupies the center of the University Hill group, dedicated and ready for use during the second semester of the first college year of the University.

Mr. Field was the logical man for the presidency, and as he entered upon the duties of this new office his Alma Mater, Denison University, conferred upon him the deserving degree of Doctor of Divinity.

During the next seven years President Field devoted his energies to the organization and characterization of the new college. True to the spirit and ideals of its founding, Dr. Field surrounded the college and college life with the atmosphere of true Christian environment.

That the facilities for higher education in California have been greatly enriched by the splendid work of Dr. Field in establishing the University of Redlands is proven by the material growth of the college, which in its seventeenth year has a campus of over one hundred acres improved with eleven fine concrete buildings and three temporary structures; and further shown by the increasing enrollment of young men and women who have taken advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by this Christian College.

After an administration of seven strenuous years Dr. Field resigned from the presidency and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where in a few years he had so far regained his health that he successfully undertook a leading part in raising the Judson Memorial Fund.

But California still appealed to Dr. Field, so with his family he returned to Redlands a few years ago and erected a beautiful home on Walnut Avenue where he now resides, beloved and honored by his fellow townsmen for the valuable work he had done in the community.

Still enthusiastic for his chosen work, Dr. Field recently accepted the pastorate of the newly organized Calvary Baptist Church at San Bernardino.

While attending the seminary at Chicago Mr. Field was married to Miss Adelaide North, who through their long and happy married life has been a helpful partner in all her husband's work. Being a woman of remarkable business and executive ability, she has brought to him much good advice and counsel, which added to the pronounced success of his achievements.

To this union there were born one son, now a business man of Indianapolis, and four daughters, three of whom are living and married.

If there has been one prime outstanding and guiding principle in the life of Jasper Newton Field, it is dependability, or the maxim that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. A. Harvey Collins.

Mary Viola Lawrence was best known as "Ridinghood," who sent a letter each week to the Sacramento *Union* from San Francisco. She has done able work in many journalistic fields, however—*Alta-Chronicle, Examiner,* Evening *Bulletin,* and *Argonaut*—as well as in her sketches for the old *Overland.* She has a good vigorous style and expresses herself well. She did good service to the cause of California literature when she gathered together and brought about the publishing of poems by early writers under the title of "Outcroppings," which was edited by Bret Harte. Her last book is entiled *A Diplomat's Helpmate,* which tells the story of Gen. Lucius Harwood Foote and his wife, when he was Minister to Korea. Mrs. Lawrence is a native of Indiana and came to California in the early fifties. Her father was Col. George B. Tingley of Kentucky, a pioneer. Her husband was the Hon. James H. Lawrence.

Olive Harper was the pen-name of Ellen Gibson, who in early days wrote many things for the *Alta-California,* especially articles on Yosemite in a truly poetical spirit. The St. Louis *Globe* combined with the *Alta* and sent her to Europe, Egypt and Turkey. She made her way into the harems and wrote up the scenes of Oriental lands in a way peculiarly her own. She returned once to San Francisco, but finally made her home in Berlin where she met a member of the Turkish legation, whom she married and lived with happily. It is only a short time ago that her death was announced. Her best piece of prose is regarding the singing of the birds in Yosemite.

Benjamin P. Avery is an instance of that quality in the California miner which made him equal to any fate—as much at home with the pen as the pick—familiar with the duties of a public as well as with a private life. He stepped from the miner's place to the editorial chair of the *Overland,* and from the editorial chair in 1875 to the position of representative of the United States as Minister to China. Soon after his return to America he died, and his wife gathered together and had published the poems which from time to time had appeared in the *Overland* and elsewhere. This book and another, *California Pictures,* are the only works left to posterity to speak of his name.

Ed Fletcher

COLONEL ED FLETCHER. The permanent development of many sections of the southwest has been a matter of capital and engineering genius as well as individual enterprise. The construction of great water plants, building of roads, and other provisions vital to the welfare and advancement of communities were beyond the power and resources of any individual, however wealthy. This statement is fully borne out in the history of a number of Southern California localities, and nowhere better than in the San Diego district. In the history of water development and road building in and around San Diego no one man has done more than Colonel Ed Fletcher. Colonel Fletcher when he first came to California had very little capital of his own, and it was his remarkable mastery of business situations, his vision and great determination that made him a natural leader in carrying out plans involving tremendous sums of capital, and the cooperation of all the talents that are combined in finance, engineering and industry.

Ed Fletcher was born at Littleton, Massachusetts, December 31, 1872. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Fletcher, who was born in England in 1592 and settled in Massachusetts as early as 1630. Samuel Fletcher, son of Robert, was born in England in 1622. His son William was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 1, 1671. The next generation was represented by Samuel, who was born at Chelmsford, April 26, 1703. His son, Eleazer, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 31, 1731. Eleazer, second of the name, was born June 8, 1757. There was a third Eleazer, born April 30, 1793. This last Eleazer was the father of Charles Kimball Fletcher, who was born in March, 1837, and was the father of Colonel Ed Fletcher. Charles Kimball Fletcher married Anna Holton. They reared six children: Susan Holton, Rebecca Kimball, Mary Emma, Cora Belle, Edward and Stevenson W. Colonel Fletcher's great-grandfather, Eleazer Fletcher, was appointed captain of the Second Military Company of Foot in the town of Littleton, in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Middlesex, on November 9, 1772, by Governor Hutchinson.

Ed Fletcher lived during his boyhood years at Worcester, Boston and other Massachusetts towns, attended public schools, and at the age of fifteen arrived at San Diego, bringing with him a total capital of about six dollars. During the next seven years he worked for the firm of Nason & Company. At the age of twenty-two he returned East and married Mary C. B. Batchelder. After his marriage he engaged, on borrowed capital, in the commission business with Omer C. Smith, but after six months organized the Ed Fletcher Company, which three years later became the Fletcher-Doyle Company. After four years longer Mr. Fletcher gave up the commission business to accept the opportunity offered by connection with some of the leading financial interests of California, particularly the Huntingtons. He was agent for the Huntington interests in the San Luis Rey water project, and the purchase of the coast lands of the South Coast Land Company. About that time he and William Gross engaged in the real estate business, buying the Grossmont and Mt. Helix properties, which subsequently were acquired by Mr. Fletcher individually. Here he first proved his capacity for carrying out projects intimately associated with the future development of this section. He undertook and in spite of the ridicule concerning Fletcher's folly he constructed fourteen miles of boulevard through the hills, this boulevard today being one of the finest scenic motor roads in Southern California. He designed and laid out Del Mar for the South Coast Land Company. He was also agent for the F. and W. Thum

Company in building the Thum Block, and handled similar undertakings for other firms or capitalists. On a large tract of land southwest of Julian he laid out Pine Hills and erected the Pine Hills Inn. He also acquired about four thousand acres adjoining Cuyamaca Lake. It is a matter of history that no one has done more in promoting highway building in San Diego County than Colonel Fletcher. For years he has been identified with practically every road movement of importance in the county. He became president of the Dixie Highway Association, vice president of the old Spanish Trail Association, and vice president of the Bankhead Highway Association, and through his individual influence has been a powerful factor in contributing to the completion of the trans-continental motor highway which links San Diego with the south and east.

If anything, his efforts have been even more notably successful in the water development enterprises of the San Diego region. Very recently he sold out his interests in the ownership of the Cuyamaca Water Company. This great project was originally constructed by the San Diego Flume Company in 1888. Mr. Fletcher and James A. Murray bought the property in 1910. In 1914 Murray and Fletcher built the Murray Hill Reservoir, and in 1916, the Murray Dam. Eventually Colonel Fletcher acquired all the other interests, and when he sold out the transaction involved an enormous amount of property and water rights, including Cuyamaca Lake and several other reservoirs and water distribution systems.

It was Colonel Fletcher who conceived the idea of building what is now known as Lake Hodges Dam and putting water on the coast lands between Del Mar and Encinitas. In this enterprise he was associated with William C. Henshaw of San Francisco, and the Santa Fe Railway Company was also induced to finance the project. The Lake Hodges Dam was built in 1918 and has supplied water to 15,000 acres.

It is safe to say that at least half a dozen of the beautiful and prosperous communities of San Diego County could never have been brought into existence without having as their foundation the fundamental water supply provided by the various projects promoted and handled by Colonel Fletcher. Colonel Fletcher for a number of years has been one of the large individual property owners in Southern California. He was one of the organizers of the Southern Trust & Savings Bank. Colonel Fletcher is a man of generous public spirit, and has participated in many movements that reflect the charitable impulses of the community. He has been president of the San Diego Associated Charities and was the organizer and the first president of the San Diego Athletic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher became the parents of ten children, named Catherine, Edward, Charles, Lawrence, Willis, Stephen, Ferdinand, Mary Louise, Eugene and Virginia.

Frances V. Victor not only was a contributor to the *Golden Era* and to the *Overland*, but she was one of the staff of the Bancroft writers and aided in producing the valuable Bancroft Histories. She has written a number of books of her own besides this other work under the titles of *The River of the West, All Over Oregon and Washington, The New Penelope and Other Stories, Atlantis Arisen.* A beautiful piece of word painting from her bright fancy may be found in the introduction to *California Biography*, by Phelps, or as an extract, in the *Story of the Files.*

Adley H. Cummins was one of the writers for the *San Franciscan,* at first under the pen-name of Theodore Wilson, then under his own. He was a natural-born orator as well as being a deep scholar of philology—being able to read and understand over sixty-languages and dialects, studied in the family-groups of each. He had to import books from the great centers of the civilized world in order to accomplish this. In order to study Persian he had to make use of a German grammar and lexicon. His greatest delight was reading the Sanscrit classics, after his day spent in the practice of law. The Academy of Sciences welcomed him to their ranks, and many was the splendid oration he gave them on subjects which became alive after passing through his brain. The Geographical Society invited him to speak to them, and he gave a masterly address on "The Semitic Race." Later, a number of societies united to urge that he give a course of three lectures in Irving Hall, in March and April, 1889. The last of the three was entitled, "The Coming of Liberty,"—and in it he held his audience spellbound. That oration was the only one preserved, and it was read lately at the California Literature Society, 29 years after his death, and found to be as true today in its prophetic spirit as it was when it was given forth by the utterance of the living man. Clarence M. Hunt, editor of the *Grizzly Bear Magazine* published this oration.

Two editions were published in London by Trübner of Cummins' *Grammar of the Old Friesic Language, with Reading Book,* the first one in English. This is an original contribution to Germanic philology by an American author. It brought him friends in London who in the *Athaeneum* expressed regret at his passing as a great loss to the world of letters.

Adley H. Cummins was born on the banks of the Brandywine, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1850. Educated at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; came to California with A. N. Towne, superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1869. Entered the law department under Judge Sanderson, a distinguished jurist, and when 33 years old became an attorney-at-law in an office of his own. Died July 31, 1889.

Joseph T. Goodman, Arthur McEwen and Thomas E. Flynn made a trio of early editors, who were giants with hopes audacious who were giants of iron limb, who were giants who journeyed Westward when the trails were new and dim. They organized and put forth a literary weekly which was announced to be a possible rival of the *Argonaut* in 1884, under the title, *The San Franciscan.* Many writers flocked to the new standard and were paid generously for their contributions. Goodman was a rare man in that he combined the generosity of the past with the good sense of the present. All the policies and inspirations of the new journal came from his brain direct. He was himself endowed with a rich literary gift and contributed many poems and articles to the columns of the *San Franciscan.* Goodman indulged in many a quaint conceit which today makes the old files interesting reading. The great work of Goodman's later years was devotion to the study of the Maya inscriptions of Yucatan. The Academy of Sciences did not see fit to present his studies in San Francisco, so two English scholars invited the publication of this work at their own expense, to incorporate it in their monumental production, the *Biologia Centrali—Americana.* This is a most fascinating book. One sentence I shall copy here from the preface. Goodman indulges in quiet raillery over the ponderous arguments hurled by one faction against the other regarding whether the string of the sandal of an ancient Maya

passed between the second or third toe in the drawing, as it did in the photograph. He says, "These are a lot of shoe-string scientists—as if it made any difference. We look hopelessly to these for a solution of the great enigma. But if I have lost confidence in the ability of learning, I retain faith in the genius of ignorance."

So it is that this Agamemnon of our Literary California could not only establish in his youth the *Territorial Enterprise* of the Bonanza days, and the *San Franciscan* in the mid-eighties, but he also undertook to solve the enigma of the Mayas in his later days with such clarity of vision that anyone may read and be enlightened.

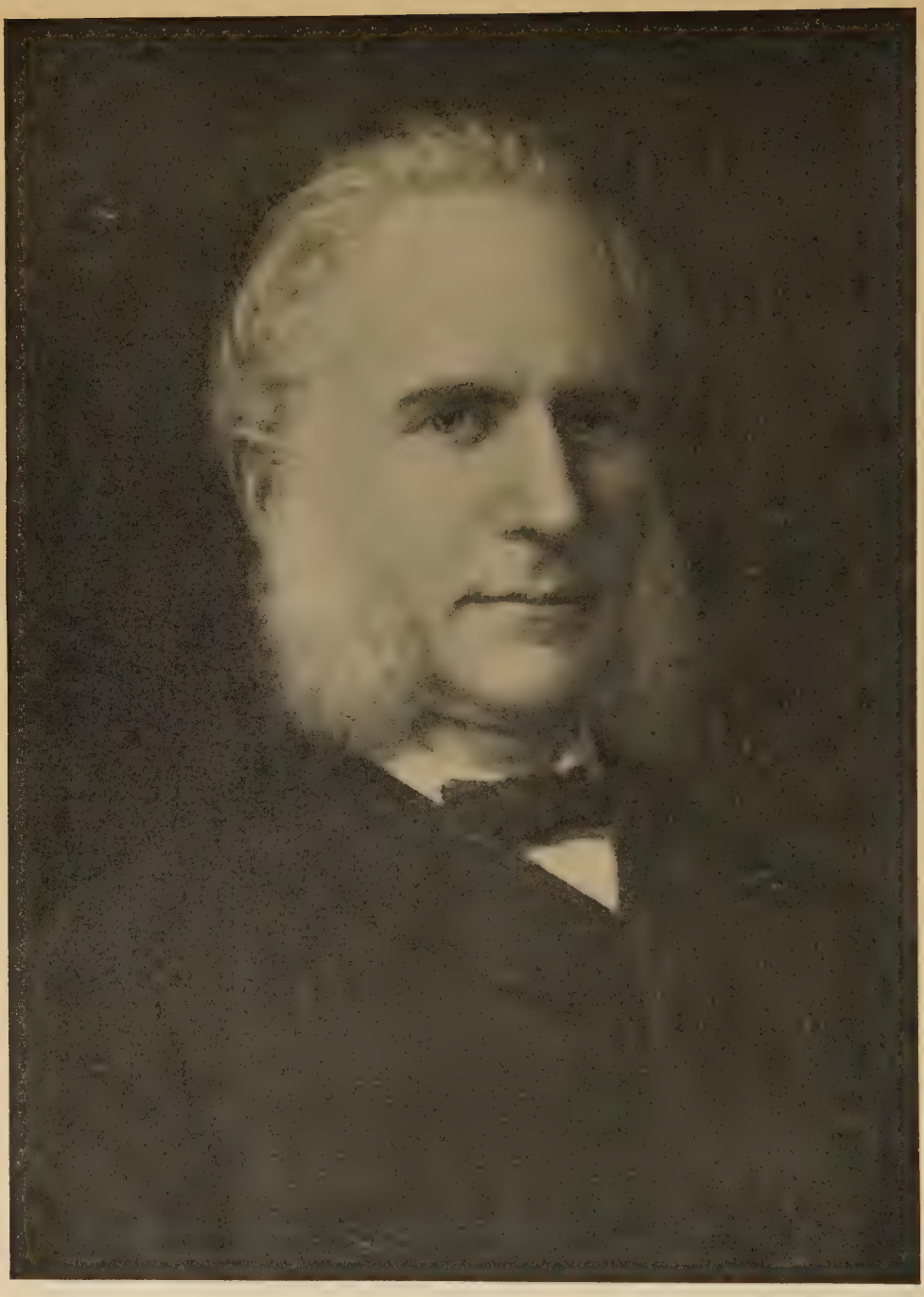
Goodman enjoyed himself for six months in his own independent, fearless way with the *San Franciscan,* and then suddenly one day wearied of the whole thing and sold it out to William P. Harrison.

It is said that Mackey the Bonanza king was behind the enterprise. Goodman was a native of Delaware County, New York. Came to the coast in the fifties when a mere boy. Died in 1917.

Newton Booth. Closely connected with the history of the Sacramento *Union* is the political career of the Hon. Newton Booth, ex-governor and ex-United States Senator. He was a man of education and eloquence, with a polished and literary style, being connected with the *Union* as early as in 1862. He was a native of Salem, Indiana, and died in Sacramento, in 1892, 66 years of age.

Harr Wagner as reviver of the old *Golden Era* in 1882, gathered together a new group of writers, amongst whom were Clarence Urmy, Lillian H. Shuey Bailey, Mary W. Glasscock, Ben C. Trueman, Carrie Steven Walter, Theodore H. Hittell, and others. Under the title, "Golden Era Publishing Company" he produced a number of books. Notably amongst these was *Short Stories,* which contained some quaint and some remarkable outbursts. The *Portrait of a California Girl,* by Ella Sterling Cummins was afterwards syndicated from London, and thus reached the home-folks from abroad. *The Marquis of Aguayo,* by Henry B. McDowell was a strong piece of Mexican drama. *Mea Culpa,* by W. S. Green was a peculiar story of tramps. *Quartz,* by J. W. Gally was a touching tale. *Ivern,* by Wagner himself, was a local story of a waif with a branded letter upon her breast. As a first gathering of the kind it is worthy of notice. He also published *Debris,* the first book of poems by Madge Morris. Sarah Winnemucca was a contributor to the *Californian.* She was a daughter of old Chief Winnemucca and had been well-educated. She became interpreter for her people and served them till she died. Her volume, is a most interesting history of how the Whites met the Piutes and conquered them. The description of how the Indians were forced to march in the dead of winter to a new camp leaves a vivid streak of red across the memory. *Life Among the Piutes; Their Wrongs and Claims,* edited by Mrs. Horace Mann.

Miss Sarah Williamson, a native daughter has served her apprenticeship on the San Francisco press nobly. All of her work has been well done. She has had a lightsome touch and has always been faithful to the trust reposed in her. Meanwhile she has written juvenile stories for Eastern publishers as well as many stories for the press in the vivacious and brilliant style required by the weeklies.



J. Thomas Wadleigh

WADE: As a surname Wade is of local derivation, and is generally considered to be synonymous with Ford, a water that may be waded, and it is to this original meaning that the great majority of Wades may be traced. It is also a personal name. Wade was one of the heroes of Scandinavian mythology, and became the subject of a medieval romance, often referred to in Chaucer and other writers, but now lost. The Doomsday Book shows a Wade or Wado who held lands before the survey, probably a Saxon, which evidences that the name was of remote usage.

THOMAS WADE, son of Walter Wade, was born in Scyford, Staffordsshire County, England. He married Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke or Pemberton. They had a son: James.

James Wade, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Simpson) Wade, was born in Staffordshire County, England, July 14, 1781, and died in Schuyler, Herkimer County, March 17, 1837. He married at Deerfield, New York, August 18, 1816, Mary Coventry (Coventry III). They had a son: Thomas.

Dr. Thomas Wade, son of James and Mary (Coventry) Wade, was born at Schuyler, Herkimer County, New York, October 3, 1826. He was a physician and a pioneer in his profession in the city of San Francisco, California, who located in that city in 1852. A project which engaged his attention was the Wade Opera House, of which he was the builder and owner. This was situated on Mission Street, between Third and Fourth streets, and was afterwards called the Grand Opera House. Dr. Thomas Wade married, October 24, 1850, Elizabeth Koontz, of Frederick, Maryland. Children: Thomas, deceased; Ermie, deceased; Lizzie, married U. L. W. Mathews; Lillie; and Lettie, married March 7, 1894, to Arthur P. Holland, attorney-at-law, vice president of the Alameda County Title Insurance Company, late referee in bankruptcy, United States District Court, Northern District of California. (Mamily Mss.)

Coventry: Originally Coventry was of local derivation, that is "of Coventry" in the County of Warwick, England. The village, later important as the municipality, owed its existence to Earl Leofric and his wife, Lady Godiva of legendary fame, who founded a Benedictine monastery there in 1043. There was a Thomas de Coventre and a William de Coventre in County Oxford in 1273, and a Walter de Coventre in County Lincoln in the reign of Henry III and Edward I. (Bardsley—Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames—Encyclopedia Brittanica.)

Capt. George Coventry was born in 1713. He was commissioned ensign of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Foot, commanded by Gen. Charles Perry; he was made lieutenant on July 24, 1758; and on August 25, 1761, was appointed captain of His Majesty's New York Independent Company, of which Charles Cruikshank, Esquire, was former captain. He served under George III in the old French war. In 1762 he had command of the stoning force in its attack on Morro Castle, and being given choice of troops for the charge, chose the New York Provincials. The charge was successful, and Morro Castle, which guards the entrance to Havana Harbor, Cuba, and had been considered almost impregnable, passed from its Spanish owners into the hands of the British, the capture by Captain Coventry and his New York troops being the first in its history. George Coventry died at Fairhill Park, Hamilton, Scotland, April 18, 1776, his will registered February 14, 1777. He married Jane Crea, of Perth, Scotland, who died in 1814 at Hamilton, Scotland. Among their children was: Alexander. (Commissariat Record of Inverness, Hamilton and Campsie, p. 17—Family Mss.)

Dr. Alexander Coventry, son of Capt. George Coventry, was born near Hamilton, Scotland, August 27, 1766, and died at Utica, New York, December 9, 1831. He attended medical lectures at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and secured the requisite education for the profession of physician. In July, 1785, he sailed for America, and first settled in Hudson, New York, where he engaged in agriculture as well as the practice of medicine. About 1796 he moved to Utica, then called old Fort Schuyler. There he entered first into the mercantile line with John Post, but later opened an office as physician with Dr. David Hasbrouck as partner. About 1804 he purchased a farm in Deerfield, to which he moved, and divided his attention between farming, his books and his profession. In the first of these he was especially known for his success as a fruit grower, his grafted apples and other fruits known all over the world. But his profession was ever his most important interest. As a family physician and obstetrician Doctor Coventry was eminently distinguished, not only in his own town, but also in adjoining counties. It was while attending a dangerous case of sickness that he fell victim to an epidemic influenza which was the cause of his death. Doctor Coventry was president of the Medical Society of Oneida County, and served twice as president of the Medical Society of the state. He was a trustee of the Fairfield Medical College, a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Art and Manufactures, a member of the Albany Lyceum and a corresponding member of the Linnaean Society of Paris. He was an occasional contributor to the political and agricultural journals of the day, and was author of professional papers for the medical series. About 1817 he led the way in the formation of the first agricultural society of the county, and held office of secretary and then of president of the organization. Alexander Coventry married, March 11, 1787, Elizabeth Butler (Butler V). They had seven sons and four daughters, of whom were: Robert, born in Deerfield, February 17, 1807, married Lydia Barnes, and Mary, of whom further. (Jones—Annals of Oneida County, p. 516. Durant—History of Oneida County, N. Y., p. 444. Family Mss.)

Mary Coventry, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Butler) Coventry, was married to James Wade (Wade II).

Butler: Two derivations of somewhat similar import can be given for the name Butler, the first derived from the occupation of bottler or bottle-maker. Since we note that the "pouchmakers, botellers, and capmakers" acted together in the York Plays it seems probable that these bottles of early days were of leather. The second origin, alike occupational, came from the term for butler, also bottler, or one who looks after the bottles. (Bardsley—Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.)

In Camden's "Britannica," p. 462, we find that the family of Fitz Walter, alias Botelere, alias Butler, derive their pedigree from the dukes of Normandy, beginning with Rollo of Norway, first Duke of Normandy.

Some antiquaries think that the Butler family derived its name from Theobald Walter, who was sent to Ireland by Henry the Second with the title of "Chief Boteler," or "Chief Butler," of Ireland, where by the King's royal bounty his own prowess and valiant behavior he became very eminent and attained great and large possessions. Others claim that the name is derived from Robert (supposed to be "butler" to King William the Conqueror) who in the Doomsday Book is called Robertus Pincerna. This Robert Pincerna with two others of the same name (whether his brothers or sons is not known), called Hugo Pincerna and Richard Pincerna, held each of them from the King several towns in

England. One of these three persons was probably great-grandfather of the above mentioned Walter. (O'Hart Irish Pedigrees, Vol. 2, p. 83.)

John Butler was born in 1653, and died March 26, 1733. According to tradition he came from Ireland, and with his brother Thomas settled in New London, Connecticut, about 1680 or earlier. Thomas Butler is supposed to be the ancestor of the Walter Butler who served against the Indians in New York in 1728, and of the later and more famous Walter Butler of the Revolutionary period. He married Katherine Haughton, daughter of Richard Haughton, of New London, born in 1661 and died January 24, 1728, aged sixty-seven years. Children: a daughter that died in infancy; Abigail, married to Allen Mullins; Jonathan, of whom further. (Caulkins History of New London, Connecticut, pp. 342-343. Beers—Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Connecticut, p. 771. Cutler Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut, Vol. 3, p. 1646.)

Jonathan Butler probably was the son of John and Katherine (Haughton) Butler, born July 13, 1700, at New London, and died in Saybrook, Connecticut, March 30, 1760. According to Cutler's "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Jonathan is mentioned in will of John Butler of New London. Hinman speaks of Jonathan as an "Irish gentleman who came to New London about 1724 and settled at Saybrook, Connecticut." He married, December 8, 1726, Temperance, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lee) Buckingham. (Buckingham III.) Children: Jonathan, married Mary Parker; Elnathan, born April 18, 1728; Stephen, born February 26, 1732; Ezekiel, of whom further; Temperance, born March 24, 1737; Anne, born April 23, 1739; Sarah, born June 18, 1741; John, born January 18, 1744; Charles, born November 27, 1747; and Hester, born October 10, 1751. (Hinman Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, p. 459. Butler Family and Lineal Descendants of Medad Butler, p. 5. Reynolds' Hudson Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs, Vol. 3, p. 1112.)

Ezekiel Butler, son of Jonathan and Temperance (Buckingham) Butler, was born April 12, 1734, and died July 26, 1781. He was a farmer and manufacturer of salt, having works at Salt Basin on the Connecticut Coast. He furnished salt to the Continental army but refused all offers to sell to the British. This so enraged their commander that his plants were twice burned and a reward offered for his capture. He did not live to see independence established, nor did the British cease their persecution. His funeral was held secretly at night in the Manor House grounds and no stone was erected on account of the British, his friends fearing his enemies would desecrate his grave. He married, in 1759, Babel Jones, daughter of Ensign Isaac Jones, of Saybrook. (Jones IV.) Children (all born in Branford, Connecticut): Ezekiel, born November 3, 1761, married Elizabeth Frisbie; Elias, born in 1763; Medad, born January 23, 1766, married Hannah Tylee; Mabel, born in 1770; Temperance, born in 1772; John, of whom further; Mary or Polly, born in 1775; William, born in 1777. (As above. Daughters of American Revolution Lineage, No. 29398-74347.)

John Butler, son of Ezekiel and Mabel (Jones) Butler, was born in 1773, and died November 29, 1813. He married Elizabeth Lindsley. They had a daughter: Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Butler, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lindsley) Butler, died February 7, 1815. She was married to Dr. Alexander Coventry. (Coventry II.)

Jones: Jones, Johnes and Johnson are very old English patronymics, derived from the Christian name John. Ap John, Fitz John, Fitz Jones, and other forms of the name have appeared in England and Wales since the time of William the Conqueror (1066 A. D.) and there are many descendants of their names. Jones appeare in Middlesex, England, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Col. John Jones was one of the executors of Charles II. (American Historical Society, Inc. American Families, Vol. 15, p. 156.)

William Jones was born in London, England, in 1624, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1660. He removed to New Haven, Connecticut, with his wife, who was the daughter of Governor Eaton. He became prominent in the affairs of the colony and active in public service, being magistrate in 1662 and 1663, and deputy governor in 1664. He died October 17, 1706, aged eighty-two years. His estate was valued at two hundred and six pounds. He married, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton. Children: William, Caleb, Nathaniel, Hannah, married to Patrick Falconer; Theophilus Eaton, born in New Haven, October 2, 1661, died October 5, 1661; Sarah, born August 17, 1662; Elizabeth, born August 28, 1664, married to (first) a Williams, who died before 1690, (second) Capt. John Morgan; Samuel, born June 20, 1666; John, born October 4, 1667; Diodate, died April 5, 1670; Isaac, of whom further; Abigail, born November 10, 1673, died November 15, 1673; Rebecca, twin with Abigail, died November 15, 1673; Susanna, born August 18, 1675. (American Historical Society, Inc. American Families, Vol. 15, p. 156.)

Isaac Jones, son of William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born in 1671. He married Deborah Clark, of New Haven. They had a son: Isaac, of whom further.

Ensign Isaac Jones, of Saybrook, son of Isaac and Deborah (Clark) Jones, of New Haven, was born in New Haven, December 23, 1702, married prior to November 9, 1726, Deborah, daughter of John and Mary (Buckingham) Parker, of Saybrook, born May 12, 1704. Mr. Jones died August 3, 1759. Children: Hester, born in October, 1726, died June 27, 1811; Parker, born about 1734; Isaac, born July 7, 1740, died December 25, 1822; a son, born July 7, 1740, and died in two days; Mabel (some say Temperance), of whom further; Molly, and Sybil. (New England History and Genealogical Register, Vol. 49, p. 312.)

Mabel Jones, daughter of Ensign Isaac and Deborah Parker Jones, was born in 1735. She married Ezekiel Butler. (Butler III.)

Buckingham: Arms: Per pale gules and sable with wings expanded argent, ducally gorged and chained or. (Crozier's General Armory.) The name Buckingham, according to Cambden, was derived from Bucen or Becen, or Beechen—beech trees—and ham, a village, from the number and size of beech trees. In later editions the editor makes it mean the home of deer. With this agree Bosworth and Gorton. In his Anglo-Saxon dictionary Bosworth has one mode of spelling the name, Buccingham, and also Bucchenheim. Gorton in his Topographical Dictionary of England, says of the name of the county: "It is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon word, Buccen, from the great number of deer which abounded in its forests. The name of Buckingham as a family name is no doubt derived from the county of Buckingham, in England, the shire town of which is also Buckingham. The dukes of the name derive their title from the county.

In the catalogue of Cambridge University, England, are found the following names: John Buckingham, Jes. A. N., 1669; Dennis Buckingham, Car., A. N., 1763; Chandos Buckingham (Marcho), L. L. L., 1819.

Many of the family in this country have filled honorable and important stations, and a large number have distinguished themselves in the learned professions. (Chapman—Buckingham Family.)

Thomas Buckingham, the puritan settler, and ancestor of all the American Buckinghams, was one of the company which founded the Connecticut Colony, under the leadership of Eaton and Davenport (Eaton II). Here is found the name of Thomas Buckingham as head of a family of four, and as having an estate of 60 pounds. In the first division of land he received thirteen acres of upland, two and one-half on the neck and five of meadow, and in the second division twenty acres and his yearly rate for land 10s 2d. Thomas Buckingham removed to Milford, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1639, in the company of which was Mr. Peter Prudden, first pastor of the church in the settlement there. Thomas Buckingham was deputy to the Massachusetts General Court. His will, dated September 19, 1657, was probated May 23, 1659. Mr. Buckingham married (first) in England, Hannah, who joined the Church at New Haven, February 9, 1639, and died at Milford, June 28, 1646. He married (second) Ann, whose will was dated March 18, 1686-7. The family name of neither of the wives of Thomas Buckingham is known. Children, all by the first marriage: Hannah, born 1632 in England; Daniel, born 1636 in England; Samuel, baptized June 13, 1640, at Milford, Connecticut; Mary, baptized March 27, 1643, at Milford, Connecticut; Thomas, of whom further. (New Haven Town Records, Vol. 1. Chapman—Buckingham Family. National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. 2, p. 499.)

Rev. Thomas Buckingham, youngest child of Thomas Buckingham, was born in Milford, probably in 1646, as he was baptized November 28 of that year. He preached in Wethersfield in 1664, when but eighteen years of age. He commenced preaching in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1665, and according to the Town Acts of Saybrook, was ordained and installed pastor of the church in the spring or summer of 1670, some five years after his first preaching, although he had regularly supplied the pulpit during the interim. Rev. Thomas was one of the founders and fellows of Yale College from 1700 to the time of his death, and was a moderator of the Saybrook Synod in 1708. Rev. Thomas Buckingham died April 1, 1709. He married (first) September 20, 1666, Hester Hosmer, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hartford. She died June 3, 1702. He married (second) August 10, 1703, Mary Hooker, widow of Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, and daughter of Capt. Thomas Willet of Swanzey, Massachusetts. Children, all by first marriage: Hester, born January 10, 1668, married Samuel Beman; Thomas, born September 29, 1670, married Margaret Griswold; Daniel, of whom further; Stephen, born September 4, 1675, married Sarah Hooker; Samuel, born May 26, 1678, died June 20, 1678; Samuel 2nd, born July 24, 1679, died January 25, 1684; Hezekiah, born June 1, 1682, married Sarah Lay; Temperance, born January 6, 1684, married John Kirtland; Anne, born August 2, 1687, married Samuel Doty. (Chapman—Buckingham Family, pp. 134-140.)

Daniel Buckingham, son of Rev. Thomas and Hester (Hosmer) Buckingham, was born October 3, 1672. He held the office of justice of

the peace for many years, and also filled other important positions in the town as well as being prominent in the membership of the church. He was a large land owner in Lebanon, Connecticut. He married May 24, 1693, Sarah Lee, who after his decease married a Lynde. Daniel Buckingham died March 25, 1725. Children: Sarah, born September 21, 1695, married Nathaniel Parker; Daniel, born April 9, 1698, married Lydia Lord; Hester, born April 16, 1701, married Andrew Lord; Stephen, born August 4, 1703, married Elizabeth Sherwood; Ann, born October 11, 1705, died aged nineteen; Temperance, of whom further. (Reference as before, p. 141.)

Temperance Buckingham, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lee) Buckingham, was born in 1708. She married Jonathan Butler (Butler II). (Reference as before, p. 149.)

Eaton: The surname Eaton is of Welsh and Saxon origin, a place-name meaning "hill" or "town" near the water. In Welsh, Aw means water, and Twyn, a small hill; Awtyn, called Eyton, means a small "hillock" near the water. In Saxon, Ea means water, and ton, "town," the same significance, viz.: A town on a hill near the water. And from some places bearing this name the first of the family to use the surname took their home-town name, after a very common custom. The name of the family is spelled in various ways: Eton, Etton, Eyton and Eaton by all authorities during the early days, but the latter spelling became generally used before the first emigrant came to America.

The family is one of the most ancient in England, and traces back to the tenth century.

The name Eaton figures largely in the ranks of notable and famous Americans, as the contingent selection attests. Amos Eaton (1776-1842), a noted botanist; Amos Beebe Eaton (1806-1887), major-general United States Army; Asa Eaton (1778-1858), Episcopal clergyman; Benjamin Harrison Eaton (1833-1904), governor of Colorado; Daniel Cody Eaton (1834-1895), educator and author; Dorman Bridgman Eaton (1828-1899), lawyer and author; Edward Dwight Eaton (1851), president of Beloit College; George Washington Eaton (1804-1872), president Madison University, Hamilton, New York; Horace Eaton (1804-1855), governor of Vermont; James R. Eaton (1834), educator, of Liberty, Missouri; James Webster Eaton (1857-1901), lawyer; John Eaton (1829-1906), educator; John Henry Eaton (1790-1856), United States senator; Joseph Hayward Eaton (1812-1859), president Union University, Tennessee; Joseph Oriel Eaton (1829-1875), painter; Lucien Eaton (1831-1890), lawyer; Samuel J. M. Eaton, D. D. (1820-1889), representative in the United States Congress; Thomas T. Eaton (1845-1907), editor and clergyman; William Eaton (1764-1811), brigadier-general United States Army; William Hadley Eaton (1818-1896), clergyman and author; William Wallace Eaton (1816-1898), United States senator; and Wyatt Eaton (1849-1896), painter. (American Historical Society, Inc.—American Families, Vol. 16, p. 361.)

Richard Eaton, the first ancestor of this branch of the family, was vicar of Trinity Church in Coventry, Warwickshire, from January 12, 1590, until May 8, 1604, when he was instituted vicar of Great Budworth as successor to his father. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Lincoln College, Oxford, February 2, 1585-86; and that of Bachelor of Divinity, July 9, 1599. He arrived at dignity in the church by his appointment, July 10, 1607, to the position of prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. He was buried July 7, 1600. He married Elizabeth, perhaps

Sheppard. Children: Richard, married Catherine Dada; Theophilus, of whom further; Elizabeth, baptized in 1598; Hannah (Ann), baptized October 20, 1598, probably married Francis Higginson; John, baptized September 28, 1660, married Anne, surname unknown; Rev. Samuel, born in 1598, died in 1635; Thomas, married Elizabeth Owberry; Frances, married a Low; Nathaniel, born in 1609, died 1674, married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown, (second) a Graves; Jonathan. (American Historical Society, Inc.—American Families, Vol. 15, p. 155.)

Theophilus Eaton, son of Richard and Elizabeth Eaton, was born in Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, in August, 1591. He was educated in Coventry, and while it was at first hoped he would follow the profession of his father, who was a clergyman, he decided upon a mercantile career. In this he became most successful and prosperous, traveled extensively in Europe, was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Denmark, and for several years was financial agent of Charles I of that country. Theophilus Eaton was a parishoner in Rev. John Davenport's congregation in London, and as the antagonism against the Puritans was particularly intense, they decided to found a new colony in America. Mr. Eaton had been one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629, and when a company was formed for emigration he became one of the number who sailed for the New World. In 1637 Mr. Eaton with a few friends explored the Connecticut Coast, and in March, 1638, planted a colony in a place called by the Indians Quinnipiac. The colonists bought of the Indians a tract of land that now comprises seven townships, the price being thirteen English coats, and the new settlement was named New Haven. Mr. Eaton built a house of twenty-seven rooms, and it was very richly furnished with tapestries and carpets, rarities at that time. In October, 1639, the colony adopted a form of government based on the old Mosaic law, and Theophilus Eaton was elected governor, first over New Haven alone until 1643, and then over New Haven Colony or Jurisdiction, which office he held until his death, January 7, 1658. He was one of the commissioners who formed the United Colonies of New England. He proposed, in 1646, arbitration of all Connecticut and New York disputes, but as Governor Kieft of the New Amsterdam colony was at this time succeeded by Governor Stuyvesant no satisfactory result was reached. Governor Eaton, together with John Davenport, drew up the code of laws known as the "Connecticut Blue Laws," which were published in London in 1656. Governor Eaton was accompanied on his voyage to America by his stepson, Elihu Yale, patron of Yale College, and by his two brothers, Samuel and Nathaniel Eaton, and also by Thomas Buckingham (Buckingham I). The latter was the first master of the school afterward called Harvard College. Theophilus Eaton married (first) in London and his wife died after 1629. He married (second) Ann Yale, widow of Thomas Yale, and daughter of George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester. Children of first marriage: A child who died young; Samuel, born in 1629, graduate, in 1649, of Harvard. Children of second marriage: Hannah, married, July 4, 1659, William Jones (Jones I); Theophilus, married Anne, surname unknown, and lived in Dublin, Ireland; Mary, married a Hill, of Boston. (American Historical Society, Inc.—American Families, Vol. 15, p. 155. Tercentenary of New England Families 1620-1920, p. 67. Encyclopedia Brittanica.)

Hannah Eaton, daughter of Theophilus and Ann (Lloyd Yale) Eaton, married William Jones (Jones I). She died in 1707, the value of her

estate being inventoried at nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds. (American Historical Society, American Families, Vol. 15, p. 156.)

Arthur P. Holland, who came to California when a youth, was a lawyer by early training and profession, but was best known through his long and successful participation in the abstract business at Oakland.

Mr. Holland was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 26, 1865, in the closing weeks of the great Civil war, during which Vicksburg had been one of the chief points of resistance against the Union forces. His parents were Thomas A. and Alice M. (Howe) Holland, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Wisconsin. Thomas A. Holland was a newspaper and literary man, and for many years contributed to newspapers in New York and Chicago.

Arthur P. Holland spent most of his boyhood in Chicago, where he attended private schools. In 1882 he came with his mother and stepfather, Abner H. Stocker, to California, locating at Oakland, where two years later he graduated from high school. For two years he attended the Hastings College of Law, and then returned east in 1886 and entered Northwestern University Law School at Chicago, where he graduated LL. B. in 1889. On his return to Oakland he was admitted to the California bar in 1890, but he did not practice law at any time. From his appointment in 1898 for sixteen years he held the office of federal referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Holland in 1891 became associated with Abner H. Stocker in the abstract business. It was at that time that the firm of Stocker and Holland came into existence. In 1920 their business was combined with the McCarthy Abstract Company, and resulted in the corporation of the Alameda Title Company. With this company and business Mr. Holland continued his active connection until his death on January 6, 1925. Mr. Holland was a republican, was affiliated with the Masonic order, Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Reliance Athletic Club, Athenian Club and Nile Club, and was a director and counsel for over twenty years of the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Alameda County.

In 1894 he married Miss Lettie A. Wade, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Von Koontz) Wade. Doctor Wade was a pioneer San Francisco physician, locating in that city in 1852. He was a son of James Wade, of Utica, New York. Mrs. Wade was the daughter of a banker of Frederick, Maryland. Doctor Wade died April 6, 1886, in Oakland, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland's daughter, Loie, is the wife of Herbert W. Erskine, an attorney of San Francisco, member of the law firm of Keyes & Erskine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Erskine are Holland, Morse, Elizabeth, Grace and Nellie.

Sarah B. Cooper was employed on the *Overland* first as proof-reader and then as writer. She was a clever woman and very adaptable, being able to speak in public as well as to use her pen for publication. She is better known however as a constructive worker devoted to the cause of establishing free kindergartens for the poor. She was an authority on this theme which she had made her own and attended conventions East as well as West, in a day when women had scarcely been recognized as elements for the pushing of public propaganda. She came to California in 1869. Died in 1896.

Arthur J. Holland

Laura Lyon White wrote a number of interesting stories for the *Overland* and later better known as Mrs. Lovell White became a social power in circles in San Francisco. She held an important position in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, passing away in 1916.

Irma Abercrombie McGowan, of San Francisco, is one of the leading factors in the cultural life of this city, and one whose efforts have been productive of much constructive value. She was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1877, a daughter of William A. and California (Anderson) Ellis, and comes of distinguished ancestry on both sides of her family. Her father was born in Tennessee, but for thirty-one years he was a banker of New York City, located at 61 Wall Street, in the heart of the financial district. A graduate of West Point Military Academy, when war was declared between the states he cast his lot with the Confederacy, and served with the rank of colonel in Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's command. He was a nephew of the famous Southern generals A. P. and Daniel P. Hill, and the records of all three are on file with the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Ellis was also a close friend of Colonel House, the outstanding figure in the administration of President Wilson. Later on in life he began operating in the West, and acquired large and very valuable interests in Colorado gold mines. The mother of Mrs. McGowan was a daughter of Thomas Marshall Anderson, brother of John Anderson, whose talented daughter, Mary Anderson, became the leading emotional actress of the Amercian stage, and later the Countess De Navarre, after her marriage retiring from the profession she had so graced.

When only a girl Mrs. McGowan ran away from home and married Gustave Milo Abercrombie, and they had two daughters: Margaret Abercrombie, who is now Mrs. Christopher Buckley. Her husband is the son of Chris A. Buckley, at one time recognized as the political boss of California. The other daughter of Mrs. McGowan is Milo Abercrombie, and she was first married to Baron Von Brincken, and later to Lieut. Lyman K. Swenson, Lieutenant commander in the United States navy. Mrs. McGowan is recognized as being one of the most beautiful women of California, and her daughters are equally as beautiful. As her second husband Mrs. McGowan was united with George Arden McGowan, speaker of the Lower House of the California State Assembley.

Mrs. McGowan is an active member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy; is president of the Salon of International Art; a member of the Washington Pen Woman's League; and president of the Woman's Symphony of which Nicolai Sokoloff was leader. During the World war Mrs. McGowan, exerting herself to the utmost, succeeded in assisting the relatives of musicians who had gone in to the service, particularly in the line of training them to take the positions vacated by the men in symphony work. She employed at her own expense Sokoloff to train these women so they could qualify for these positions. Accomplished, cultured, possessed of great talent, not only as a musician, but in other arts, Mrs. McGowan has been able to accomplish much, and has always encouraged other to develop their artistic natures, believing as she does that all talent is God-given and must not be neglected, but trained and brought out to add to the beauty of life and the further advancement of the word in culture and refined civilization.

Dr. Perry Worden, author and lecturer, founder and director of the California Archive for the collection and preservation of California historical data, whose home is Oak Knoll, Pasadena, was born at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, May 25, 1866, son of Amos Warren and Mary (Welch) Worden. He was a reporter and special correspondent of the New York Sun and New York Tribune from 1888 to 1892, and in 1892 was sent to Europe as a cycling tourist by the Outing Magazine and made many subsequent tours with bicycles and camera abroad. He was graduated A. B. from Columbia University in 1895, studied philology and literature in the universities of Leyden and Halle, taking his doctor's degree at Halle in 1900. For five years he was a lecturer for the New York Board of Education, and has spent a great deal of time in university extension work with various institutions.

This eminent scholar and traveler, whose associations at home and abroad have brought him in contact with many of the world's foremost statesmen and military figures as well as outstanding literary and other artists, has spent most of his years since 1911 in California. He performed notable labors as advisory editor to Maurice M. and Marco R. Newmark in compiling the memoirs of their father, the veteran Harris Newmark, brought out in "Sixty Years in Southern California: 1853-1913," the first edition published in 1915 and the second edition in 1922. In 1916, Dr. Worden founded the California Archives for the collection and preservation of California historical data, the plans and scope of which promise the most elaborate and rational system for gathering up, recording and collating, interchanging and distributing all sorts of historical material, worthy of both general preservation and easy local accessibility. For several years past he has also been busily engaged in gathering materials for a publication, similar to the Newmark Memoirs, in which the fortunes of the Temple families will be carefully traced. Mr. Worden is also a prominent factor in the movement to celebrate the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Los Angeles in 1931. In many of these labors he has had the enthusiastic cooperation of his accomplished wife. Mrs. Worden before her marriage was Miss Essie Josephine Fussell, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Binden (Gregory) Fussell.

Harry Bigelow never ceased surprising the public with his daring ventures. After the *Ingleside* he wrote for the *Examiner* as editor, as interviewer, as reconteur, in every department where he could shine. It was the game itself that led him on. He was not a satirist, he was not cynical, he was merely an investigator. What he found he laid before you and you could choose for yourself. With the acute insight he told the pretender from the genuine, and with sympathy espoused the cause of the hunted, the forlorn and even the love-maddened. Some of his interviews, seeking the truth in certain cases where hitherto decent, respectable women flung away a lifetime of infantine innocence for an hour of abandon, or remained faithful to an obsession for one far beneath her in the social scale, as published boldly in the *Examiner*, were like Greek tragedies in our social life. They were sinister, perhaps but not salacious. I have never read a novel more powerful in that particular, than are some of these revelations of his in the *Examiner*.

Bigelow went abroad and tramped through parts of Europe to see what it was like. Thus he saw the seamy side of life and portrayed it mercilessly. It is an old story, how he went out and interviewed Evans and Sontag, the bandits upon whose heads there was a price set, and the

sheriff in search of their hiding-place. He returned to the *Examiner* office looking like a bandit himself, and saying, "I got 'em," he sat down to write up his four-column interview with the train-robbers.

Harry Bigelow was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, took naturally to writing, and gained his literary start from the *Argonaut*.

Thomas E. Flynn is another strongly individualized newspaper man. His cartons which were a feature of *The San Franciscan* first brought him prominently to the notice of the public. Later his editorship of the *Wasp* made him better known than before. His English is crisp and his literary style tense and original.

Agnes Manning wrote many beautiful poems for the *Argonaut*.

Bruce Wallacé. This writer of Scotch descent spent some years in California and here obtained his "point of view," for he had the eyes to see with and the mental power of expressing how he felt as result of "the vision" that had come to him. No one has eclipsed him in writing of *Yosemite*. The first time I heard it was in the grand valley itself, which gathered all of us around a camp-fire with the great moon looking over the cliffs at us and a young girl recited these stanzas with wonderful effect. I glean from the preface of *In Clover and Heather* speaking of his "four years spent in Edinburgh," that he was not a native of Scotland and from his remark that he chose this title for his work "to suggest not only the blending of Columbia's and Scotia's sweetest blooms but also, as in a floral wreath delightful reminiscences of scenes at home and abroad" that he belonged to America. He says, "To bind closer in sympathy the great world of humanity is the brightest dream of the poet, to deepen the sense of brotherhood—the noblest vision of the prophet—to strengthen the bond of universal love is the highest service of literature."

Dan O'Connell for years indulged in his grotesque stories for the Christmas issues telling the tragic comedies of the aristocrats whose claim to greatness consisted in owning a goat and a shanty upon the sandhills of San Francisco. It was a surprise to find in his *Lyrics* so much genuine poetry and felicitous expression. "Sing Me a Ringing Anthem" is one of his bravest songs. Mr. O'Connell's lyrical gift came into full play when writing the libretto to *Bluff King Hal,* the music of which was composed by Humphrey Stewart. Exquisite in sentiment and feeling is the chief duet of this opera, "Love Endureth after Death."

The poet was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1849. Came to California in 1868. Connected with the College of Santa Clara and then with St. Ignatius, he took up journalism and acted successively as editor of the *Bulletin,* the *Wasp,* the *Chronicle,* and other publications. He was gifted in many ways, and a Bohemian of the Bohemians. He passed away in 1899.

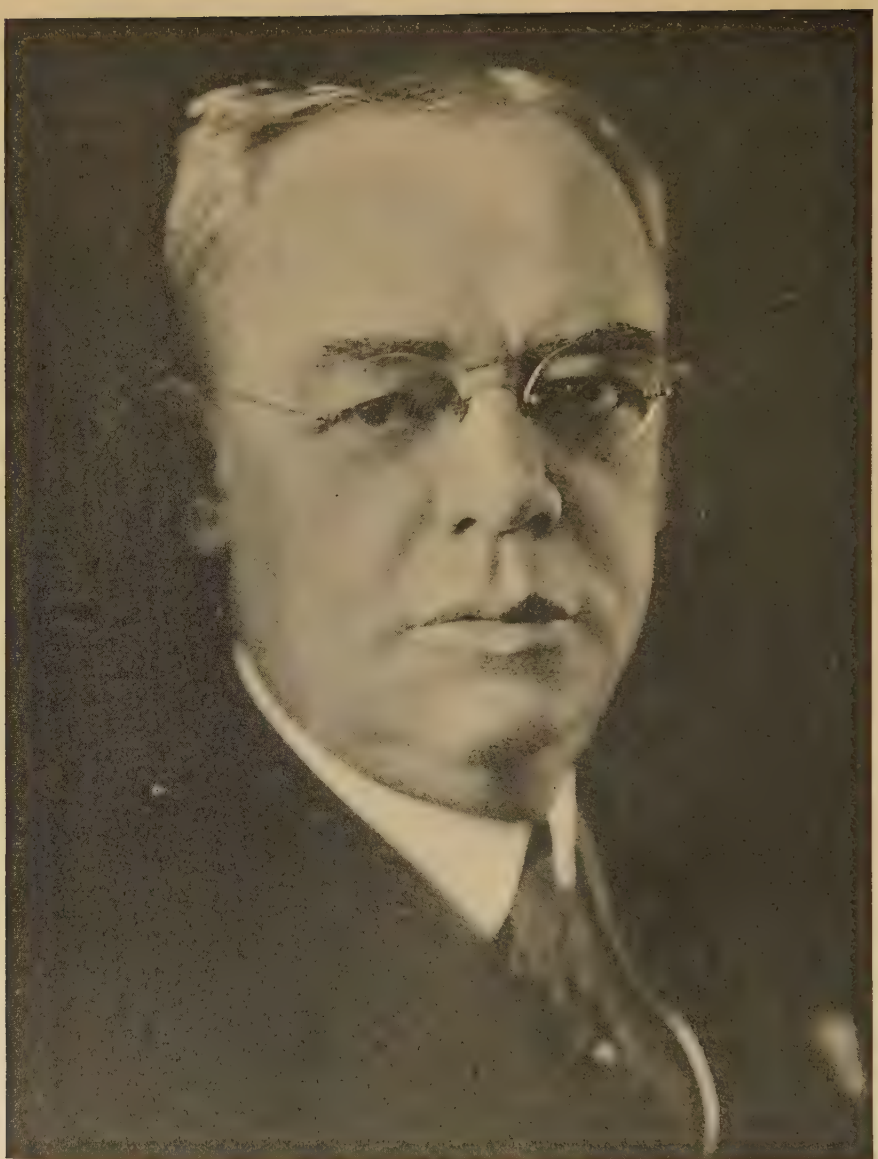
Zoeth Skinner Eldredge. When *The March of Portola* appeared in 1909 it gave to us a new historical writer who made clear to us in cold type what the managers of the Portola Festival gave us in picturesque array with marching hosts through the streets of San Francisco. Then in 1912 followed *The Beginnings of San Francisco* in two volumes, and still later *The History of California,* in five volumes, edited by Mr. Eldredge.

Albert Sonnichsen, who has lived more stories than were e'er written, explains his wanderlust as the result of heredity. "My forbears were such gad-abouts that it would be a wonder of wonders if I, also, did not like to be moving about the world. Not one of my male ancestors on my father's side died in the land of his birth—Denmark. * * * On my maternal side there is the famous Australian explorer, Luchardt, who traveled across the Australian continent and was lost with his whole expedition of twenty men, turning up alone and demented twenty years after." The fruit of his experience in the Philippines was his first book, *Ten Months a Captive Among the Filippinos*, a graphic account of his adventures in the different prisons to which he was consigned. Out of his adventure in the Balkans came another book, *The Confessions of a Macedonian Bandit*, the "bandit" being the author himself. In between came *Deep Sea Vagabonds*, a depiction of the life of a sailor which is matched only by Joseph Conrad's *Youth*. Mr. Sonnichsen's life has been a varied one. He once undertook to enumerate the occupations he had followed, and the list at that time embraced those of: trapper, cowboy, sailor, art student, compositor, interpreter for General Young in the Philippines, civilian scout in the United States army, school teacher, actor, reporter, author and lecturer and street car conductor, and since then he has added at least one more, that of manager of a co-operative store. His present address is New York.

B. B. Redding was a man of original mind, an investigator of economics, State resources, climatology, and all practical questions of man's relation to the world he finds himself in. Amongst writers on scientific and political subjects for the daily press, no one is more fondly remembered. He contributed to the *Record-Union, Sacramento Bee, Evening Bulletin, Californian, Argonaut,* and other publications. Everything he has written is so earnest, so sincere, so on the plane of good to his fellowman, with a touch of humor to give it zest and sparkle, that the dullest theme is made interesting, and the personality of the man stands out vigorously.

Esther and Lucia Chamberlain. These sisters were born in California and the greater part of their earlier years was spent within its boundaries. As children they were inseparable, and even in their kindergarten days they were referred to by their companions as "those two," so it was almost a matter of course that when they took up the profession of literature seriously, in 1903, it should be as collaborators. Before this partnership was dissolved, early in 1907, by the death of Miss Esther, they had produced "The Blue Moon," a novelette, published in *Ainslie's;* "Mrs. Essington," "The Coast of Chance," and a series of short stories. Since that time Miss Lucia has continued to work alone. Born of pioneer stock, and inheriting the traditions of early romance and historical fact, their stories and novels are strongly tinged with the spirit of things as they are or were. Miss Esther Chamberlain was one of the first women to make a profession of supplying illustrated advertising matter.

Yda Addis wrote the very best short stories for the *Argonaut*, relating to the semi-Spanish civilization of the Pacific Coast. Her very first sketch entitled, "Miss Golightly," made a deep impression. But there are a hundred stories from her pen unlike those written by any one else. Her English is more than excellent—it is original. Her literary style was her own, and the action of her plots moved along with a characteristic



Mildred J. Johnson

snap of the whip in it, as if she drove everything before her. I knew Miss Addis, personally. It was after she had had many misadventures and came to San Francisco to make a fresh start at her literary work, in 1893. She was quiet and unassuming, small and slender, but let her start telling some strange experience of her own, at one of our "evenings at home," where were gathered some literary lights, and she would hold us spellbound. She had a keen sense of humor as well as a gift for the dramatic. It is a pity her stories have not been preserved in book form. She was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. Came to California when a child.

Milbank Johnson, M. D., LL. D., chairman of the Claims Committee and one of the directors of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, has achieved genuine distinction both in his profession and in his broad, unselfish and exalted public service. For many years he has been regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Los Angeles.

Milbank Johnson was born at Columbus, Texas, son of Jehu Warner and Philadelphia Borden Johnson. His grandfather was Gail Borden, an inventor of note. Doctor Johnson was educated in private schools and graduated in 1890 from the University of Southern California as a Bachelor of Science. In 1917 this university, in recognition of his public service, conferred upon him the honorary LL. D. degree. He graduated in medicine from Northwestern University in 1893 and that Alma Mater honored him in 1920 by conferring its honorary LL. D. degree upon him. In 1894 Doctor Johnson was a special student at Johns Hopkins and later in European hospitals. After a year's work abroad he returned to the United States and entered upon eight years' of a large and very successful private practice in Los Angeles.

In the past twenty years many institutions and organizations have claimed his aid and energies. From 1897 until 1901 he was professor of physiology and clinical medicine in the Medical School of the University of Southern California. For twelve years, from 1901 until 1913, he was chief surgeon of the Southern California Edison Company and brought its medical department to such a state of efficiency that the company well justified the description often made of it, that it was a "corporation with a soul." For four years Doctor Johnson gave up all private interests and devoted his entire time to the service of the Municipal Charities Commission, of which he was the first chairman. In 1917 Doctor Johnson became assistant medical director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he has long been a director. Two years ago he became chairman of its Claims Committee. He is a trustee of the Insurance Federation of America and is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, of the Southern California Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He has written much on medical topics and on social economics.

Doctor Johnson was, from 1900 until 1904, a member of the Los Angeles Board of Health. In 1916 he was elected to the Board of Freeholders of Los Angeles to revise the city charter. During the war he was a member of the California Military Welfare Commission and was the author of the California plan of vice control for the protection of soldiers and sailors. He is a former president of the California Conference of Social Agencies and is a member of the American Conference for Social Work.

Doctor Johnson, with two or three others, organized the Automobile Club of Southern California and was its first president, serving for the

first two years of its existence. During those years the club built the first "good road" in California and started the campaign which has placed California foremost in the extent and quality of its highways.

In 1890, while at Northwestern University as a student, Doctor Johnson was one of five to found what is now the largest medical fraternity in the country, the Phi Rho Sigma. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second-degree Mason, also a Shriner and was a director of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is president of the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles.

Doctor Johnson is a republican. He is a member of the California, Landmarks, Midwick Country and University Clubs, as well as of many other social and civic organizations. On September 8, 1920, he married Isabel Simeral, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles B. Turrill is a native son who has been an indefatigable contributor to the press on all matters relating to the welfare of the State. Many volumes in the way of elegantly prepared scrap-books attest to his industry and research and "forth-putting" along serious lines of investigation. His address given in 1886 when he was commissioner to the American Exposition at New Orleans gives a sympathetic account of the discovery of gold in California and the gathering of the people from many lands. This writer is the historian for the Lincoln Grammar School Association. He has collected valuable material in books and photographs and data relating to the early days. He has a look like Hawthorne, but is more inclined to be a humorist than a dreamer. The place of his birth is near Folsom, Sacramento County, in 1854.

May Wentworth was the one who did a great service to our California literature by producing the *Poetry of the Pacific,* which has preserved the best of our early output in a compact form. She also published in 1866 *Fairy Tales from Goldland.*

William Bausman's claim to be remembered as one of the editors of the *Union* at this late day is not for his prose. But because he belonged to the "Poets of the Pacific" and has given us a delightful poem, entitled, "The Christmas Doll."

Eliza Pittsinger wrote poems for occasions during the days of the Civil war. A small collection of these appeared under the title of *Bugle Peals.* Her verse is cast mostly in the moral instructive form.

The Irwin Brothers, Will and Wallace, are natives of Oneida, New York. When little past infancy the family removed to Colorado, where the arduous tasks of farm life left little time for formal education, so that, when the boys eventually entered a graded public school they found themselves many years behind their contemporaries. Natural ability and pride soon remedied the discrepancy, and circumstances making it necessary, the boys worked their way through both high school and university, at Stanford. Will Irwin's introduction to literature was through a volume of college stories in which he collaborated with Charles K. Field. Later he produced two books which were shared by Gellett Burgess. *The Reign of Queen Isyl,* and *The Picaroons.* After acting as Sunday Editor of the *Chronicle* for several years, he went to New York and became an im-

mediate success there. Wallace Irwin has often been called the only man who can make poetry pay. He has issued half a score of volumes of light verse beginning with his inimitable "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum." Short stories innumerable are to his credit, but his crowning achievement is the *Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy*. Not only is the English quaint and curious, but the author shows an uncanny familiarity with the fads and foibles and peculiarities of the American domestic establishment.

Flora Haines Loughead made her greatest impression in the *Argonaut* with her vivid short stories, told in a convincing way. Her English was splendid and her tales original. A serial of hers appeared in the *San Franciscan,* entitled, "The Man Who Was Guilty," which was full of local color and studies from living models. This was afterward published in book form. *The Libraries of California* was issued in 1878, a very interesting volume. Other books have come from her hand, but are not easy to find. She has done a tremendous amount of literary work for the press, absorbed in the daily output from year to year. In the producing of the *Life, Diary and Letters of Oscar L. Shafter* by his daughter, the late Emma Shafter Howard, Mrs. Loughead was the one chosen to edit the work, and she has made it a fine and splendid example of that kind of literary work. Her opening chapter, "A Man Among Men," gives a noble picture of a pioneer. If there is one word more than another that applies to the writing of Flora Haines Loughead, it is the expression "noble"; She has always wrought well and nobly. She is descended from the Haines family of Maine, good old Pilgrim stock, and came to California in the mid-seventies.

Thos. J. Vivian was a well-known newspaper man who wrote plays and short stories and whose personality made a great impression. When the Morning *Call* announced a prize contest for the best novel produced under certain restrictions in 1877, it was Vivian who won the first prize of $500. He was a contributor of sketches to the *Argonaut* and special writer for the *Call.*

Gwendolen Overton, the daughter of an army officer, was born at Fort Hayes, a frontier army post, and at the tender age of a few months began her journeyings in an ambulance, for this was before the period of railroads on the western plains, and between Kansas and Arizona there were no roads. The numerous changes of residence incident to army life gave the little girl a wide acquaintance with the country, and she absorbed more or less unconsciously the materials for much of her subsequent work, notably *A Heritage of Unrest, The Captain's Daughter,* and her short stories. Some years were spent abroad, and many as a quiet resident of southern California. Miss Overton seems to have no penchant for literary colonies or clubs and "papers."

Annie Lake Townsend won all her laurels under her maiden name of Lake. She had two sisters, Helen and Mary, who also contributed to the *Argonaut* in the halcyon days. But the short stories of Annie Lake vied with those of Yda Addis in imagery and bright interest. After her marriage to Edward W. Townsend and her removal to New York little was given to the world from her pen. She is a native of California and a daughter of the late Judge Delos Lake.

Josiah Royce was the first native-born writer on historical themes. He was naturally gifted, and enjoyed university training at the Johns Hopkins University as well as other educational centers. His book on *California* in the American Commonwealths series, is among our best known books.

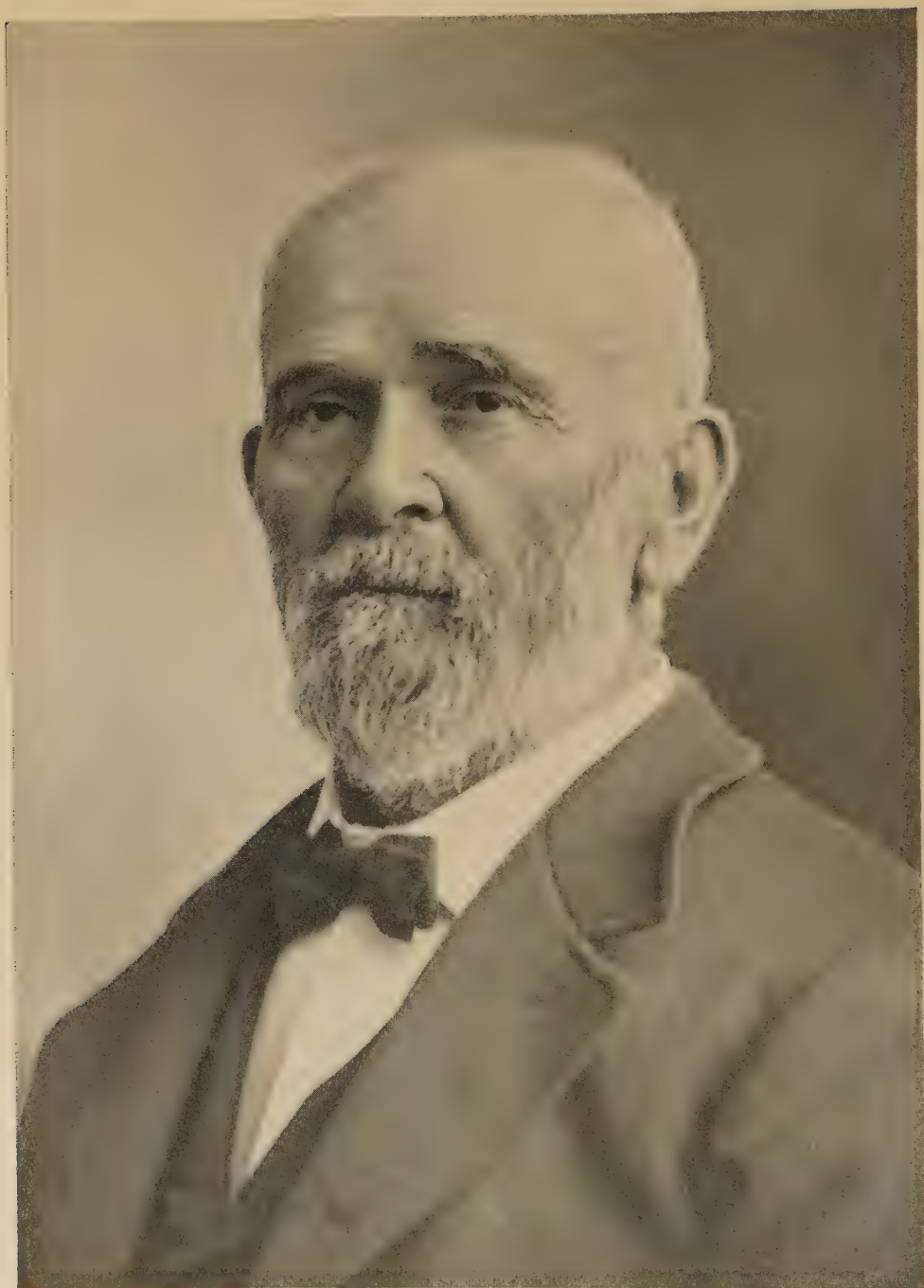
Theodore H. Hittell was the author of a number of books, chief amongst which was his well known *History of California*, in four stout volumes. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and with his brother John S. Hittell, was long a resident of San Francisco.

Hubert Howe Bancroft was the man who early recognized the importance of preserving the records of the early history of California The first thing was the collecting of a special library of fifty thousand manuscripts and books from all the book-centers of the world. Next an indexing of the contents was contrived; then an assimilation of all the information thus obtained. Thus it was that Bancroft surrounded himself with a corps of assistants and trained them into lines which should produce the greatest results in the briefest time. The volume, entitled *Literary Industries*, which is the work of Bancroft himself, is a delightful story.

The author of these histories was born at Granville, Ohio, in 1832; came to California in the early fifties; established a publishing house in San Francisco in 1856; died in 1918, after turning his hand to other and lighter work.

Geraldine Bonner, though not a Californian by birth, is yet closely identified with the State in most of her work. Her father, who was editor of the New York *Herald* and *Harper's Weekly*, himself supervised his daughter's education with a direct view to her entering the literary field. Her first work was done for the *Argonaut*. Her novels, *Hard Pan, The Pioneer, Tomorrow's Tangle, Richmen's Children*, and *The Emigrant Trail*, all deal with phases of life in California between the discovery of gold and the days of the Bonanza mining excitements. Her most recent work deals with crimes and mysteries and the solving of detectives' puzzles.

Richard Edward White wrote for the *News Letter*, the *Argonaut*, and the *Californian*. His poems have been published under the title *The Cross of Monterey*. The personality of the poet was most charming and many are the friends who mourn his departure and miss him from his accustomed haunts. His love of books made him a constant visitor at the Free Public Library where he was a daily visitor. He began his devotion to the muse of poetry in Dublin where as a youth he associated with a literary group of importance of whom one was Lady Wilde. At the age of 27 he came to California and became interested in the movement to restore the missions. White was an intensely religious man and the studying of the monasteries from San Diego to Sonoma gave him an inspiration which led to his writings, of "The Midnight Mass." The story of the poem relates how Junipero Serra the Padre, true to his vow, rises once a year, at midnight, and before the spirits of his old faithful followers offers up the sacrifice of the mass. "The Masterpiece of Brother Felix" is considered by many his most beautiful poem. The poet was a dear friend of Ina Coolbrith, George Hamlin Fitch, and Zoeth S. Eld-



LARKIN SNODGRASS

redge, the historian; and together with them helped to organize the California Literature Society which met monthly at the home of Miss Coolbrith on Russian Hill, until 1918. He came to California in 1870. Was born in Dublin, July 2, 1843. Died in San Francisco in March, 1918.

Betsy B. was the pen-name of Mrs. Joseph Austin, whose dramatic criticism in the *Argonaut* she made one of the most delightful departments upon any paper anywhere. She recognized genius immediately and her acknowledgment was as full and beautiful as her enjoyment of it was intense. But when there was an imposition to be put down, an injustice to be scored or a falsehood to be exposed, it mattered nothing to her if it was backed by a millionaire manager of a public favorite.

She was known before her marriage as Mary Therese Hart, and entered upon her position, soon after her brother, Jerome A. Hart became editor and manager of the *Argonaut*. She was born in Greenbay, Illinois, and came to California when but a child.

Madge Morris, of San Diego, the gifted wife of Harr Wagner, as editor of the *Golden Era* and author of numerous novels, short stories, and poems, was a prolific writer of wide reputation. Her poem, "The Wheat of San Joaquin," which appeared in the *Californian,* may be regarded as characteristic.

Edward H. Clough furnished a number of the early stories of the *Argonaut* relating distinctively to the picturing of the coast. He also wrote a series of humorous sketches called, *The Pard's Epistles.* His work was rugged, generally humorous, and often pathetic. In later years he has devoted himself to journalism.

Larkin Snodgrass was a real California pioneer, one of the men who came west under the stimulation of the gold discoveries in 1848. He spent most of his life at Los Angeles, and his family of children and grandchildren are well known in that city today.

Larkin Snodgrass made his first trip to California, in 1850, in a wagon across the plains, and spent several years in the active search of fortune in the gold mining district. He went back east to bring out his wife and five children. Altogether he crossed the plains in a wagon three times. His first wife died in California and later he went back to his native state of Kentucky and married Elizabeth Duke. In 1867 they came to California, this time traveling by the Isthmus of Panama. They settled at Ventura, where Larkin Snodgrass founded the first bank. He also owned the land included in the site of Oxnard. For two terms he was county treasurer of Ventura County. In 1884 he moved his family to Los Angeles, purchasing a home on Washington Street. That home property is now owned by his daughter, Miss Cora E. Snodgrass, who recently leased it for ninety-nine years. Larkin Snodgrass owned a stock farm at Linwood, and during the many years he spent in California he was engaged in farming, stock raising and dealing in farm lands and loaning money.

He died in 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His wife passed away in 1920, aged eighty-five. By his second marriage there were three sons and the one daughter, Miss Cora. The sons are: John Morgan, who married Margaret Bennett and has a daughter, Mary Jean; Robert Lee, who married Pearl Brown; and Forest, who married Eva Webb

and has two children, named Forest and Elizabeth. All these sons live at Los Angeles. The living grandchildren of Larkin Snodgrass' first marriage include Fred Snodgrass, who for several years has been one of the best known figures in Big League base ball; Ralph, Verne and Walter Snodgrass. Miss Cora Snodgrass now enjoys a beautiful home at 200 South Arden Boulevard.

Lock Melone was the chief humorist of the Californian school of writers. One of his bits was entitled, *A Cataract of Sheep*. In it he told of the way he took care of a flock of sheep in the mountains of the Sierra, and how they took a notion to spring from a precipice into the air, one by one. His style is brusque and laconic.

Thomas Fitch was early known as the "silver-tongued orator." Upon the arrival of a steamer, bearing the latest news in the early sixties from the East, during the Civil war, a spokesman was called for and the name of "Tom Fitch" rang out. A young man sprang upon a convenient barrel and gave an address that rang with a clarion note. At the close, he was carried upon the shoulders of four men through the streets followed by the populace. As a public speaker he is best known, but his greatest gains were made in the law and in mining. He is said to have received ten thousand dollars for his speeches in one political campaign alone. While he had the gift of words and sentences and periods, yet he stood more for partisan politics than for general principles, and so has left little record on the tablets of memory. The only legacy that seems to have come down from Fitch is the scheme indulged in each year of two locomotives being crashed together at the Sacramento Fair to the bewilderment of rustics and the simple-minded. This was first given to the public in the pages of a novel written by himself and wife in collaboration, *Better Days or a Millionaire of Tomorrow.*

George K. Freeman, ex-member of the City Council of Santa Barbara, and a man very active in civic affairs, is the patentee of a process which will restore partially decayed and damaged trees. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, August 10, 1886, a son of George W. and Cornelia Reed Freeman, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. They had four children, of whom George K. Freeman was the youngest.

His father, a man of means, and a merchant, felt it best to throw his son on his own resources, and after the lad had completed his public school courses he earned his own way through Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Forestry. During his vacation periods Mr. Freeman worked with the forestry department of New York City and State, and along the Hudson River, and also in Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Having specialized in research work with reference to trees and forestry, he very early became convinced of the necessity for preserving those trees which had become in some way or other, either through disease or accident, damaged, and as a result of years of study and effort he finally invented an elastic seal which restores such trees, and this he has patented, and this process is largely used throughout this section.

Mr. Freeman is married, and he and his wife have a beautiful modern home where their numerous guests receive a cordial welcome. Their two children are: Valerie Persis and Alice Salathe, both native Californians, born in Santa Barbara.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J. STRATTON

In December, 1923, Mr. Freeman was elected to the City Council of Santa Barbara, and served most capably in that office until January 16, 1926. A man of unusual ability, he is zealous in behalf of his home city, and an apostle of progress. Through his membership with the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce he takes an active part in commercial affairs as they relate to the city's progress, and he is equally interested in the Santa Barbara Rotary Club, the University Club, and the Lacumbre Golf and Country Club of Santa Barbara. He is a Knight Templar and Shriner.

Harry B. McDowell and Harry Bigelow were the two genii of the *Ingleside,* which was an offshoot from the *Argonaut.* In its files are to be found pictures of our times and our people from 1881 to '83, of surpassing interest. The stories by McDowell were original and polished, especially the "Marquis of Aguayo," and the "Story of a Kingdom" which latter was a sort of allegory with side-lines like in the "Ancient Mariner," and very beautiful, written like a prose poem. In later years McDowell devoted himself to the study of things Chinese, and wrote a volume on the philosophy of that people. He was born in Texas, coming to California as a child and attending school in San Francisco. He finished his education in an Eastern college, and went abroad; became correspondent to the *Argonaut,* returned to San Francisco and devoted his energies to the *Ingleside,* which was delightful while it lasted. Since then he became a New Yorker and was connected with the Chinese Embassy and later with theatrical ventures.

Thomas J. Stratton and his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Stratton, came to Los Angeles on a visit in 1894, and in 1895 they returned to make their permanent home in Southern California.

Mr. Stratton had been in the west before, and was born at Mansfield, Ohio. In 1853 he crossed the plains with his two brothers to Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and remained about ten years in the far northwest, spending part of the time in the mines. He was also involved in some of the fighting with Indians, and participated in an expedition against the hostile tribes, furnishing his own pony and equipment and food. It was many years afterwards that the government finally reimbursed him for the pony and the equipment. After his return to Illinois he joined The One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry and was a soldier in the Union army.

After the war Mr. Stratton married Miss Mary Dack, a native of Canada but from early childhood reared at Rock Island, Illinois. Her father, Thomas Dack, had been sheriff at Brocksville, Canada. Mrs. Stratton was the youngest in a family of thirteen children. After her marriage she and her husband removed to Logan, Kansas, where he engaged in the hardware, mercantile and land business. The only son of their marriage died while in Kansas.

Mr. Stratton suffered from poor health in the middle west and after leaving Kansas spent a year in Florida and then came to California, where the climate did much to restore him so that he lived for nearly ten years, passing away in 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Stratton first made their home in a cottage at Sixth and Flower streets, May 18, 1896. They then bought land in a new subdivision, purchasing from Mr. Charles Stimson of Pasadena. They erected the home in which Mrs. Stratton now resides, at 1048 West Eighth

Street, though Eighth Street was not laid out until after their house was completed. This property is near Figueroa and is now practically in the heart of the downtown business district of Los Angeles. Thirty years ago it was well out in the country in the midst of barley fields. Mrs. Stratton still retains the original land, which extends through to Florida Street, and several houses have been built on the ground. Her time is now taken up with the supervision of these properties. Mrs. Stratton is a member of the Ebell Club and City Club, and during her residence in Los Angeles has interested herself in settlement and other forms of charity work.

Ansley Harvey Collins, professor of history in the University of Redlands, has been a resident of California thirty years, and his experience as an educator and his studies have made him exceptionally well informed on many phases connected with the growth and expansion of the American nation, particularly on the Pacific Coast.

His grandfather, James Collins, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1784, and was a son of John Collins, who was probably identical with a John Collins who was a color bearer in a regiment in the Revolutionary army. James Collins moved to Washington County, Ohio, where he married, August 12, 1808, Sarah Williamson. She was a daughter of Col. Samuel Williamson, an Indian fighter who probably received his commission during the Revolutionary war. Colonel Williamson moved from Washington, Pennsylvania, to the vicinity of Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1794. James Collins after his marriage moved to Clark County, Indiana. He was a farmer and throughout his life a devoted Methodist.

His son, James H. Collins, was born in Clark County, Indiana, May 8, 1816. He married, December 31, 1861, Elizabeth Rachael Hungate, who was born at Livonia, Washington County, Indiana, May 16, 1829. She was a daughter of Jehu Hungate and a descendant of Squire Hungate, who was a soldier under the first two Stuart kings of England in the seventeenth century. Jehu Hungate married Anna DePauw, daughter of Charles DePauw, who came from France with General LaFayette. He was wounded in the battle of Brandywine and also took part in the siege of Yorktown. Anna DePauw was born near Danville, Kentucky, and was married at the home of her brother, General John DePauw, at Salem, Indiana. The DePauw family name is preserved in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. James H. Collins, father of the subject of this sketch, with his wife moved to Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, living there until his death in 1871. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a republican in politics. His wife died at Louisville in 1870, and they are buried at Bible Grove, in Clay County.

Ansley Harvey Collins, second child and only son of James H. and Elizabeth Rachael (Hungate) Collins, was born at Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, June 4, 1864. When he was seven years of age he was taken to Washington County, Nebraska, where he attended country schools to the age of eleven, and after that attended winter terms until his sixteenth year. In 1880 he returned east and spent four years attending high school at Salem, Indiana, graduating in 1884. In the fall of that year he entered Indiana University, but between his sophomore and junior years he taught near Utica, in Clark County, Indiana, and another year near Wakefield, Nebraska. Having in that way reinforced his finances

he returned to Indiana University and was graduated A. B. in 1890, majoring in history. Mr. Collins from 1890 to 1895 was superintendent of public schools and principal of the high school at Hartington, county seat of Cedar County, Nebraska.

He came to California in January, 1896. For several months he was principal of the grammar school at Mendocino City, and from September, 1896, to June, 1902, was principal of the Garfield School at Pasadena. He was supervising principal of the grammar schools of Redlands from 1902 to 1906, was superintendent of schools at Covina from 1906 to 1909, and since 1909 has held the chair of professor of history in the University of Redlands. Up to 1924 he also acted as university registrar.

Mr. Collins took special work in the University of California in 1903 and 1906, and at the University of Southern California in 1911, and in 1912 was awarded the Master of Arts degree by the latter institution. In 1925 he spent four months of study in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. He was lecturer to the Student Army Training Corps at the University of Redlands during 1918. Mr. Collins is a progressive republican, member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and for two years was president of the Pasadena Y. M. C. A., and three years president of the Y. M. C. A. at Redlands. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of the National Social Science honor society, Pi Gamma Mu, has filled chairs in the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Encampment and Canton, belongs to a lodge of Masons, is a member of the Kiwanis International at Redlands, is curator of the San Bernardino County Historical Society, member of the Southern California, Mississippi Valley and American Historical Associations, and an honorary member of the Indiana Pioneer Society.

Mr. Collins married at Denison, Iowa, August 15, 1894, Miss Minnie Beach. Her parents were Marcus D. and Cornelia Beach, both natives of Germany, her father coming to this country at the age of twenty-one and her mother while an infant. Mr. Beach was a furniture dealer and funeral director.

George Giovanola. New conditions create additional lines of business, and perhaps one of the latest that is of worth is that of the income tax advisor, in which George Giovanola is achieving signal success. He is experienced in his work, and is rendering a service that is valuable and appreciated. He was born at Raton, New Mexico, September 22, 1892, and was only five months old when his parents brought him to San Bernardino, California, where he attended school until he had passed through the fifth grade. His schooling was later continued at Los Angeles when his parents moved to that city, and he was graduated from the Polytechnic High School, having specialized in electrical engineering, which profession he expected to follow. He was an enthusiastic athlete, but by overzealousness brought on a nervous breakdown that prevented his going to college, as he had planned, in order to complete his chosen work. In 1916 he passed the requisite examinations and secured a position in the United States Internal Revenue Department at Los Angeles. In 1918 he was transferred to Santa Barbara, where the Government had opened an internal revenue office, of which he was in charge. Subsequently he left the Federal service, and since 1920 has been an advisor on income taxes. In his former position he had become an expert in this line of work, and realizing how imperative was the need for the services of one with his experience and knowledge, he felt it his duty to open his present office.

His natural courtesy, pleasing manner and clear, concise and thorough explanations are powerful aids in his profession.

Mr. Giovanola married in Ventura, California, February 19, 1919, Miss Claire Barbara Patterson, who is a graduate of Ursuline College and is now an importer of ladies' ready-to-wear-goods and located at No. 21 East Carrillo Street. Fraternally Mr. Giovanola is a Shriner and member of Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Santa Barbara. He is one of the popular and successful young professional men of Santa Barbara, and in his work is not only serving his fellow citizens but the Government as well in making plain what has hitherto been a perplexing matter to so many who, not understanding the requirements, have sometimes been delinquent, and oftentimes rebellious.

Ernest Bradford Rivers, a retired merchant and business man of Los Angeles, was one of the founders and president of the Rivers Brothers Company, Incorporated. This firm for a number of years conducted the largest produce concern west of the city of Chicago, building it up from modest proportions until its annual volume of trade amounted to four million dollars.

Mr. Rivers is a native son of California, born at Redwood City, October 21, 1863. His father, Henry Rivers, was a native of Canada, and his wife, Amanda Schell, was born there, too. Henry Rivers came to San Francisco by the Isthmus route in 1861, and he followed his trade as a carpenter at San Francisco until 1862, when he removed to Redwood City, engaged in the same occupation there, and in 1865 located at San Jose, where he was a carpenter and was assisting in the construction of the State Normal School when he died in 1871. His widow was living with her son, H. L. Rivers, at Los Angeles when she died April 5, 1915, at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. Those now living are: Thaddeus J., of Los Angeles; Mrs. J. D. Radford; Ernest B. and Howard L. The two oldest were born in Canada and the others in California.

Ernest B. Rivers attended grade and high schools at San Jose to the age of fourteen. He gained his early knowledge of business as clerk in a retail grocery store owned by J. C. Black at San Jose. Six years later he came to Los Angeles, worked five years as a clerk for the grocery house of Burch and Bowl, and then for six years with the well known firm of H. Jevne & Company. He left that house to establish a grocery of his own at North Ontario, but after three years sold out and returned to his old position with the Jevne house. Then he bought and for two years operated a small grocery at Temple and Broadway. His brother H. L. joined him as a partner, thus establishing the firm of Rivers Brothers Company. They enlarged by the purchase of other stores and eventually had a splendid establishment, handling groceries and fruits, and employing fifty delivery wagons.

The brothers sold out this prosperous business in 1904, and in that year bought the Keystone Produce Company at Third Street and Central Avenue. They retained the name Keystone Produce Company, but at the same time incorporated the Rivers Brothers Company, Mr. E. B. Rivers becoming president and H. L. Rivers, vice president. At the same time Mr. Ernest Rivers was elected president of the Los Angeles Market Company, then the largest market in the world. It was on the advice of Mr. Rivers that the market was moved to its present location, and

Cora L. Williams

Mr. Rivers also influenced the establishment of the wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Company at its present site. The Rivers Brothers Company did some valuable pioneer work in marketing products of the southwest to eastern states, and were practically the first firm to handle tomatoes grown on the west coast of Mexico. This has subsequently become a very flourishing industry. At the climax of the business there were two hundred employes.

Mr. Rivers finally retired from active business in 1924, and since then he and his wife have taken a trip around the world.

Mr. Rivers married, August 13, 1888, Miss Lulu Bedford, at that time the acknowledged belle of Ontario, California. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers had three children, Henry E., E. Bedford and Nairn S., all natives of Los Angeles. Bedford died at the age of twenty-eight years. The two surviving sons are graduates from the Los Angeles High School and are now associated with Alphonso Burnaud in the wholesale produce firm of Burnaud & Rivers, located in the Wholesale Terminal Building. Henry is also a member of the real estate and general insurance brokerage firm of Rivers & Elliott, with offices in the E. B. Rivers Building. Henry finished his education in Sanford University. He married Mildred Strong, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strong. Nairn married Dorothy Young, a niece of Mrs. Howard Sale, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rivers have five grandchildren, three of them the children of Henry and two of Nairn.

Mr. Rivers has been identified with other lines of business. He is now president of the Electrical Finance Corporation of Los Angeles. Some years ago he built his beautiful country home in Santa Monica Canyon. He is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, California Club, Uplifters Ranch Club, Jonathan Club, is a past director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Commercial National Bank, on the Advisory Board of the Bank of Italy of Los Angeles, and a director of the Bank of America. He is a past president of the Produce Exchange. In 1920 he erected the Rivers Building at Central and Fifth streets, and still maintains an office there. He and his brother also own the real estate on which is situated the Ville de Paris store. Mrs. Rivers is a life member of the Woman's Athletic Club and has had a prominent part in the social life of Los Angeles.

Cora L. Williams, through the Williams Institute of Berkeley, which she founded and of which she is the directing head, has given to modern education not only a unique training school, but a laboratory of experiment where some of the most advanced doctrines of scholars and educators are given the test of practicality.

The Williams Institute is an outgrowth of her own work as an educator and to a large degree expresses her ideals. Miss Williams was born in Minnesota, oldest of seven children, and grew up on a farm, but had the advantages of the best schools in the state. She came with her family to Southern California at the age of seventeen, and immediately began to teach in the country school, continuing for four years, and then carried out her ambition for a university education. She was graduated in 1891 from the University of California. For about fifteen years she taught mathematics in high schools, and was the first woman instructor in the mathematical department of the University of California, leaving there to establish her own school, Williams Institute, for the training of teachers in cooperative principles of education.

Miss Williams has written on scientific and educational problems. In 1916 she published her book, "Creative Involution," a book with a distinctly new presentation at that time of the problems incident to man's progress in the light of scientific evolution. In the book Miss Williams argued that since man can progress no further as an individual, mankind can only reach a higher plane by developing the power to work together in groups. It is noteworthy that the book was singled out by the noted critic, James Huneker, as the topic of an entire chapter in his "Unicorns," a book dealing with the great thinkers of the day.

In the Williams Institute she has conclusively demonstrated that children when working together in small groups develop far more rapidly than in the competitive mass education of the public schools, and far more normally than when given individual instruction. In brief, the Williams Institute is "a school and demonstration center for growing the group consciousness in the child and teaching him the art of group thinking, to the end of realizing the highest self development for the individual and freeing society from the dominance of the crowd mind."

Many great educators and thinkers at home and abroad have visited and been impressed by the work of the Williams Institute and have thus conferred upon it a fame such as many colleges of great endowment and patronage do not command. Among the numerous opinions that have been expressed concerning the school, the following is one that well indicates its broad usefulness:

"It ought to be known also that this successful demonstration school in cooperative education is having a marked influence on the public school system in the State of California, particularly in the schools of Oakland and Berkeley. Groups of the upper class men of the University of California visit the Williams Institute and come under the inspiration of Miss Williams. Hundreds of girls at the University at different times have come in touch with the work of the Williams Institute. I have myself been present when a large group of college women were hearing from the lips of Miss Williams her philosophy of cooperative education as based on her biological studies.

"It is of interest that the Williams Institute has been giving weekly lectures for nearly two years on the scientific, spiritual and social value of cooperation over KGO, the largest radio station in the west.

"If there were no such school in existence experimenting in the cooperative and group idea in education it would seem to me to be the part of wisdom for those interested in the social order to create such a laboratory. But our difficulty would be in finding an educational agency adequate for such a service. Here then, we have already a going concern, a school of cooperative education under the leadership of a noble, highly educated, inspiring personality who has given her entire life for her idea."

Jennie Vennerstrom Cannon, who has lived most of her life in the West and Southwest, is a landscape artist who has achieved permanent distinction in her field, and many critics rank her among the best without respect to sex.

She was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, of Scandinavian parentage. Her father was John Vennerstrom, from Stockholm, and her mother, Gunhild Marie Taugen, from Christiania. Her parents were pioneers in Minnesota. Mrs. Cannon acquired her early education in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, and through her own efforts went through Hamline

University at Minneapolis, where she was graduated in 1895. After teaching a year she came out to California and at Stanford University began the study of art under Prof. A. B. Clark and Bolton Brown.

While at Stanford she was married to Dr. William Austin Cannon, professor in the botany department. They lived at Palo Alto four years and then in New York, where she continued her art studies at the National Academy of Design and the New York School of Art under William Merritt Chase for three years. Doctor Cannon was in the meantime a fellow at Columbia University. He was then appointed to establish one of the branches of the Carnegie Institute at Tucson, Arizona, and they located and lived there for twelve years. Mrs. Cannon did a great deal of her landscape painting in Arizona. During 1910-11 she was abroad studying art in London at the Brangwyn School of Art under George Lambert and C. P. Townsley. While in Arizona she spent her summers at Carmel by the Sea, California, and was one of the pioneer artists of the colony there. Her work as a painter is considered of the impressionistic school. Her favorite sketching grounds are at Carmel by the Sea, Iverness, Montara, La Jolla and Tucson. Her paintings have been exhibited at galleries in San Francisco, at Hotel Del Monte, Carmel by the Sea, Laguna Beach, Balboa and San Diego. In 1925 she was exhibiting artist on the Educational Circuit of the northern states, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, with forty canvases shown in all educational centers in those states.

Mrs. Cannon is a member of the San Francisco Art Association, San Diego Society of Art, Laguna Beach Art Association, Art Association of La Jolla, Phoenix Art Association, American Federation of Art, New York Independent Artists, Pen Women of America, Berkeley League of Fine Arts, San Francisco Society of Women Artists, Scandinavian Society of America. She was for four years art critic on the Berkeley Gazette. She was one of the organizers of the San Francisco Society of Women Artists. She has been interested in the development of art on the western coast. She thought of and helped to make possible financially the Out of Door School, conducted by William Merritt Chase, at Carmel by the Sea, the year of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1915. That move worked out advantageously for Mr. Chase, as well as the artists of the western coast.

Mary C. Godfrey, of 463 West Forty-seventh Street, Los Angeles, is a pioneer resident of the city, having come there in 1881 with her husband, Herbert D. Godfrey, from Blue Springs, Nebraska.

Mrs. Godfrey is a daughter of Henry Kissel, a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Kissel came to California soon after their daughter and purchased a ranch at Tustin, planting a barley field to oranges, Mr. Kissel setting out every tree himself. This ranch had formerly been the property of an old Santa Ana family. Mrs. Godfrey was a native of Pennsylvania and her father was born in the same state.

Her husband, Herbert D. Godfrey, was a native of Exeter, Wisconsin. He was a pharmacist by profession, and on coming to Los Angeles he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Godfrey & Moore, with a store near the Plaza. They succeeded in establishing and building up a prosperous business in spite of the fact that most of the retail merchants were then either Mexicans or Spaniards and Americans encountered considerable prejudice and opposition. The firm of Godfrey & Moore subsequently located in the Nadeau Hotel, and their sign is still over the door

of the business rooms of that old building. Mr. Godfrey continued in business until his death in 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey had two daughters: Mrs. A. B. Day, of Los Angeles, and Miss Myrtle C. Godfrey. Both were reared and educated in California. When Mrs. Godfrey started from Wellington, Kansas, she traveled in a train that was a pioneer in equipment in contrast with the modern luxuries of travel. She was eleven days on the journey. The train was locked through Arizona and carried armed guards to prevent attack from the Indians. The blinds were kept drawn and soldiers patrolled the train, made up of freight cars, cattle cars and passenger coaches. She traveled the entire distance in one coach with her small baby, baggage and lunch. There were no sleeping cars nor dining cars.

Mrs. Godfrey and her daughters are members of the Ebell Club. Their first place of residence in Los Angeles was on San Pedro Street.

Clara Dolliver Burtchaell. Among the many writers whose widest fame is based on a single composition, one is a well known California woman, for many years wife of a prominent San Francisco business man and whose aggregate writings, both prose and verse, fill several volumes, but it was a poem she wrote when a girl of thirteen or fourteen, not long after she had come to San Francisco, that was published and re-published, and has been included in several anthologies. No apologies therefore need be offered for including the brief poem here.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in this house, I know—
'Tis far too nice and clean;
No toys, by careless fingers strewn,
Upon the floors are seen.
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs;
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold,
No grimy fingers to be washed,
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given,
No nicknames, "Dove" and "Mouse,"
No merry frolics after tea—
No baby in the house.

Clara Dolliver was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and when she was a small child her parents, Thomas and Ann (Coxeter) Dolliver, came to California in 1858. She was reared and educated in San Francisco, graduating from the Denman Grammar School and the Girls High School. She had begun the writing of verse at the early age of six, and at the age of eighteen she had compiled two volumes of children's stories. She has contributed stories and poems to many of the leading magazines of the country. Mrs. Burtchaell has been an extensive traveler over her own country, in Europe and the Orient. She is a member of the Berkeley

C. E. Miller

branch of the National Association of American Pen Women and a member of the Ebell Club.

She was married in 1891 to Samuel W. Burtchaell. Mr. Burtchaell is president of Dolliver Brothers, is president of the California Crematory, and president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association. He has attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, a member of Aahmes Temple, Oakland, member of the San Francisco Commercial Club, Commonwealth Club and Rotary Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Burtchaell have two children. The son, Clarence Samuel, married Florence Mallett, and their two children are Samuel Walter II, and Clara Dolliver II. The daughter, Dorothy Burtchaell, is the wife of Laurence J. Eade, and their family consists of three children, Sylvia Clara, Laurence J., Jr., and John Samuel.

Clinton Ellis Miller, who has been the mind and spirit guiding some of the most important real estate developments in the Los Angeles district during the past twenty years, is a native son of California, and represents some of the honored pioneers of the state. Mr.Miller is vice president of the Seaboard National Bank of Los Angeles.

He was born at Visalia, California, December 22, 1877, son of Artelius Oscar and Lucinda Agnes (Ellis) Miller. His father was born at Rome, Georgia, went to Texas and served as a member of the Texas Rangers, and in 1858 came out to California. He spent his active career as a building contractor, and died in Visalia in 1887 as the result of an accident, at the early age of fifty-six. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He married in California, Lucinda Agnes Ellis, a native of Mississippi, who came with her father, Dr. Thomas Oliver Ellis, in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team from Texas in 1857. Dr. Thomas Oliver Ellis was a doctor of medicine and also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His first home was at El Monte, California, and he remained there two years. He was called as the family doctor to the home of old Governor Pio Pico, and in such esteem did the old governor hold Doctor Ellis that on learning of his intention to move to Visalia he offered him as an inducement to stay forty acres of land, located approximately at what is now Figueroa and West Seventh streets in Los Angeles. Unfortunately the doctor persisted in carrying out his plan for removal and never owned land that is now priceless. Mrs. Lucinda Agnes Miller died in Los Angeles in 1916, at the age of seventy-two. She was the mother of four sons and five daughters, and two sons and three daughters are still living in their native state of California.

Clinton E. Miller after graduating from high school of Visalia in 1896 entered the University of California at Berkeley, and was given the Bachelor of Literature degree in 1900. For six years he taught school, most of the time as school principal, at Fresno, Alameda and Berkeley. Coming to Los Angeles in 1906, Mr. Miller engaged in the real estate business and since 1909 has been an independent operator. During this time he has handled country property exclusively, and has a remarkably successful record of handling and developing some large tracts in Southern California. He owns the town site of Fawnskin on Big Bear Lake, including seven hundred acres, now being sub-divided. He is also interested in sixteen hundred acres in Morro Bay, in San Luis Obispo County, which likewise is being sub-divided. Mr. Miller was the leading citizen

of Los Angeles in the organization of the Seaboard National Bank in July, 1924, and has since served as director and vice president of that institution. He is president and owns the controlling interest in the Pacific Coin Lock Company of Los Angeles, handling the manufacture and sale of locks which are opened by the insertion of coins.

Mr. Miller is a democrat, is a member of Wilshire Lodge of Masons, and retains his membership in Lodge No. 1002, B. P. O. Elks, Berkeley, of which he is a charter member. He belongs to the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, Hollywood Country Club, University Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and is a past district governor of California and Hawaii of the Rotarians, and is also a past president of the Los Angeles Club of that organization. He is a past president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, served four years on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, is vice president of the California Development Association, a past president of the Alumni Association of the University of California, is a past president and for fifteen years has been a director of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, is a member of the Historical Society of Southern California and former regent of the University of California. He is now chairman of the Advisory Board of the southern branch of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of California.

At Portland, Oregon, September 17, 1910, Mr. Miller married Miss Georgiana Kendall, of San Bernardino. She was born in Nebraska, daughter of Albert G. Kendall, a prominent Nebraskan and Californian a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Miller was about two years old when brought to California. She finished her education in Wellesley College of Massachusetts. Mrs. Miller died of the influenza January 19, 1919, being survived by four sons, all natives of Los Angeles and named Clinton Edward, Samuel Kendall, Herman Ellis and George. Mr. Miller's home is now presided over by his sister, Miss Elizabeth Miller. Mrs. Kendall was president of the San Bernardino Woman's Club at the age of twenty-four, being at that time the youngest president of the Woman's Club in the state. She also belonged to the Wellesley College Club of Los Angeles.

Albert G. Kendall, for a number of years chairman of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, has been a conspicuous factor in the life and affairs of that section of Southern California, and before coming west was a well known official in the state of Nebraska.

He was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, April 2, 1849, son of William and Matilda (Bickford) Kendall. His father was a native of Vermont. Albert G. Kendall was taken to Vermont after the death of his father, but at the age of fourteen ran away from the home where he was placed, and since then has made his own way in the world. At the age of eighteen he went to Omaha, clerking in a store, working on a cattle ranch, and proving up a Nebraska homestead. He became one of the extensive ranchers in the western part of that state. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the Nebraska Constitutional Convention, being the youngest member of that body. For a number of years he was county clerk of Howard County, Nebraska, and in 1880 was elected commissioner of public lands and buildings of the state, serving four years. He was engaged in banking in Nebraska, but in the fall of 1887 disposed of his interests in that state, and coming to California, settled at Ontario, where he developed an orange grove. In 1891 he was elected tax col-

lector and filled that office for eight years. He was one of the organizers and cashier and manager of the San Bernardino County Savings Bank, and subsequently was president of the Farmers Exchange Bank & Savings Bank of San Bernardino. He performed some valuable service as secretary and manager of the California Citrus Protective League for several years after its organization. He has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors since 1918.

Albert G. Kendall married, in 1877, Fannie R. Morse, daughter of Samuel Morse, of Vermont. She was the mother of three daughters, the youngest being Georgiana, who was the wife of Clinton E. Miller of Los Angeles.

Ruel Lee Jesmer was for over a quarter of a century an active business man of the Bay Region and one of the popular citizens of Oakland, where his family still reside.

He was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1860, son of David and Sarah (Stafford) Jesmer. His father was killed while a Union soldier at the battle of Fredericksburg, when the son was about two years of age. The widowed mother survived many years, until 1913. Ruel Lee Jesmer grew up in the town of Springfield, Vermont, attended school there and learned the trade of tool maker. In 1883 he married at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Lucie S. Wintzer. After his marriage he followed his trade for a time at Philadelphia and then returned to Bridgeport, Connecticut.

In 1898 they came out to San Francisco, where Mr. Jesmer was employed for a short time. He continued active in business and in civic and social affairs until his death on April 17, 1926. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a district deputy grand master, a past noble grand of Lodge No. 118 at Oakland, and also a past chief patriarch of Golden Rule Encampment No. 34.

Mr. Jesmer is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jesmer, who resides at 819 Fourteenth Street in Oakland, and by a daughter, Lela Adele, who was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is now Mrs. A. T. Allen of Oakland. Mrs. Allen has a daughter, Shirley Allen. Mrs. Jesmer has taken an active part in the affairs of the First Baptist Church, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the King's Daughters Home.

Archibald Borland belonged intimately to the west because of his many years of activity as a mining man. He had ability to mark him out from among the many, and he earned both respect and friendship. His business interests were in Nevada and California, and he early established a home in Oakland, where Mrs. Borland, his widow, still resides.

He was born in Ireland. He came to America in boyhood, and after a high school education started west and took up mining, a business and profession that claimed the utmost of his skill, abilities and energies. After removing to California he entered the mining and stock business at San Francisco, and continued in business until his death in January, 1890.

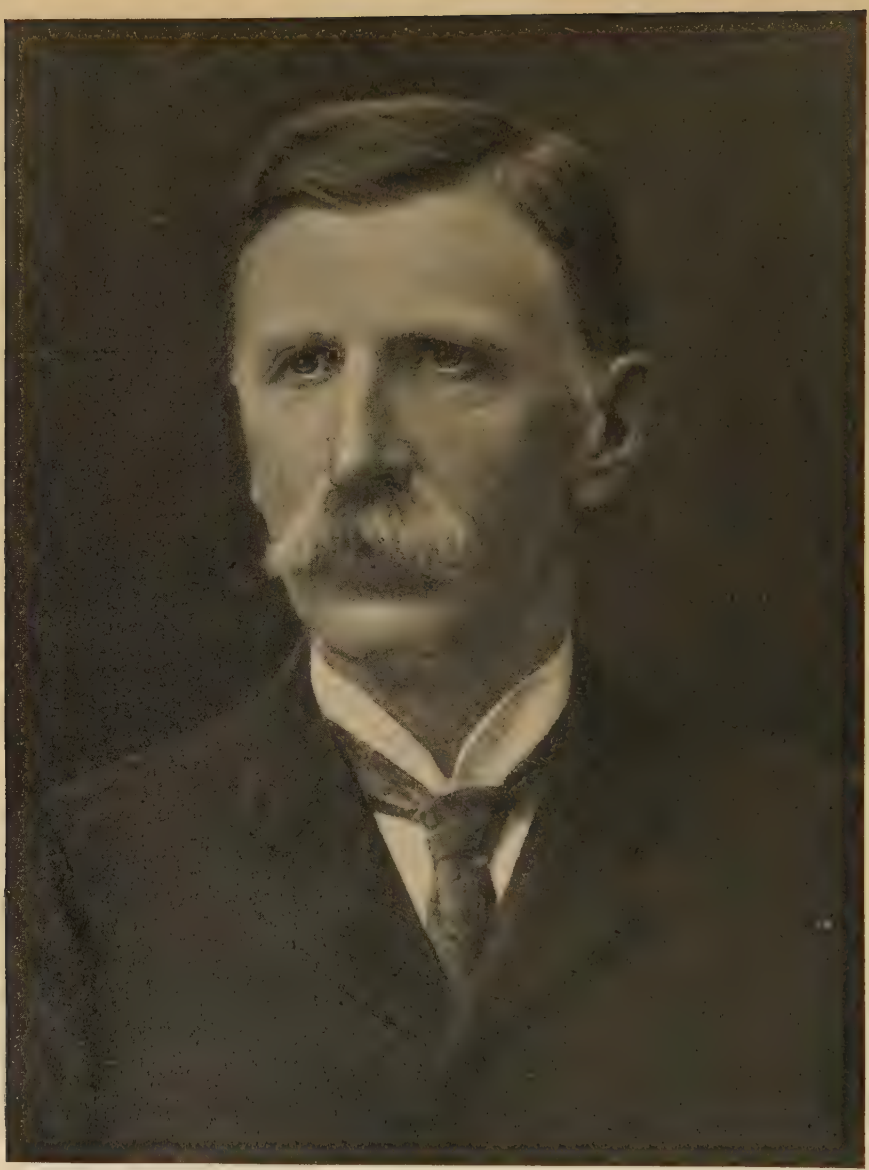
He possessed a remarkable judgment in business and in the technical side of mining. He had only to glance at ore to tell whether or not it was good, and in some instances by taking small bits of ore in his hand he could closely approximate a technical assay, and frequent exercise of this quick judgment made him thousands of dollars. In the buying and selling of mines he came in contact with all classes of people, and knew personally most of the men interested in mining in the west. His honorable dealings brought him confidence that was at all times the bulwark of

his successful business. He was a man of kindly heart and sunny disposition, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1868, at Virginia City, Nevada, he married Mrs. Agnes Magill, a native of Ireland and daughter of James Magill. Mrs. Borland was born in 1837 and was brought to America in 1852, and from New York state went out to Nevada, where she met and married Mr. Borland. Mrs. Borland for half a century has lived at 2825 Summit Street in Oakland, where she reared her family, and it remains the dearest spot in the world. Her children now living are Archibald, Mary, Agnes and William James. Archibald, who resides with his mother, is engaged in the construction business. Mary is the wife of Dr. Edward Von Adelung, of Oakland. Agnes is the wife of Professor Hart, vice president of the University of California. William James, who is in the cattle business, married Miss Gertrude Jordan, of Oakland.

Benjamin H. Pursell, who is now living in gracious retirement in his attractive home at 1910 El Dorado Avenue in the city of Berkeley, Alameda County, and whose maximum satisfaction is found in the devoted companionship of his wife, who has been his loved and valued coadjutor in the activities of life during the long period of fifty-seven years, is a sterling citizen who well merits recognition in this history of the state in which he has maintained his home for the past thirty years.

Mr. Pursell was born in the historic old state of Virginia, March 11, 1842, near West Liberty, Ohio County, and is a scion of a family that was there founded in the Colonial period of American history. He was a lad of seven years when he accompanied his parents, F. Dixon Pursell and Rachel (Harvey) Pursell, upon their removal from the Old Dominion state to Illinois in 1849, and in the latter state the family home was established in Peoria County, where the father became a pioneer farmer and also was engaged in the boot and shoe business for a term of years. In the village of Brimfield, that county, about twenty-two miles distant from the city of Peoria, Benjamin H. Pursell received his early education, which included a course of study in Brimfield Academy. As a boy and youth he assisted in the work of his father's farm, and he also learned and worked at the carpenter's trade, in which he became skilled. The health of his father finally became much impaired, and Mr. Pursell then assumed charge of the old home farm, where he conducted a dairy business for an interval. In 1880 the surviving members of the family removed to Miami County, Kansas, and there the subject of this review continued his active association with farm enterprise until January, 1896, when he and his wife and five children came to California. They established temporary residence in Santa Clara County, and thereafter Mr. Pursell gave about one year looking about for a consistent field of business enterprise. The result was that he purchased a dairy farm in Napa County, and there he continued his industrial activities until 1906, when he sold the property and removed to Berkeley, Alameda County, where he rounded out his business career by giving his attention to the buying and selling of residence properties and incidentally doing an appreciable amount of building. With this important line of enterprise he continued his alliance until his retirement from active business, and he is now enjoying the peace and comfort that consistently award a life of honor and usefulness. Mr. Pursell is independent in politics. He and his wife



William Nobel

have long been zealous members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has been for many years affiliated with the Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

At Peoria, Illinois, on the 26th of October, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pursell and Miss Elizabeth Graham McCoy, who was reared and educated in that state, where her parents established their home in an early day. Shortly before Mr. and Mrs. Pursell celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of their marriage, on the 26th of October, 1925, there appeared in a local newspaper an appreciative article, from which, with minor changes, the following extracts are drawn: "A faith in mankind and a thorough knowledge of your mate—that is the formula for connubial bliss offered yesterday jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pursell, of Berkeley, on the eve of celebrating their fifty-seventh wedding anniversary. Although Mr. Pursell is eighty-three and his wife seventy-five years of age, they are still active about their home. He attends to the garden and she does her own cooking. Present-day parents were assailed by the venerable couple for the alarming increase in divorces. 'Money,' said Mr. Pursell, 'is driving the world mad, and is one of the evils of divorce.' Mrs. Pursell added: 'Mothers, in their selfish quest for luxury and pleasures, forget their responsibilities to home and children. Instead of taking an interest in their children, they allow them to grow up like weeds. You can't hope for serious, sacred thoughts in matrimony in generations reared in such environment.'

"Mr. Pursell frankly confessed yesterday that he has had his ups and downs in business affairs. 'But my little bride has always stood behind me through thick and thin. She deserves the credit,' he declared, giving Mrs. Pursell an affectionate embrace."

Mr. and Mrs. Pursell have five children: Irene is the wife of Robert E. Harrod, of Oakland; Eugene Edward is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Carl V. maintains his home at Arbuckle, California; Frederick J. C. resides at Sacramento, this state; and Miss Gertrude P. resides in the city of Berkeley.

William Noble was a Los Angeles business man, closely identified with the best interests of the city and Southern California for many years. He died in 1916. Mrs. Noble still resides in Los Angeles, and a daughter and other members of the family are well known Los Angeles people.

William Noble was born in Illinois, near New Boston, but moved to Kansas with his parents in early manhood. Coming to California in 1883, he became the first manager of the Jevne Company, and managed the Los Angeles store of that famous grocery organization the first five years after its establishment. He then formed a partnership with A. Hubbard in the firm of A. Hubbard & Company, groceries, and for three years was in business with that company at Pasadena.

On account of illness he returned east, and while there met and married his wife, who was then living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were married May 1, 1888, and on the tenth of May of the same year they arrived in Los Angeles.

On his second sojourn in Southern California Mr. Noble became identified with A. Schilling & Company of San Francisco, teas, coffees, baking powder and spices, and for many years was their representative in Southern California territory. He resigned to go into business with his brother, and they established a dry goods store at Glendale. Selling out four years later, Mr. Noble lived retired until his death in 1916. He

was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society.

His brother and sister are living in Los Angeles, his brother being Mr. Tom W. Noble, who has lived here for thirty years. His sister is Miss Carrie M. Noble, a teacher now connected with the schools of Glendale. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Noble is Miss Dora U. Noble, a graduate of the University of Southern California and was president of the Alumnae Club known as The Trojan Women.

Samuel Heywood. No one man contributed in larger and more benignant degree to the development and upbuilding of the city of Berkeley, along both civic and material lines, than did the honored pioneer to whom this memorial tribute is dedicated, and no history touching in any way the annals of Alameda County can be consistent with itself if there be failure to accord recognition to the life and services of the late Samuel Heywood.

Mr. Heywood was born at Callais, Maine, November 16, 1833, and was reared and educated in the old Pine Tree State, where also he gained youthful experience in connection with the lumber industry and business. He was a scion of a family that was founded in New England in the Colonial period of our national history, and the ancestral line traces back to staunch English origin. Mr. Heywood was one of the venturous band of argonauts who set forth for California in 1849, the year that marked the discovery of gold in this state. He made the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn on the sailing vessel named Ada, and arrived in the port of San Francisco in April, 1850. Thereafter he was for a number of years actively associated with gold mining operations in Yuba and Nevada counties, but in 1868 he numbered himself among the pioneer settlers at Berkeley, then a mere hamlet, where he turned his attention to a line of enterprise with which he had been familiar through his earlier experience in his native state—the lumber business. He became a leader not only in this important line of business but also in movements that made for the general civic and material advancement of the community. It is to be recorded that Mr. Heywood contributed the lumber for the first building erected at Berkeley for the University of California, which was removed from its original seat in Oakland, and that his splendid efforts were directed to progressive enterprises that most closely concerned the communal development. Mr. Heywood's operations in the lumber trade long continued of substantial and important order and culminated in his organizing, in 1900, the West Berkeley Lumber Company, of which he continued the president until his death. This sterling pioneer passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors on the 9th of May, 1903, and was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Heywood gave many years of service as a member of the Berkeley Board of Education and also of the Board of Town Trustees, of which latter he became the president. He had much influence in connection with the organizing of many pioneer churches and fraternal orders, in which connection it is to be noted that he assisted in the founding of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland and the West Berkeley Methodist Episcopal Church, the while he was one of the organizers of Live Oak Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Oakland, and later of Durant Lodge in Berkeley. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics he was a stalwart and well fortified advocate of the principles of the repub-

lican party. In all of the relations of life Mr. Heywood stood steadfast, true and loyal; he made his life count in large and worthy achievement, and he ever commanded secure place in the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

Mr. Heywood married Miss Emma Frances Dingley, who was born in San Francisco, February 17, 1857, a daughter of William H. and Laura Dingley, who came to California in 1852, the family having come to this state by way of the Isthmus of Panama and at the time when the great pioneer gold rush was at its full. Mrs. Heywood survives, and resides in Berkeley. In conclusion of this memoir is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Heywood: Frank Brewer, eldest of the children, resides at Berkeley, and is the father of two children, Ruth and Warren Zimri. Amy Hannah is the wife of Captain J. R. Oakley, and they have two children, Amy Roscoe and Samuel Heywood. Henrietta Mae became the wife of B. J. Rose and is now deceased, she being survived by two children, Charles Burton a nd Frances May. Miss Gertrude Belle Heywood remains at the old home in Berkeley. Charles Dingley Heywood, the present postmaster of Berkeley, is represented in a personal sketch that immediately follows this memoir to his honored father.

Charles Dingley Heywood is the youngest of the children of the late Samuel Heywood, a memoir to whom is given in paragraphs immediately preceding this review, and that in his native city of Berkeley Charles D. Heywood has inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem needs no further voucher than the statement that he has served as mayor of Berkeley and that in the year 1925 he here initiated his administration as postmaster of the city.

Mr. Heywood was born in Berkeley on the 5th of May, 1881, and his early education, gained in the public schools of this city, was supplemented by a course in the Heald Business College at San Francisco. As a youth he became associated with his father's lumber business, and after his father's death, in 1903, he succeeded the latter as president of the West Berkeley Lumber Company, a position which he retained until 1913, when the business was sold to the Tilden Lumber Company. Two years later Mr. Heywood engaged in the lumber business in an independent way and under the title of the Heywood Lumber Supply Company. Of this substantial and prosperous business he is still the owner.

The loyalty of Mr. Heywood to his native city has ever been marked by deep appreciation of its manifold attractions and advantages and also by an earnest civic stewardship that has been expressed in constructive action and service. In the period of 1913-15 he gave a characteristically vigorous and progressive administration in the office of mayor of Berkeley, and the same loyalty marked his course in his service as a member of the City Council in the period of 1917-23. As mayor of Berkeley Mr. Heywood initiated the plan of using funds from the city treasury in carrying forward the charitable work of the community, and this system is still in force, with the result that at no time since its adoption has the city found it necessary to resort to popular drives or campaigns for the support of local charitable objects and measures. As mayor Mr. Heywood conceived and carried into effect also the plan of purchasing by the city of a public park through the medium of gradual or deferred payments, and thus it was that in 1913 Berkeley was able to acquire its present beautiful Live Oak Park. This plan originated by

Mayor Heywood has since been adopted by many other cities in California, as well as by a number in other states of the Union. Mr. Heywood was a vigorous supporter of all local patriotic movements and enterprises in the World war period, served as food administrator of Berkeley, and made liberal contributions to the cause.

The political allegiance of Mr. Heywood is given unreservedly to the republican party, and he has been influential in its councils and campaign activities in his home city and county. In 1925 he received appointment to the office of postmaster of Berkeley, and he is giving a characteristically efficient administration, his appointment being for a term of four years. Mr. Heywood is a prominent and valued member of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce and of the local Manufacturers Association. In the Masonic fraternity he served in 1915 as commander of Berkeley Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, and he is a past president of Berkeley Parlor, No. 210, of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

On the 17th of October, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heywood and Miss Ethel Voss Rose, of Berkeley, and the two children of this union are daughters, Muriel and Bernice.

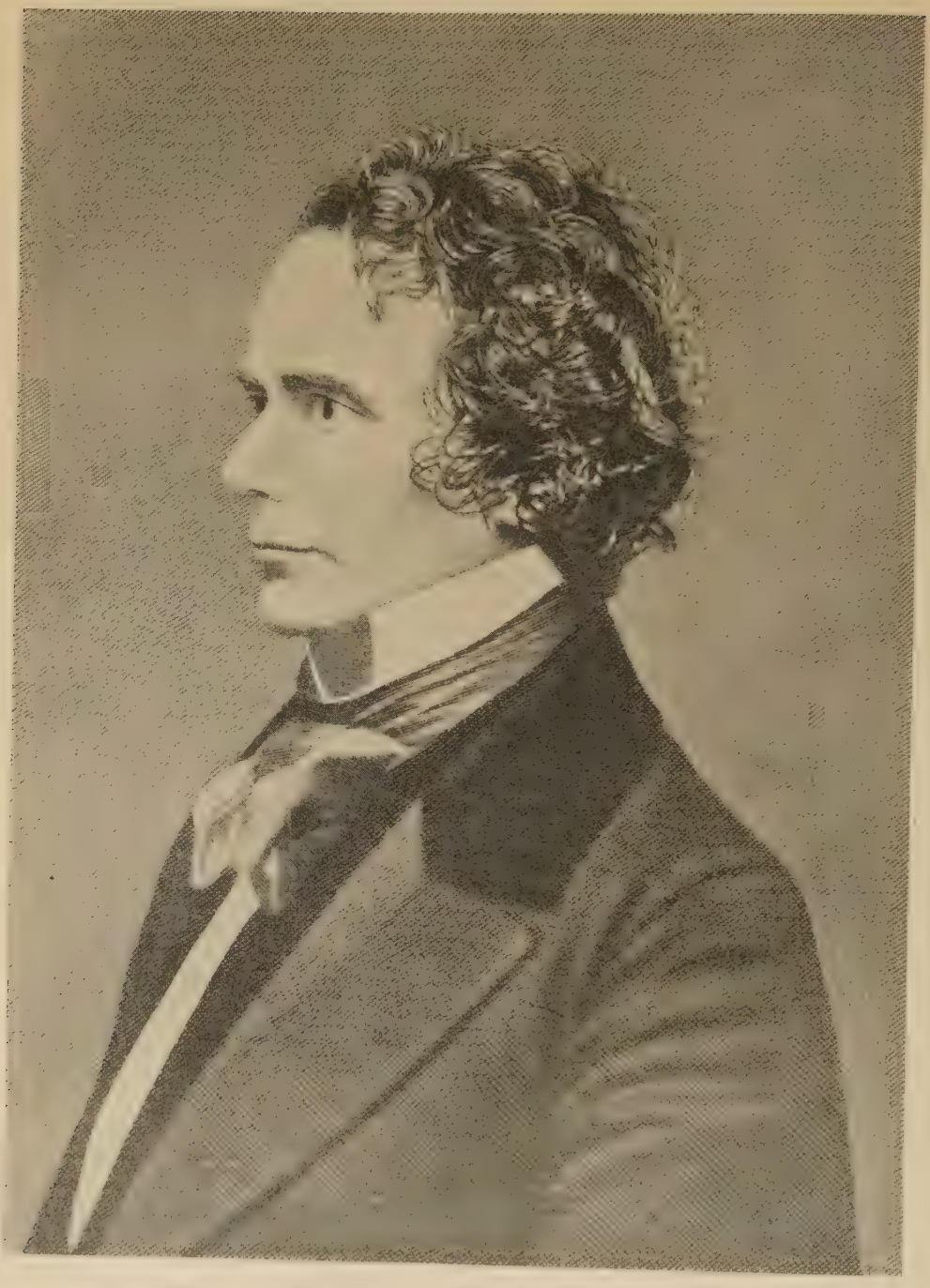
Harry Noyes Pratt, poet, novelist, editor, art critic and reviewer, occupies an important place in the artistic and literary circles of the west, not only by virtue of his own achievements but because of the encouragement he so freely lends to those who are endeavoring to make their place by artistic efforts.

Born at River Falls, Wisconsin—only a few miles from the birthplace of the famous humorist Bill Nye—on July 14, 1879, he came of New England stock, the son of George and Mary Madden (Noyes) Pratt. He removed to California in 1903. His early youth gave little indication of literary talent beyond a facility in verse-making which he refused to take seriously. Even a colorful, if brief, experience as editor of a country newspaper (The Lodi (California) Post, 1913-14) did not incline him toward literature as a pursuit, and it was not until 1918 that he began to write and publish poetry, issuing in that year a privately printed brochure in limited edition dedicated to his mother. The following year saw the publication of "Hill Trails and Open Sky," a book of poems which still has steady sale.

Still occasionally contributing poetry to various publications east and west, together with articles on western art to the more prominent art journals of the country, his time is increasingly given to fiction, both in the short story and the novel. His first novel appears in 1927.

His editorial experience has been a varied one. He was for a time associate editor of the Western Journal of Education. As art editor of the Sunday (San Francisco) Chronicle he conducted a page of critical comment which placed him as one of the foremost critics of the west, and in appreciation of his interest in and efforts for the western artists he was made an honorary member of the California Society of Etchers. In 1923 to 1925 he was editor of Bret Harte's old magazine, the Overland Monthly, raising it for the brief period of his editorship from the moribund condition into which it had lapsed. He was one of the pioneers in radio book reviewing, appearing over KLX for a year.

He is president and director of the California Writers Club, the largest and most powerful of the western writers' organiations, and is also president of the American Literary Association (Milwaukee), a national



Samuel Workstaver Bell

organization which, among other activities, publishes American Poetry Magazine. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America, the Verse Writers Club of Southern California, and other organizations of like nature.

He married in 1906 Antonita Cosby Gilkyson, daughter of one of California's pioneer families.

Samuel Bookstaver Bell, D. D., was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York. He was of Scotch and Huguenot lineage, his father, Archibald Bell, being descended from a Scotch ancestor who immigrated to America from Scotland, and his mother, Pamela Millspaugh, from a family of Huguenots who came over from Holland about the time of Hendrik Hudson.

Samuel B. Bell was born a student, and from a child took special interest in natural science and in the search after religious truth, being naturally of a religious cast of mind. His early ambitions were for political distinction, and when he applied himself to legal studies it was only as a means of political advancement. He studied in his native town, in Brooklyn and in New York City, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, but conscientious scruples prevented his engaging in actual law practice, and he voluntarily surrendered the profession which had cost him so much time and labor, and upon which as a youth his heart was set, and engaged in teaching, taking charge of educational institutes both in his native state and in Kentucky.

Having always been a close theological student, and deeply interested in the religious problems of the time, he at length resolved to become a preacher of the Gospel, offered himself to the Presbyterian Church as a candidate for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Onondaga, New York, in 1852. He was then ordained as an evangelist, and in November of that year was sent by the American Home Missionary Society as one of their missionaries to the Pacific Coast, the company consisting of eight missionaries and their families, six, of whom Mr. Bell was one, destined for California, the other two for Oregon. He sailed from New York in the clipper ship "Trade Wind," a magnificent vessel of 3,400 tons burden, and after a most eventful voyage of one hundred and five days landed at San Francisco. During the passage the ship was on fire for ten hours; a mutiny broke out among the sailors so serious that the ring-leaders were taken to San Francisco in irons; a sperm whale of the very largest kind struck the prow of the ship head on and set everything aback; they were struck by a "white squall" off the coast of Buenos Ayres, which tore the sails to tatters, and snapped the yards like pipe stems; the electric phenomena during the storm were very striking, bodies of fire playing around the masts like "spirits of the storm."

Upon his arrival in California Doctor Bell commenced his work as a Presbyterian missionary on the shores of San Francisco Bay, just opposite the city of San Francisco, where Oakland now stands. Here, in addition to his regular work as a missionary, Doctor Bell has left his record in various ways: He bought and rang the first bell that ever called people to religious services in that locality; it was an old steamboat bell, and was hung on the corner of the fence under a live oak tree, which was frequently his meeting house; he built the first Presbyterian Church edifice upon the coast, and organized what is now one of the most flourishing Presbyterian Churches in the Union; he was also one of

the founders of and procured the charter for the College of California, now the University of California; he represented the district in the California Senate and House of Representatives for three years, doing efficient service and leaving his imprint upon the legislation of those years. He was also president of the first Republican State Convention in California, one of its members being Colonel, afterwards General, E. D. Baker, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff during the Civil war. Doctor Bell preserved a lively recollection of the flush times of California, when gold was so plentiful that men were apprehensive that it would soon become valueless; and of those days of crime and lawlessness which necessitated the organization of the Vigilance Committee, a body that was in session day and night for six months, and of which Doctor Bell said: "It was the only exhibition of perfectly irresponsible power I ever beheld, and yet it may be said that during all those months it never committed a blunder or made a mistake."

Doctor Bell had been a member of two General Assemblies of the United States, one at Baltimore and another at Pittsburgh. Before the assembly at Pittsburgh he delivered, by invitation of that body, a very fine lecture upon "California," and another upon the same theme before the Synod of New York and New Jersey. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years, and held various offices of trust in the body; he was grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of California, and was a member of Live Oak Lodge, Oakland, California, and Knight Templar. In politics he was born a democrat, his father having been a lifelong member of that party, but on arriving at manhood he cast in his fortunes with the whigs until the organization of the republican party, of which he remained a zealous supporter. He carried the first district that ever gave the republicans a majority in California, consisting of Alameda and Santa Clara counties. This was when he was elected to the Senate in the Fremont campaign, and was the only district in the state so carried. Doctor Bell married in his native town, in 1845, Miss Sophie Brown Walworth, a descendant of the same family from which Chancellor Walworth of New York is sprung.

While no one man can be justly said to have been the founder of the College of California, yet if any one man by his labor should be selected for that honor that man would be Samuel Bookstaver Bell, D. D. It was Doctor Bell who offered the resolution to found an institution of learning in this state at the joint meeting of the "Presbytery of San Francisco" and "The Congregational Association of California" held at Nevada City on May 11, 1853, and procured its location in Oakland. At a subsequent joint meeting of these bodies at San Jose, November 8, 1853, Rev. Mr. Durant, principal of the Contra Costa Academy, Oakland, reported that within the last six months a beautiful site had been secured in Oakland, of four blocks, over seven acres, and that a building would be erected thereon. "If it is the determination of the principal and friends of this school that it shall afford an opportunity for the thorough education of our youth in literature and science." The "Academy" in the "Pacific" of November 18, 1853, known as Contra Costa Academy, was opened by Rev. Henry Durant (Professor Durant) in Oakland, being urged thereto by Doctor Bell, and this academy was the forerunner of the College of California, which in turn was succeeded by the University of California. It will be remembered that Contra Costa was the original name of Oakland. The College of California was incorporated April 13, 1855, by the State Board of Education, as the law then provided, the

location being the city of Oakland. The petition for the charter was signed by John Capperton, John C. Hayes, J. A. Freanor, H. S. Foote, Joseph C. Palmer, F. W. Page, Henry Haight, Robert Simson, N. W. Chittenden, Theodore Payne, J. A. Benton, Sherman Day, G. A. Swazy, Samuel B. Bell and John Bigler. Doctor Bell was also a member of the first Board of Trustees.

On March 23, 1858, Doctor Bell, who was then a senator from the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara, introduced a bill for "An Act Organizing the University of the State of California, under the name of the Regents of the University of the State of California," which passed the Senate but failed to pass the Assembly. We believe this to have been the first act proposed for the founding of a state university in California.

Edward B. Walworth, D. D., was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the College of California and also rendered most valuable service in helping to fund the college. In a letter written to the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, upon the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, his wife, Mrs. Sarah P. Walworth, said, among other things: "Yet there is one thing that cannot be too strongly emphasized, the influence and usefulness of Doctor Bell in this community—in his character not only as pastor of this church, but as a genial gentleman; in various services as a good citizen; as even a political representative of his county; as an enthusiastic lover of Oakland; as an interested friend of education, especially as founder and helper to Henry Durant in his little school of three boys, the incipient College of California.

"There is existing a public address of Doctor Bell, delivered in 1859, in Albany, New York, that deserves to be printed in letters of gold and sacredly kept in the archives of the University of California. This address appears in full at the conclusion of the article. It is remarkable and thoroughly characteristic of the man. In it are seen devotion to the best interests of the state, of Oakland; his admiration and high appreciation of and loyalty to Henry Durant. Perhaps no one was more in Mr. Durant's confidence or more intimate than he, no one who better understood this royal nature, no one more really helpful to him in those dark, anxious, uncertain days of the young college. Those two men were closely associated in this church, of which Mr. Durant was a beloved elder. This address is not simply, as it is truly, a specimen of golden oratory, but a truthful, practical, vivid, graphic description of the Golden State he loved, of its resources and prospective greatness, of the condition of society produced by the mania for gold, together with a description of the site and plans of the College of California, of whose Board of Trustees he was a member. When one remembers what Oakland was fifty years ago, the keenest imagination can, with difficulty, conceive the many obstacles to effort in establishing schools and churches. All society was kaleidoscopic, volatile. When Doctor Bell first walked in Oakland's fair, unique, picturesque encinal, beneath many grand old oaks, through rampant undergrowths of ferns, lupines, vines and gay wild flowers, there were no orderly streets, smooth lawns, lovely homes and countless beautiful things as now; all was sand, deep, deep sand; undefined streets, save Broadway; uninclosed or unoccupied lots with disputed titles; no street cars, no railroads, no telephone lines, no gas, no electric lights, no water works to litigate—almost no fresh water. Yet, even then, Oakland had her now-celebrated "water front" and her Horace Carpentier, the first mayor."

Mrs. Walworth was one of the noble pioneer women who accomplished so much for California, and who since writing the above letter has passed to her well-earned rest. The address referred to was one to be cherished by every true Californian, not only as a type of the golden oratory of the pioneers, but also for the noble sentiments expressed and the prophetic vision of the orator.

Standing in the forefront among the eminent lawyers of Oakland, Harmon Bell, a son of the late Rev. Samuel B. Bell, is likewise a leader whose energetic and constructive participation in civic movements has contributed materially to the development of his community into a great industrial and residential city. His place in his profession is assured as former chief counsel for the Oakland Traction Company, Key Route and Oakland Syndicate, and as a past president of the Chamber of Commerce and as chairman of the law and legislative committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce he has done as much as any one individual to promote the best community interests.

Harmon Bell was born March 23, 1855, the first white male child to be born at Oakland, California, a son of Rev. Samuel B. and Sophie (Walworth) Bell. He acquired his early education at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, following which he pursued a course at Washington College, Alameda County, California, and then commenced the study of law in the offices of Dirlam & Layman at Mansfield, Ohio. Subsequently he studied under the preceptorship and in the offices of Judge Turner A. Gill, of Kansas City, Missouri, and, being admitted to the bar in 1878, commenced the practice of his profession in that city, where he built up a splendid reputation and practice and made his home until 1898. In that year he came back to Oakland, which has since been his home, and where he now maintains offices at 1706 Broadway. Since his arrival in this city he has been chief counsel for the Oakland Traction Company, the Key Route and the Oakland Realty Syndicate, in addition to being the representative of a number of other large and important interests, and has done effective work in a number of civic enterprises and bodies. During the World war he established a high record in the office of food administrator of Oakland and as president of the Oakland War Service League, which had the vast membership of 30,000 men and women. He was the first president of the Commercial Club, and ranks foremost among those civic leaders who are maintaining and adding to the prestige of Oakland and working for better citizenship, higher morality and advanced education. A republican in his political principles, while a resident of Kansas City Mr. Bell was elected to the Missouri Legislature for a term of two years. As a fraternalist he is thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of Aahmes Temple, Mystic Shrine and an Elk, and also he belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

On January 16, 1880, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Wilson, of Santa Barbara, and to this union there were born four children, of whom two are now living, Traylor W. Bell, who is associated with his father in the practice of law, and Joseph S. Bell, who is in the dramatic profession, appearing at the time of this writing (1926) on Broadway, New York.

Following is the address delivered by Rev. Samuel Bookstaver Bell, and referred to in the letter of Mrs. Sarah P. Walworth already mentioned in this article:

"Mr. President: Before this august body I should have come with a written report of the far-off land I represent. I notice that others have wisely done so. My excuse in failing is, that I did not know the custom before you, this being the first time that it has been my happiness to appear in your learned presence. As to the 'College of California' that I have the honor of representing here, its whole history does not cover the space of seven years. The country itself is very new. But a few years ago, and we dwelt in tents and lived under trees, or even laid out under the Heavens, with our eyes on the stars and our backs upon the bosom of our great and munificent mother, the earth. That earth—that portion of it! Its soil is prolific above all lands, and the air that sweeps over it is balmy and invigorating above all climes. Shall the rising generation be equal to the promise of all nature there? Young America —(to use a vulgar but a now-common phrase) that shall give shape and destiny to the empires there to be—what shall that Young America be? The solution of this problem under Providence is with us—with you.

"Our college commenced with five students, and the Rev. Henry Durant as its head. Some of you know the man. Your honored secretary was a classmate of his. If I were to write a liturgy for my or our private use there should be a portion of it devoted exclusively to thanksgiving to the ever-merciful God that He should have put it in the heart of Mr. Durant to go to California, and there to instruct the youth of that, the most extraordinary and the fastest of all the sisterhood of states. A man of his elaborate scholarship, sterling purity of character, ripe years and ripe experience—that he should be willing to devote himself to the training of youth, and, above all, the youth of California.

"It was in Nevada City, a town of the Sierra Nevadas, in the midst of the gold fields, in the year 1853, that the enterprise was first set on foot. It was at the joint meeting of 'The Congregational Association of California' and 'The Presbytery of San Francisco.' The great enterprise was debated; it was prayed for; it was resolved upon. What think you, Mr. President and beloved friends, was the capital with which we had to begin? Nothing in all the world, but THE MAN!—Henry Durant; he was enough. All other seminaries of learning have been commenced by rearing structures; we, with the living man. It is a symbol of our State. It is a State of men 'all alive.' Into the old continent men travel to look upon the past, their relics and monuments, and to dream. In California, every idea is alive. Experience, precedent, custom—those potent powers in older communities—are valueless there. The person who would regard them would be a century behind his time; an ox-team on a railroad. Poverty and absurdity would be the twins that he would sire. In our State we have reached that point where the MAN HIMSELF is something—a unit, a power—and not simply a cog in a vast machine. We commenced our seminary with a single man as our endowment, our building, our resources. Of all that large State, containing territory equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, we selected Oakland, on the bay of San Francisco, opposite the city of San Francisco, as the most favorable spot for the college that was to be. There we commenced with five scholars, as we have said, in rooms for which we paid one hundred and fifty dollars per month rent. You can imagine how such a school would support such expenses. We had to go out from month to month and beg as the rent became due. To the credit of Californians be it spoken, we never asked in vain. If I have done anything in behalf of this institution worthy of remem-

brance it was perhaps then, when I helped to sustain Mr. Durant and his faith.

"Were you on the bosom of the Peaceful Sea that covers one-half the globe, standing in under the northwest wind towards the California coast, passing the 'Fara-leones' (Islands) that stand like sentinels guarding the 'Golden Gates,' entering those unparalleled straits—have you beheld them?—have any of you beheld them? You have all looked upon the marvelous beauty of the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands. Let the proportions, the sublimity and beauty of that scene be multiplied by five and you may have some conception of the Golden Gates that unfold the way through the Pacific Mountains, that the inland bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, with all their tributaries, may embrace the waters of the mightiest yet most peaceful of seas! When these glories of the Hellespont and Gibraltar shall pass away before their more imperial successor as 'The Star of Empire westward takes its way.' Having passed through the Golden Gates, entering the bay of San Francisco—the largest of the globe—turning short to the right, you are before the city of San Francisco, covering in romantic beauty its hundred hills. On your left, directly across from the city over the narrowest arm of the bay, is Oakland, within whose bounds is the site of our seminary of learning. One hundred and forty acres of sloping tableland. Is it not enough to say of this site that it overlooks all the panorama that I have named? And the islands that dot these peerless waters, and the valleys that skirt them. Those valleys! The fame of their productions must have reached your incredulous ears! And you have a right to be incredulous. The valley of Alameda, in which is the town of Oakland and our institution of learning—in it I have seen its unpeered fruits. Pears that weighed upwards of four pounds apiece—apples, plums, nectarines, peaches, apricots in like relative proportions. Strawberries eight inches in circumference. Of vegetables: Within rifle shot of my own door a single pumpkin seed produced a vine on which grew eight pumpkins, the largest of which weighed three hundred pounds, and the least of which more than two hundred and fifty. I have had my hand on a beet that weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and on a cabbage-head that weighed eighty pounds; and so on, not to astonish you overmuch, to the end of the domain of Ceres and Pomona.

"I have come back to this land, to the land of my youth, for 'I am a native here and to the manner born.' Even on the banks of this unsurpassed Hudson, in a Dutch-Reformed parsonage, I first saw the light. Even from the city of Albany, the capital of the 'Old Empire State,' in some sense I first went out into the world. For it was here that I received the diploma with the name of 'Samuel Nelson' superscribed thereon that licensed me to doff the 'petty-fogger,' the petite man, and don the power of pleading the cause of MAN, a peer among his peers. I have since tried to plead in a higher court than that of Samuel Nelson, though he was the chief justice of the Empire State. I am trying to say that I come home to visit the 'grand old woods' of my youth. But alas how fallen! They seem but whipstocks, hooppoles, to the majestic trees of the Pacific Slopes—trees planted ere the days of Abraham, and that tower above the pyramids. Beneath, where their roots clasp the earth and the primal rock to hold firm and true their gigantic forms, the gold-seeker digs his mighty tunnel; and there where his glimmering

candle shows him the gleaming scales of the precious metal for which he has taken such unparalleled toll, at his all-hearted shout the mightiest monarchs of the wood pay no heed, for the servants of Solomon and of the Great Charles of the Spanish Cavaliers may have dug gold at their bases, and they have looked upon all the wrecks of all the empires that loved pelf more than righteousness. Amid such productions, what sort of men ought there to grow?

"Equally wonderful is the climate in which our seminary is placed. The Pacific Ocean makes it. All that it is, is tempered by the greatest of the seas. Every day throughout the summer months the strong winds from the ocean hug a man like a great-coat, and give him the desire and vigor to do more work, mental or physical, than elsewhere throughout the earth. Not a day of oppressive heat throughout the year. The winters are superior to the summers. Imagine a continued April and May, and you have the winters of Oakland, where I have lived these years past. The month of February, that lies between the early and the latter rains, is unparalleled for salubrity and beauty. The mention of the early and the later rains reminds us that California is the land of Palestine reproduced, with a wonderful similitude of most of its features of climate and soil. Our students will ever be reminded of the literature of the Bible—our poets will write in the figures and metaphors of David and Solomon and Isaiah; and the words of our moral philosophers will glow with the same imagery as that of Job and the Sage of Israel. Could it have been a matter of wish or of purchase, it was beyond price and it were the consummation of a good wish upon ourselves, to have been born in such a clime; snuffing the great winds of the Pacific from our infancy, expanding lung and being that we might be able to dare and do what men ought to dare and do who have the laying of the foundations of the fabric of the last empires of the American Republic, where she hath reached the utmost ends of the earth, on whose shores the sun goeth down.

"I have told you how we commenced. God hath prospered us, for we despised not the day of small things. We have bought lands and paid for them—four blocks within the city of Oakland. We have fenced them in at a heavy expense. We have erected upon them two edifices—one the school house, of a semi-tudor style of architecture, large, sixty-five by sixty-five feet, with towers and bell, well finished and furnished inside, as far as my observation extends—as fine a schoolhouse as I have seen inside and outside. It can with comparative ease accommodate one hundred and fifty scholars. Within it we have some eighty pupils, instructed by six competent professors. We have a gymnasium attached, fully fitted, erected by the liberality of Mr. Lowe of Marysville. We have erected what we term the 'mansion house,' designed for the boarding department of the institution. This can amply accommodate some thirty young gentlemen. This building makes no pretentions to architectural beauty, but is, nevertheless, a very sightly edifice, of three stories, columned, porched, large, well painted, well built, and valuable. Above these structures and over these grounds are groves of live-oak trees. Yale has made her elms classic; they were planted by the hand of man. Our oaks were planted by Nature herself, in her happiest mood. The coming statesmen, the coming divines, the coming philosophers, poets, the COMING MEN who shall walk, and ponder, and dream, who shall under them first try on their harness of thought, who can

deny but that they shall excell all past men, as California excells all lands in climate, in mines of precious ores, in the products of her soil, from the hyssop that springeth out of the wall to a greater than the cedars of Lebanon, even the unapproached sovereigns of the forest, the mammoth trees of the Sierra Nevadas? It is certain that horses and cattle grow and develop more fully after reaching California. This is eminently true of man, though in the prime of his manhood when he reaches these shores he too grows, develops, physically, as all eyes can see. I will not say mentally, for we could not pardon even so indirect a way of lauding one's self! The Star of Empire has long westward taken its way. It must stop with California—there is no farther West. There is now being realized the almost inspired prediction of President Dwight, uttered in 1794:

> "'All hail! thou Western world, by Heaven designed!
> The example bright, to renovate mankind,
> Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam,
> And claim on far Pacific's shore their home.
> Their rule, religion, manners, arts convey,
> And spread their freedom to the Asian Sea.
> * * * * *
> Towns, cities, fanes shall lift their towering pride,
> The village bloom on every streamlet's side;
> Proud commerce's mole the Western surges lave,
> The long White Spire lie imaged on the wave.
> * * * * *
> There marshes teemed with death shall meads unfold,
> Untrodden cliffs resign their stores of gold;
> Where slept perennial night shall science rise,
> And new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies.'

"Besides these possessions we have catalogued we have what we have already named—some distance behind these—the 140 acres of land on which we hope to rear those granite structures that in architectural combination, solidity and beauty will be equal to the visions of President Dwight; and for once, at least, the great scholar and prophet will not have built castles in the air. We mean to realize the visions of the learned and a great seer. And all 'those who go down to the sea in ships'—and first as they come up from the ocean and through the Golden Gates, and last, lingeringly, as they go down to the great deep—they will look upon 'the new-born Oxford that cheers the evening skies.' This society owns possessions in all these goodly heritages, for you have furnished us timely aid, when we could not have struggled alone. For we have at many a time struggled when the weight of a feather would have broken our camel's back. For the aid you have thus rendered, in the name of the trustees of the college, and of every lover of good who knows us on the Pacific Coast, I return you their devout thanks.

"The institution of learning for which we plead must be the means of rearing the men who will take as good care of the Pacific Coast as the Pilgrims and their sons have of these Atlantic Slopes. 'Freely we have received, freely we must give.' It is the law of Nature that the sire should provide for the son. Of his education, this is eminently true, for this neglected, when he comes of age it will be too late, save only to be conscious of his degradation. When the Pacific youth come of age, how shall we dare to look them in the face—we who have received every

gift from our ancestors? I confess to an immediate personal interest in this, for I have seven children that must be educated there, or remain in twilight. How can I acquit myself of these responsibilities? Would you have me, when an old man, and these scions to men and women grown—would you have me ashamed to look my own children in the face? In building up my household. Confess? I glory! And building up thousands of like households besides.

"But there is another feature in our case of which I needs must speak. You saw unto me, 'Physician, heal thyself!' 'You come from the land of gold, to beg from a land without.' Some of you must be familiar with new countries. Even in California, we had nothing but the bare earth. Everything had to be built up upon it. No houses, no temples, no fences for the land, no storehouses for commerce, no wharves, no bridges, no roads; nothing—all had to be built up. As we have already said, we lived under trees and cotton muslin tents. San Francisco and Sacramento were but a few years ago cities of tents, and chaparal bushes and trees turned into dwelling-houses. When a man got a hundred dollars, he had two hundred ways for it. There are no capitalists in the State with money lying by unused and unusable. Where money is worth from two to five per cent per month, it must be scarce. No one has any to give away. The principal buildings of our cities have been built by foreign capital. Californians are really, according to their ability, the most liberal people of the earth. They have already built asylums and hospitals for every form of want, and misfortune, and disease—to every charity there have been bounteous gifts. The drafts upon charity in that new and peculiar State have been the greatest on record. A few choice spirits—the Brumagims, the Goddards, the Lowes, and others—have given liberally to the institution of learning I here represent. As yet we have in the midst of all built our own temples. We have poured into the treasury of the United States revenues second only in quantity to the great city of New York. We have poured into your laps fifty millions of gold per year these ten years. We saved you from universal bankruptcy in 1857. What, shall the order of Nature be reversed? It has been supposed that the fatherland provided for the colony. But we have been the old goose, and you have received the daily golden egg. Would you follow the fable to its unfortunate result? Would you rip us up, or would you 'let us rip' until there be neither goose nor egg? It is a small matter—in the sense of the great Apostle Paul in one of his epistles—it is a small matter that we reap of your carnal things, when we have sown to your spiritual. We would reverse the language of the Apostle and, more complimentary to you, say: We have given you carnal things; we would reap of your spiritual things.

"Mr. President, were you to travel to California, and pass through the Golden Gates and over the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, up the waters of the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers, up on to the gold mines that lie in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains looking towards the setting sun, you would be appalled at the spectacle on which your eyes would rest. The labors that men have taken in the hope of gold. They have changed the face of old Nature. The mountains are torn from their bases; the everlasting hills are riven asunder as if by the combined action of the earthquake and the deluge; the mighty pines are torn up by the roots; tunnels are bored thousands of feet in rock firmer than adamant; the aqueducts, that bring the waters of the

everlasting snows over mountains and valleys, such as would shame the marvels of the Croton of New York or the aqueducts of Old Rome or the passage of the Euphrates under the walls of Babylon—all in the days when 'there was no king in Israel (California) and every man did that which was right in his own eyes'—spontaneously, without 'guide, overseer or ruler,' and all for the love of gold. The way across the great American Desert thereto is lined with graves, the pathway by the ocean is ghastly with the sheeted dead; on the highways and in the lone places of California, and amid its ravines where streams have for long centuries carried the golden sands, men by thousands have fallen unheeded, unknown; and thousands more have fallen lower than the grave, who still live—and all for gold. And yet this society, who represent all the Atlantic States and the Pacific Slope, cannot erect a single monument to learning in that very State! Nay! Out upon it—the thought 'stirs the fever of our blood.' We can! We will!

"I have stood upon the spot where the first nugget of gold was picked up from the tail-race of Sutter's mill that never was finished; I have looked upon the deserted skeleton of that mill, as it was then left; I have run my eye up along the towering pine beneath whose roots that first nugget was found, and have marked well the place and have looked upon the very nugget whose discovery has changed the commercial currents of the world; but I shall, a Good Providence blessing me, look upon a greater monument than these, that shall do more and mightier for mankind than they, and all the gold. For my eye shall run along the goodly foundations, and upon the aspiring turrets of our seat of learning in the New Palestine, that lieth under the setting sun."

Prof. E. J. Wickson, formerly dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, who first met Doctor Bell after his return to the East from California, in a letter to the same church upon the celebration of its jubilee, said: "In personal appearance, Rev. Dr. Bell was a strikingly handsome man. He came to the establishment of the church in Oakland in the prime of his early manhood. He was six feet in stature, in perfect athletic form, erect and commanding in presence, and yet full of grace in carriage and movement. In special features, too, he was exceptionally endowed. His large and well formed head was covered with a profusion of black hair, naturally gathering into ringlets. He had deep, black eyes of grand size and exceptional brilliance, while his closely shaven countenance embodied the beauty of regular features illuminated with an expression combining alertness, seriousness and benignity.

"In manner, Doctor Bell was notably winning. He was an unusually good listener, and his deferential attitude was as striking as it was sincere. No one who greeted him upon the street or in the social gathering could forget his graceful and hearty salutation, nor the characteristic inclination of his head as he stopped to listen. No circumstance could betray him into the manifestation of haste or preoccupation. All his faculties were at the command of the speaker for the instant, and if time allowed he drew him on into full expression of his thought, or circumstance, glorifying his occasion for joy or earnestly sympathizing with his sorrow or disappointment. For high or low, for chance acquaintance or old friend, he had the same frank and honest interest and cordiality. This genuine participation in the thoughts and feelings of others not only endeared Doctor Bell to all people in the communities in which he lived

and worked, but it gave him a breadth of knowledge and sympathy in the affairs of these communities which were quite unusual. The trade and production of the region, the springs of its prosperity and its prospects, became familiar to him through his constant and cordial personal contact with the workers who surrounded him. He was a strong factor in the promotion of all honorable community interests in every pastorate to which he was called. His personal winsomeness always served well his conviction of his duty toward men, and gave him exceptional influence for good with all whom he approached.

"In temperament, Doctor Bell was sanguine, and in habit of mind, optimistic, and to these qualities was added a disposition of exceptional gentleness and generosity. He was self-denying—in fact, self-forgetful —in his service for others and in his free contribution of such means as he had for their comfort. His thought of people was inspired by love and trustfulness, and it was always with extreme slowness and reluctance that he lost faith in any one. Personal criticism was distasteful to him, and he manifested singular patience and restraint even under trying provocation. He spoke ill of no man."

Frederick H. Meyer, founder and president of the California School of Arts and Crafts, Oakland, California, has a long record of constructive service as an art teacher in California.

He and his wife, Mrs. Laetitia S. Meyer, founded the school as a private institution in June, 1907, and throughout its existence the school has been conducted to realize the three main purposes in the minds of its founders: First, the training of practical designers, illustrators, poster and commercial artists, interior decorators and craftsmen in textiles, pottery, wood and metals; second, the training of teachers of drawing and craft work and of the household arts; third, training for culture and the fine arts. The school steadily gained enrollment and influence and because of its high standards it was placed on the accredited list by the California State Board of Education in 1915. In 1918 the school was also accredited in the household arts. For some years the home of the school was in Berkeley, but it is now permanently located at Broadway and College Avenue in Oakland.

On November 2, 1922, the California School of Arts and Crafts was incorporated under the laws of California, the management of the school being thereby vested in the Board of Trustees, who formally took charge January 2, 1923. The school is now a semi-public institution, not conducted for profit.

Frederick H. Meyer was born in Hameln, Hanover, Germany, on November 6, 1872, and is a graduate of the Royal Art School of Berlin. In 1897 he took a diploma at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia. For over a quarter of a century his work as a teacher has been in California. From 1898 to 1902 he was supervisor of drawing in the Stockton public schools. He also acted as instructor in drawing at the University of California and as professor of applied art at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art at San Francisco. In addition to his duties as director of the California School of Arts and Crafts he was from 1913 to 1919 director of art in the public schools of Oakland.

Mr. Meyer was chosen a member of the Bayerischer-Kunst-Gewerbe-Verein of Munich in 1912 and his work was awarded a medal of honor at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915 for the installation of the educational art exhibit and a gold medal for designing.

William Henry Rouse, a native son of Oakland, is the active head today of the oldest produce business of that city, a business established by his father half a century ago.

Mr. Rouse was born at Oakland July 9, 1884, son of Warren A. and Carrie E. Rouse. He grew up in his native city, attended the public schools, and in 1904 graduated from the Polytechnic Business College of Oakland. From business college he entered the produce concern of his father, rapidly acquainted himself with its practical details and assumed a more and more important part in its management. Since the death of his father in 1925 he has been the active head of the business, which was established in Oakland in 1875.

Mr. Rouse is a thorough business man, successful in his work, but has no disposition for special activity in political or social lines. His chief enthusiasm outside of home and business is as an outdoor sportsman. He is a leading member of the Athens Duck Club.

He married at Oakland, December 12, 1906, Miss Florence Inez Geandrot, who was born April 2, 1888, daughter of A. J. and Inez (Harris) Geandrot. Her father came from Paris, France. Mrs. Rouse was educated at Oakland and at Haywards, graduating from the Haywards High School, and subsequently from Mills College of Oakland. Mrs. Rouse died February 10, 1924, and is survived by three children: Willa Rouse, Warren Rouse and Jean Rouse.

Dr. William Walter Tait. A philosophy, science and art of things natural, and a system of "adjusting the three hundred or more articulations of the human skeletal frame with hands," for the restoration of health, chiropractic has within a comparatively short space of time risen to a place among the leading methods of healing. The first chiropractic adjustment was given in 1895, to a man of impaired hearing. An analysis of the spine disclosed a pronounced subluxation in the upper region of the spinal column; adjustments restored the misaligned vertebrae to its normal relations and soon the patient could hear as before. Thus was specially laid the foundation of a new science, now grown, on its merit as an efficacious health agent, to a profession of some 20,000 members in the field. Among them, one who is thoroughly skilled in this science, and who has a large and growing practice, is Dr. William Walter Tait, of Berkeley, where he has been engaged in practice since 1919.

Doctor Tait was born June 22, 1870, at Joliet, Illinois, and is a son of John and Eliza J. (Owen) Tait, the former a native of the Shetland Islands and the latter of Kentucky. In 1876 the family moved from Illinois to Creswell, Lane County, Oregon, where the youth attended the public schools, following which he had two years of preparation at the normal school at Drain, Oregon. When he was twenty-three years of age Doctor Tait became the proprietor of a drug store, and this he conducted with success for ten years. In 1917 he came to California. Here he entered the California College of Chiropractic at San Francisco, from which he was graduated with the class of 1919, and immediately started practice at Berkeley, where he has since built up a splendid practice. He stands in a prominent position in his calling, being president of the California State Association of Chiropractors, North Division, and is vice president of the American Chiropractors Association. He was four times president of the California State Chiropractors Association. He is a member of the State Board of chiropractic Examiners, and president of the Alumni of the California College of Chiropractic. Doctor Tait main-

Isaac F. Baugs

tains well-appointed offices at 328-332 Acheson Building, 2131 University Avenue. He is a member of the High Twelve and is a charter member of Francis K. Shattuck Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 571. He has taken only a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

In 1897, in Oregon, Doctor Tait was united in marriage with Miss Florence A. Newman, of that state, and to this union there have been born three children: John David, Florence Eleanor and William Walter, Jr. The pleasant family residence is located at 2131 Berkeley Avenue.

Isaac Fletcher Bangs, who died at his home at 2710 Regent Street in Berkeley June 10, 1926, was ninety-two years of age, and had achieved a career of noteworthy experience, attainment and personal character.

He was born February 24, 1834, near Adrian, Michigan, in what was then a frontier settlement of Southern Michigan. He lived in the East, Middle West and the Far West, and played a notable part both as an educator and a public spirited citizen.

He was a direct descendant of Edward Bangs, one of the Pilgrim Fathers. Relatives and descendants of this ancestor annually gather at the Bangs shrine in Boston. he family in the different generations took a creditable and prominent part in Colonial affairs. Massachusetts Revolutionary regiments show that nearly half a hundred members of the Bangs family were soldiers in that war. In all the generations they have been substantial citizens, God-fearing men and women, helpful in their communities and state. While most of them represented the substantial middle class, many have enjoyed more than ordinary distinction, including: Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., who was elected Methodist Bishop of Canada; Edward D. Bangs, secretary of state of Massachusetts; General Isaac S. Bangs, of the Civil war; John Kendrick Bangs, poet, author and lecturer; Francis N. Bangs, attorney, president of the New York bar and founder of the Union League Club; Dr. S. B. Bangs, noted physician and surgeon, and one time president of the American Association of Surgeons; and Frank C. Bangs, the actor, who created and made famous "The Silver King." Edward Bangs, the Pilgrim, built the first ship constructed in Massachusetts and probably in America, and many of his descendants were active in industry and commerce. A number of them have made their presence and influence felt in the halls of Congress and Legislative assemblies. One of the men who acted as body guard to President Cleveland on his trip from Springfield to Washington was a Bangs.

The mother of Isaac Fletcher Bangs was Hanna Lee, a cousin of General Robert E. Lee. Isaac Fletcher Bangs attended some of the pioneer schools of Michigan, later the Albany State Normal in New York, and graduated from Hamilton College of that state. He took up civil engineering and assisted in laying out some of the early Eastern roads in the New England States.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he became a private and served until the closing months of the war. He then located at Troy, New York, and was city superintendent of schools five years, performed a similar service at Albany, and also at Holland, Michigan.

Mr. Bangs in 1885 came to California, and at San Francisco became associated with George H. Buckingham in the real estate, stock and bond business. After the death of Mr. Buckingham he took over the interests and continued the business many years. He was a member of the Stock and Bond Board, Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Chamber

of Commerce. He was for many years closely affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Bangs in 1888 established his home at Berkeley, and was one of the first residents on Regent Street. He and William Fife, a San Francisco banker, and Professor D. H. Lehmer were instrumental in securing the planting of the beautiful Japanese plum trees in the parkings in Regent, Benvenue and Hillegass avenues, trees that have added wonderfully to the attractiveness of the city. Mr. Bangs was a member of the First Congregational Church, and took an active part in church affairs. On his ninetieth birthday the following tribute appeared on the church calendar. "He is at this age not only a regular attendant at our Sunday morning services of worship, but with marked frequency at the evening service and at the midweek meeting. Well educated, an extensive reader of the best literature, with a discerning mind, our pastors have always found in him one of their most inspiring and challenging listeners. We congratulate Mr. Bangs in that he has had so many well spent years, and at the same time we congratulate the church because of his devoted service."

Among the many gifts that he received on his ninetieth birthday, one that he appreciated very much was Van Dyke's "Mountain," which has the following inscription: "To Mr. Isaac F. Bangs on his ninetieth birthday, rich in an unfailing appreciation of our beautiful world—a world made more beautiful by his kindly spirit and his willing hands.

"From his admiring friends and neighbors."

He was a man of innate refinement and keen intellect, of firm convictions, of tolerant spirit, and his life was one of forceful righteousness and justice. In the words of one who knew and appreciated his lofty character: "No kindlier spirit than his looked out upon the world of struggle, no friendlier hand reached out in encouragement. His settled conviction in the ultimate triumph of good lent an atmosphere of peace and a serene beauty to his later years; while he kept to the last a keen and tireless interest in men and events."

Mr. Bangs is survived by his widow, Alice Sutherland Bangs, and their one daughter, Winifred Sutherland Bangs, who continue their residence on Regent Street in Berkeley. Mr. Bangs married Miss Alice Elizabeth Sutherland August 1, 1867. She was born September 14, 1842, at Buffalo, New York. She was a daughter of Rev. Carroll and Elizabeth Jane (Johnston) Sutherland. Her father was a minister, who died when only twenty-eight years of age. He was a direct descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Bangs were married in the church where her father had preached a Knowelsville, New York. Mrs. Bangs was educated in private schools and under a governess, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was sent to the Sacred Heart Convent in Chicago. Later she lived in her uncle's home in Lima, New York, her uncle being at that time professor in Lima Seminary, now Syracuse University. Mrs. Bangs for a number of years was curator for the Ebell Club of Berkeley. She and Mrs. Shattuck were originators of the kindergarten and helped establish the first libarry in Berkeley, housed in a little store. When Mrs. Bangs first came to Berkeley she acted as a correspondent of the Advocate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bangs have been writers of some distinction.

Miss Winifred Sutherland Bangs was born at Albany, New York, and graduated from the University of California in 1894. She has written a great deal along dramatic lines, is a member of the Berkeley Drama

Club, and has staged successfully many scenes from the Dickens novels. During 1900 she was professor of English in the Michigan State Normal College. During the World war she was appointed Alameda chairman of the woman's war work. For two years she was recording secretary of the Ebell Club, for two years was on the Board of Directors of the Oakland Y. W. C. A., for seven years treasurer of the Collegiate Alumnae, now the American Association of University Women, and is a member of the Town and Gown Club of Berkeley. She has cultivated a wide range of interests in people and in nature. A unique accomplishment is an ability to tame humming-birds, which come to the window at her call.

THE WELLESLEY SCHOOL. It is gratifying to be able to present in this publication a brief review of the history of this excellent institution, which has contributed its due quota to the maintaining of the high educational prestige of California and which is established in the city of Berkeley, seat of the University of California. The history of the school is one of specially interesting order and harks back to the pioneer period in California annals.

In the year 1853 Miss Mary Atkins founded a school at Benicia, Solano County, and gave to the same the dignified title of "The Young Ladies' Seminary." It was this school of the pioneer days that figures as the nucleus around which has been evolved the well ordered and admirably efficient Wellesley School of the present day. In 1875 Miss Mary E. Snell became the principal of the school at Benicia, and three years later she transferred the institution from that place to Oakland, thirty of the former pupils accompanying her to the new location, the school having been re-opened at 568 Twelfth Street in Oakland, which was at that time little more than a village, and the name having at this juncture been changed to Snell Seminary. Owing to the failing health of Miss Snell, the school was eventually closed during a period of two and one-half years, but in January, 1901, the school was reopened, at 2721 Channing Way, in the city of Berkeley, where Miss Snell's sister, Mrs. Edna Snell Poulson, became the principal of the school, Miss Mary Snell continuing her association with the institution in the status of principal emeritus, and another sister, Miss Sara Snell, becoming house-mother. The death of Miss Mary Snell occurred in 1908, and thereafter Mrs. Poulson continued at the head of the school during an additional period of five years.

In her student life at Grinnell College, Iowa, Miss Mary Snell had given evidence of her faith in the value of higher education for women. Her scholarly attainments in mathematics and the classics were of an order unusual for a woman at that time, and when, in 1869, Grinnell College awarded her the degree of Bachelor of Arts, it was looked upon as a startling innovation. Through her reception of this degree Miss Snell became not only the first woman in the state of Iowa but also the first woman west of the Mississippi River to receive collegiate honors, and well did she uphold those honors in her subsequent career as a resourceful figure in educational work.

In May, 1913, Mrs. Poulson appointed Miss Adelaide Smith as her successor in the position of principal of the Snell School, and in the following July occurred the death of the gracious and talented woman who had long been the executive head of the school. After the death of Mrs. Poulson and the close of Miss Smith's first term as principal the

heirs to the Snell estate requested the removal of the school, as well as a change of its name. Accordingly a suitable building was found, at 2237 Piedmont Avenue, and to this building the school moved and opened once again, in January, 1914, under the present title, The Wellesley School. During the period that the school operated under the name of Snell Seminary its graduates numbered about 300 young women. Miss Smith, believing in co-education, changed the policy of the school to that extent, and limited the pupils to high-school classes.

In 1917 the Wellesley School moved to Hillegass Avenue, where it remained five years, and in June, 1922, removal was made to the present location, 2429 Channing Way. Associated with Miss Smith is Miss Maude E. Severance, a Wellesley College classmate. From May to September, 1925, Miss Smith spent her vacation in Europe and visited twenty new, progressive schools in six different countries. Upon her return she added a new department to the Wellesley School by making provision for the admitting of younger children, who are to be instructed in the best possible manner and in accordance with modern and progressive policies in this sphere of educational service.

Mrs. Poulson chose Miss Smith as her successor largely by reason of her belief that the latter's wide experience in teaching and her exceptional educational advantages would insure to the school a continuous existence.

Miss Smith's father, Allan Smith, established, at Boone, Iowa, in 1876, the first kindergarten west of the Mississippi River, and he took this action especially for the benefit of his own children, having brought two trained teachers from Boston. After two years of kindergarten training Miss Smith attended a German Lutheran school in her native town of Boone, Iowa, and became fluent in the use of the German language. From that time forward until she was of high-school age she continued her studies under the preceptorship of a governess, and she then completed two years of high-school studies in the Boone public schools. In final preparation for college she attended the well known Kirkland School, a private school in the city of Chicago, and simultaneously was a piano student in the American Conservatory of Music.

In June, 1923, Miss Smith received from Wellesley College the degree of Bachelor of Science, and at the same time received a diploma from the Wellesley School of Music, having had the distinction of being the first Wellesley graduate to complete in four years the regular five-year course in collegiate and conservatory studies. In 1899 Miss Smith had the honor of holding a European Fellowship awarded annually by the Women's Educational Association of Boston, and this enabled her to study mathematics at the University of Gottingen, Germany, under the famous Professors Klein and Hilbert, she having previously done graduate work at the University of Chicago. Two years after her return to the United States Miss Smith was urgently requested to accept a position in South Africa, and as a result she gave three and one-half years of characteristically efficient service as professor of mathematics at Huguenot College, Wellington, Cape Colony, besides having given similar service in the department of mathematics at the University of the Cape of Good Hope, where an honorary degree was conferred upon her. After returning from Africa Miss Smith again went to Europe, where she passed another year and where she was enabled to take another semester of work at Gottingen, under the same famous professors as before. Returning again to her native land, Miss Smith taught two years

in the high school at San Rafael, California. During the next three years she was assistant in mathematics at the University of California, and thereafter she was for one year acting professor of mathematics at Mills College. It was at this stage in her career that, in 1913, she took over Snell Seminary and initiated the splendid work which she has since carried forward and which has brought the Wellesley School at Berkeley to a high standard as well as to representative supporting patronage.

Charles Hadlen was a vital and self-reliant youth of twenty years at the time of his arrival in California, and today there is none among the sterling pioneer citizens of Alameda County more esteemed than this now venerable and honored resident of the city of Berkeley, where he is familiarly known as "Old Ironside," by reason of the staunch characteristics that mark the man. He has been well fitted for the responsibilities of pioneer and apostle of progress, and he has done much to advance the civic and material development and growth of the beautiful little city in which he has maintained his home nearly sixty years, his friends in the community being equal in number to his acquaintances, so that in the gracious evening of his long and useful career he finds that his "lines are cast in pleasant places."

Mr. Hadlen was born in Hanover, Germany, September 22, 1846, his twin sister having passed her entire life in the fatherland and having been twenty-one years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Hadlen received the advantages of the schools of his native land, where he was reared to young manhood and where he gained his initial experience in connection with practical business. He was about twenty years of age when he arrived in San Francisco, California, in 1866, and two years later he established his residence in Berkeley, which was then a mere village. To advance his knowledge of the English language he here attended for a time the little Ocean View School, the pioneer educational institution of the fair city that is now the seat of the great University of California.

In the earlier years of his residence in Berkeley Mr. Hadlen was variously employed, he having been for a time associated with the John Everding Company, having later been employed at the West Berkeley Planing Mill and in the grocery store of D. H. Bruns. Thereafter he conducted a local express business, and in 1894 he engaged in the retail grocery business by founding the business that is now conducted by the firm of Newell & Ahlf, he having conducted this enterprise during a term of years and having developed the same to one of substantial and representative order.

From a local newspaper tribute that was published September 27, 1925, are taken the following appreciative words: "'Old Ironside' Charles Hadlen, seventy-nine years young last Tuesday, celebrated that milestone in his interesting career at his home, 947 University Place. In the political life of Berkeley Mr. Hadlen has no peer. He started 'growing' with the community in 1868, and neither has ceased doing things since. A pioneer merchant, Hadlen began an active interest in municipal affairs in 1893-4, when he served as a member of the old board of town trustees. In every city election in Berkeley since 1893 Mr. Hadlen has been a prime mover and political leader in the West End. Even today, no individual with political aspirations neglects a conference with 'Old Ironside' Hadlen for support in the West End. Hadlen in his career has always stood for a more comprehensive development of the water-

front, and for a bigger and better industrial region. He served almost five years on the City Planning Commission, resigning just a short time ago, 'to give new blood a chance.' He also was a member of Mayor Frank D. Stringham's Citizens Committee of Fifteen which mapped out a comprehensive 'ten-year-future' plan. Mr. Hadlen for many years was president of the West Berkeley Progressive Club, which recently was reorganized as the West Berkeley Improvement Club."

Inflexible and loyal has been the allegiance of Mr. Hadlen to the republican party, and he has long been well fortified in his convictions concerning political and economic questions and issues. He is still alert and vital in his advocacy of civic and material development and progress for his home community, county and state. He became a charter member of West Berkeley Lodge No. 21, Sons of Hermann. At the home of Mr. Hadlen and his devoted wife when he celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth assembled their five children, and the family company included also twenty-two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren of the venerable pioneer citizen to whom honor was thus paid September 22, 1925. Earlier in the same year Mr. and Mrs. Hadlen celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and on this occasion they received tributes of respect and esteem from their host of friends.

In the city of San Francisco, in 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hadlen and Miss Dorothy Funk, and their ideal companionship has continued during the long intervening period of half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Hadlen had four sons, Herman and Edward, while Charles and Frederick are deceased, and three daughters, Mrs. Annie Newell, Mrs. Julia Gibbs and Mrs. Mabel Hopkins.

Linden L. D. McCash, Doctor of Chiropractic, at 1206 Oxford Street, Berkeley, is one of the older members of this profession in California.

His home has been in California since early boyhood. He was born at McPherson, Kansas, June 18, 1880, son of Levi and Jennie (Reese) McCash. His father, a minister of the Christian Church, brought his family to California in 1893, serving first as minister of the church at Irvington, later at Warm Springs for a year, and then at Napa.

Linden L. D. McCash acquired his early educational advantages at McPherson, and in California attended public schools successively at Irvington, Warm Springs and Napa. From the fifth grade until he graduated from the Santa Rosa High School in 1900 he was also earning his own way.

Doctor McCash in 1900 entered the Napa State Hospital to train for medical college. He was there five years, then for two years was in Burk's Sanitarium in Sonoma County, and while there took his first course in Chiropractic. Later he did post-graduate work in the California Chiropractic College at Los Angeles and elsewhere. He holds honorary certificates from California and Utah Alumni of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa. Doctor McCash first engaged in practice in 1907 in San Francisco, remaining a year and a half there. In 1908 he opened his offices at Shattuck and Hearst avenues, Berkeley, remaining there two years, after which he went to Los Angeles for post-graduate work. In 1916 Doctor McCash returned to Berkeley in response to a telegram from the former mayor of the city, J. Stitt Wilson, to attend Mrs. Wilson, who had been bedfast for two years. In June, 1918, Doctor McCash resumed practice with offices in the

ALICE BUSH

Oxford Apartments, and in 1924 removed to his new quarters in the Koerber Building in Berkeley, where he is now located.

Doctor McCash is a member of the Universal Chiropractic Association, the Federated Chiropractic Association of the State of California, the Alameda County Chiropractic Association, and is a past secretary and treasurer of the Alameda Association, resigning to become secretary and treasurer of the California Chiropractic Campaign Committee, an office which he held two and one-half years, and he is also a past secretary and treasurer of the Federated Chiropractic Association of California. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Wedgewood Camp, Woodmen of the World. He married in Berkeley, June 18, 1918, Miss Florence Adeline Muscio

Alice Bush, M. D., was a pioneer of her sex in medicine and public welfare work in California. She was both a strong and beautiful character, and her name and career may justly serve as a source of encouragement to subsequent generations.

She represented an historic family in California, being a daughter of David and Ellen (Morgan) Bush, and granddaughter of Henry Bush. Henry Bush came from Vermont to San Francisco in 1849, around the Horn, and for a number of years maintained warehouses on the San Francisco water front. Later he bought large tracts of land around Martinez, and he and Doctor Strentzel were the first men to plant fruit orchards in the state.

David Bush was a notable character in San Francisco history. He came to California in 1852 by the Isthmus of Panama. He served as a member of the Vigilantes Committee and for many years was tax collector of San Francisco. One of San Francisco's busiest thoroughfares is Bush Street, named in his honor. David Bush and his wife, Ellen (Morgan) Bush, had three children, of whom the late Dr. Alice Bush was one. The two survivors are: Brightie Bush, now Mrs. B. B. Low, of San Francisco; and Hartley Morgan Bush, who still occupies the old Bush family home at Martinez.

Dr. Alice Bush was born in Martinez in 1862, but received her early education in the public schools of San Francisco. She graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco and took advanced work in New York. For thirty-five years she devoted her time and energies to the duties of a practicing physician in Oakland and Berkeley. She was a member of the first medical staff of Fabiola Hospital at Oakland and was closely identified with welfare work as well as with medical practice for many years. She was a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, the Association of Pioneer Women, the American Association of University Women and the Business and Professional Woman's Club. In her will she left an endowment for a chair of homeopathy at the University of California School of Medicine.

She was well informed on many subjects outside her profession, and always kept in touch with political problems and was an ardent worker for and believer in woman's suffrage. Her admiration of Roosevelt was unbounded. Her faith in the work of women was illustrated by her being one of the fifty-two women who had the vision and faith to make a reality of the home of the Business and Professional Woman's Club. Though a conscientious and successful physician, she was at heart a real home maker and always maintained a home. Those who knew her best proclaimed her a bright and charming hostess. Unselfishness was one

of her chief characteristics, and she was always steadfast and loyal in what she believed was right.

In October, 1925, Doctor Bush left for a pleasure trip around the world, accompanied by a friend who had been a teacher in the Oakland Technical High School. In Peking, China, in December, Doctor Bush, owing to a slight attack of illness, decided to return home and on the way back became seriously ill in Shanghai and passed away at the General Hospital there March 13, 1926, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Those who appreciated best her personal character and her public and professional work sought to find some measure of adequacy of tribute in the following lines:

"She was an angel of mercy, a dear loving doctor,
She moved in and out in her service of love;
Relieving the poor sufferer or cheering some mother,
Forgetting herself in helping some other"

Louis Edward Richardson, now deceased, was for many years connected with much of the development of Oakland and Alameda County, and was a man of charming personality and noble character. He was a man who was always willing to assist others, and, while many of his good deeds were never made public, he is remembered as one whose charities were generous and frequently bestowed upon the needy. He was born in San Ramon Valley, California, May 1, 1860, a son of Richard and Marie (Russell) Richardson, natives of New Hampshire and New York, respectively. Richard Richardson was the first policeman of Oakland, to which city he had come in 1861, and he was killed in the performance of his duty, but out of the tragedy of his untimely death arose as his monument the city's present stability of government. The trouble which led to his death was a dispute over the block of city property bounded by Brush, Castro, Ninth and Tenth streets, which was bought in 1858 by John Nugent. At that time Oakland was a town, with James Brown city marshal, William Tarpley constable and Richard Richardson policeman. The indignation of the people over the slaying of an officer of the law on the public streets of the town while he was in the performance of his duties was so great that a re-action set in that brought back to the stable element control of affairs, and from then on Oakland has had sound home government.

A year old when he was brought to Oakland, Louis Edward Richardson was reared in this city, and had as his boyhood friends a number of men who later achieved prominence in the state and country, among them having been Ex-Governor Pardee, who continued a lifelong friend and associate, and who was one of Mr. Richardson's pallbearers, and Fred Campbell and Edson F. Adams, the latter president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, were also boyhood friends. Richardson and Adams many a day ran away from school together and went swimming in Lake Merritt, that picturesque lake that lends such beauty and charm to the city of Oakland. During his boyhood Mr. Richardson attended McClure's Military Academy, and later the J. D. Smith School at Livermoore, California.

When he was twenty-six years old Mr. Richardson was considered so reliable and efficient that he was made manager of the Vino Ranch at Vino, California, the beautiful property then owned by Senator Stanford. At one time Mr. Richardson was superintendent of the levee works, and he is responsible for the filling in of the ground on which

now stands the beautiful Oakland Auditorium, as well as for other reclamation work. When the devastating San Francisco fire of 1906 almost wiped out that great city Mr. Richardson's charities were most munificent, as well as his efforts. He took charge of one of the Oakland city dredges, on which he would place as many of the homeless as the dredge would hold, and convey them to a place of safety. During the spring of 1914 Mr. Richardson was appointed to the Board of Public Works of Oakland, but resigned from it in 1922 on account of failing health. His strict attention to his duties and the courtesies shown the public in the transaction of business won him the respect and friendship of all with whom he came into contact.

On December 24, 1892, Mr. Richardson married Miss Agnes R. Shupe, and they had two daughters born to them, namely: Ruth Esther and Sarah Louise, the former of whom is the wife of Henry H. Funke and the latter is the wife of T. J. Prichard. Mr. and Mrs. Funke have three daughters, and they reside at Union Vineyard, the homestead of Mr. Richardson at Fresno, California. The beautiful home on the ranch was built by Mr. Richardson for his wife and daughters. Mr. Richardson died at Oakland August 23, 1923. He was a devoted husband and father, and his chief aim in life was to make happy and comfortable his dear ones, in whom his deepest interests were centered. His loss was regarded as a public calamity, for in his passing one of Oakland's leading citizens and truly good men was taken away.

Miss Clara Kate Wittenmyer, a cousin of Louis Edward Richardson, now deceased, deserves mention in connection with the family, as she took so important a part in the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, of which she was a past grand president. She was born in Sycamore Valley, Contra Costa County, California, and was educated in the public schools and at Mills Seminary. While in the latter institution she became the trusted and beloved assistant of Mrs. Susan Lincoln Mills. If any hard task had to be done Clara Wittenmyer performed it. Many hundreds of girls remember her with devoted affection for the care and unselfish affection she gave them. She taught the Mills girls real, living patriotism, and lived it in her own life. While Dr. Luella Clay Carson was president of the college, Miss Wittenmyer was dean, and after twenty-three years of faithful service she resigned. Her death occurred at the home of her life-long friend, Dr. Mariana Bertola, October 2, 1922. Mr. Richardson had always been proud of her connection with the Native Daughters, for he, himself, was a member of the Oakland Pioneer Association, and was buried under its auspices. Miss Wittenmyer was buried under the auspices of the Grand Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, October 4, 1922, at which many of the notables of the order were present.

The following beautiful tribute paid to the memory of Miss Wittenmyer by Doctor Bertola, with slight changes, may apply as well to Louis Edward Richardson, her cousin:

"What words can I write to pay tribute to you as a friend, Callie Wittenmyer? Tears dim my eyes, and my hand trembles in the attempt. For many years I have known your sorrows and your joys, your wonderful mind and intellectual ability, your great big heart and your generosity, your absolute truth and dependability. You and I have seen happy days, and we have seen sorrowful days, but always there has been the comfort of faith in each other. And so, while the world cannot be filled, yet, with your example, we will go on, 'doing the duty that nearest

lies.' So beloved friend your lessons remain, and the country of the Great Beyond is brought a little nearer to us by your presence there. Vale! Vale! Whenever we parted you used to whisper one word, and it was your last conscious word—'Mizpah.' The Lord watch over us, as we are absent, one from the other. 'Mizpah!'"

JOHN HINKEL was a successful business man and one of the most generous and public spirited citiens of the San Francisco Bay district. John Hinkel Park, at Berkeley, is not only a memorial to his name, but also to the particular interests which characterized his efforts at philanthropy and well being of his community and state.

John Hinkel was a native of Galena, Illinois, the Illinois town where General Grant lived in comparative obscurity just before the outbreak of the Civil war. John Hinkel as a youth came west with his parents, and as a young man took up building contracting in San Francisco, and for many years carried on a large business.

After achieving success in a business way he became interested in promoting means of recreation for the dwellers in the cities around San Francisco Bay. In 1919 he presented to Berkeley the hill region of Thousand Oaks, now known as John Hinkel Park, which among other features has a recreation hall. To the Boy Scouts he donated a tract of ground in Marin County for a camp. He served as a director in the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce and was an honorary member of the Berkeley Den of Lions. In recent years he was obliged to discontinue his civic and other activities on account of failing health. He died May 25, 1925. He was an active member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Berkeley.

The late Mr. Hinkel married, February 7, 1878, Miss Ada Mizner Hulbert, of San Francisco.

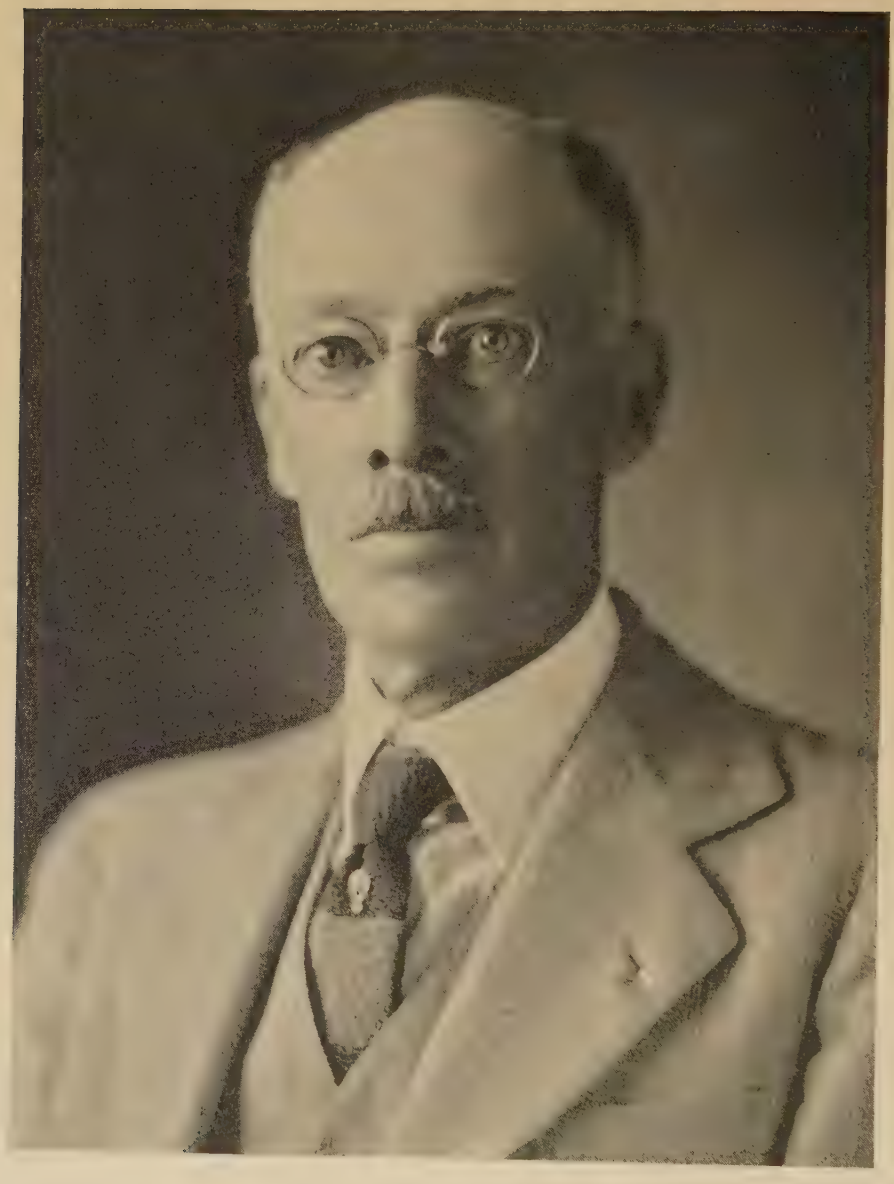
The one son, Hulbert Hinkel, was educated in San Francisco and Berkeley, graduating from high school of the latter city. He also studied under private tutors in San Francisco, and is an electrical engineer by training and profession. After ten years of study and work he perfected the process of color photography. Hulbert Hinkel was born at San Francisco, October 27, 1881. He married Mary Elizabeth Lilly. By a former marriage he has two children, Ten Eyck Hinkel and Hulbert J. Hinkel, Jr. Mr. Hinkel is a member of the Orinda Country Club.

GEORGE MCNEAR BOWLES is a son of the late Philip E. Bowles, a conspicuous figure in financial circles of California, whose career is sketched elsewhere. George McNear Bowles was liberally educated, and since his return to California has risen to high responsibilities in banking, being now vice president of the American Bank of San Francisco.

He was born at Oakland in 1887. He attended public schools, then private schools, prepared for college in Philips Andover Academy, and in 1911 was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy from Yale University. In university he was a Delta Phi.

Mr. Bowles on returning to California took up banking, at first in the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, and after that with his father in the American Bank, of which he is now vice president.

He married in 1917 Miss Beatrice Nickel. They have two children, Henry Miller and Amy Bowles. Mr. Bowles is a member of the Bohemian Club, Pacific Union Club, the University Club and San Francisco Golf Club. His home is at 2312 Washington Street.



Geo. T. Shaw

George Henry Shaw is a native Californian, and has maintained close contact with business for over thirty years, most of the time in California. For ten years his home has been in Los Angeles, where he is closely associated with the great industry of milk supply and distribution, being one of the officials of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company.

The record of the Shaw family is a most honorable one, indicating long American residence. Mr. Shaw's first American ancestor in the paternal line was Thomas Jacob Shaw, a native of Germany, who married Elizabeth Strode, a native of Wales. They came to America in the Colonial period, establishing homes on the upper waters of the Potomac River. At Hagerstown, Maryland, on the Potomac, was born their son Thomas Jacob Shaw in 1747. Some time after the Revolutionary war he moved over the mountains to Kentucky, and died in that state March 18, 1835. He married at Hagerstown in 1790 Elizabeth Hereford, who was born in Virginia in 1750 and died in Kentucky November 22, 1830. Their son, Thomas Jacob Shaw, the third to bear those Christian names in succession, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, November 30, 1801. In Knox County, Kentucky, February 26, 1826, he married Eliza Ann Brice. She was born in Kentucky, September 15, 1810. It was this Thomas Jacob Shaw who founded the family name and fortunes in California in pioneer times. He was a pioneer of several other states. In 1836 he moved from Kentucky to Illinois, from Illinois to Iowa in 1846, and some years later came out to California, and died at Eureka, this state, September 12, 1897. His wife died at Eureka October 16, 1887.

George Henry Shaw, Sr., father of the Los Angeles business man, was born in Kentucky, November 22, 1831, and was five years of age when the family left that state and went to Illinois. From Iowa he came over the plains to California in 1852, traveling by way of Council Bluffs, along the Platte River, and through Salt Lake, spending six months on the journey. For a time he was engaged in mining at Downeyville and other places, and in 1860 located at Virginia City, Nevada, being elected in the same year one of the first councilmen of that city. In 1865 he returned to California and located in Humboldt County, acquiring land about six miles from the county seat. There he engaged in the business of agriculture, developing a general purpose farm and a large orchard for that time, and also became active in politics, being elected in 1879 county assessor. He died at Eureka November 19, 1890. George Henry Shaw, Sr., married at Eureka, January 18, 1872, Miss Margaret Ferrill, who was born in Sonoma County, California, March 11, 1854, and is now living at Aberdeen, Washington. She was the mother of four sons, George Henry, Frank Clinton, James Clifford and Washington Brice Shaw.

George Henry Shaw, of Los Angeles, was born at Elk River, Humboldt County, February 20, 1873. He completed the work of the public schools at Eureka in 1888, graduated in 1890 from the Eureka Academy and Business College, and his father having died in that year, he immediately entered the law office of Ernest Sevier, but soon realized that it was not the vocation to which he was best fitted. Accordingly, he entered the drug business with E. W. Wells & Son at Eureka, and it was in the drug business that he laid the foundation of his business success. In 1892 he entered the College of Pharmacy in the University of California, and is a registered pharmacist both in California and Washington. Mr. Shaw continued in the drug business in this state until 1910, when he purchased an interest in the Red Cross Pharmacy at Hoquiam, Wash-

ington. He was active in business and in public affairs in that city until 1915. Having sold out, he removed to Los Angeles, and there took up a new line of business, becoming secretary and treasurer and business manager of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company. This company owns what has been frequently adjudged America's finest milk plant. Mr. Shaw is also president of the Comolac Service Company, manufacturers of milk products.

He is a business man who works for the welfare and advancement of his industry at large and is a member of the Southern California Milk Distributors Association, which he served as president from 1920 to 1922, is a member of the California Dairy Council, the California Milk Distributors Association and the International Milk Dealers Association.

Mr. Shaw while living at Los Alamitos, in 1899, was elected justice of the peace. While at Hoquiam, Washington, he served as city clerk in 1914-15, and was also president of the Wilson Club of 1912 and 1916, and member of the Democratic County Central Committee of Chehalis County, Washington. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles Athletic Club, El Caballero Country Club and Malibou Lake Club. Mr. Shaw and family are member of the Episcopal Church.

He married at Mentone, California, October 23, 1895, Miss Bertha L. Philp, daughter of Edwin and Martha Philp, of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. She was born at Port Hope, January 11, 1876, and died at Los Angeles July 18, 1925. There are two children: Harold Brodrick Shaw, who married Dorothy E. Watson, a native of Mississippi; and Clarence Depler Shaw.

James Cobbledick was a California pioneer of the early '50s, and founded a family which has numerous representatives in and around Oakland.

The substantial qualities exemplified by the family in California have persisted through many generations of the name in England and elsewhere. The origin of the name is based on the following tradition: A land owner named Kuppel in Lincolnshire, England, built a road which was called Kuppel's Dyke. About that time people were beginning to adopt family names, so one family took the name Kuppledyke, which by usage of pronunciation and spelling became Cobbledick. The Cobbledick lineage in Lincolnshire runs back several hundred years. Early in the past century many of the family went to Canada from Devonshire and Cornwall, England, and from Canada they moved into Michigan and Ohio, and several Cobbledicks were soldiers of the Union army during the Civil war. The late James Cobbledick of California had two cousins who were Union soldiers, one in a Michigan regiment and the other was W. H. Cobbledick of Cleveland, Ohio, who was in Battery K of the First Ohio Artillery, Eleventh Corps, his name being inscribed on the Soldiers' Monument at Cleveland.

James Cobbledick, the California pioneer, was himself a direct representative of the English branch of the family. He was born at Exeter, Devonshire, in 1830. He arrived in California in 1854, having made the journey by way of the Nicaragua route. Locating at Marysville, he was employed in the shops of the California Stage Company, which operated stages all over that portion of the state. Later he engaged in the hardwood lumber and wagon material business at Marysville, Sacramento and

San Francisco. This business supplied material for blacksmiths and wagon makers over an extensive territory. For many years the firm was known as Meeker, James & Company, with a store on Market Street in San Francisco, on the location of the present Southern Pacific Building.

James Cobbledick, in 1863, married Isabella Newsom. The Newsoms were a numerous family who came to California from Toronto, Canada, in 1862, making the journey by way of Panama. Many descendants of the Newsom line are found in California today. James Cobbledick and wife after their marriage located on the block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues and East Eleventh and East Twelfth streets in East Oakland, or Brooklyn, as it was then called. Locally the community was known as Clinton. The kitchen part of the house which they selected as their residence was erected about the time that Moses Chase built the first house in Oakland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cobbledick were people of well balanced and normal social interests and activities, and showed their public spirit and generosity by participating in many affairs of East Oakland. James Cobbledick was a charter member of the lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, and his wife belonged to the Rebekahs. James Cobbledick died in 1903, after a long and useful life, and his widow survived him until 1912. Both were loved and respected by all who knew them. Once a year is held a reunion of the Cobbledick family, and these reunions sometimes bring together as many as forty or fifty members of the family and their relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cobbledick were the parents of twelve children, all of whom were born at the corner of Fourth Avenue and East Twelfth Street. Ten of these children are still living and residents of the San Francisco Bay region. In addition there are sixteen living grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. A brief record concerning each of these children follows:

Mrs. Jessie L. Seal is a florist and dahlia grower of San Francisco, and widow of A. B. Seal, who was a business man and was known all over the state as a clever entertainer. Mrs. Seal has a son, A. H. Seal, and a daughter, talented as a violinist, Mrs. Roy Stovel.

William H. Cobbledick was a first lieutenant in the Eighth California Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and still resides at East Oakland.

Levans N. Cobbledick, now deceased, was founder of the Cobbledick-Kibbe Glass Company, and for many years an active factor in the business, social and political life of Oakland. At one time he was a councilman from the Seventh Ward, and later civil service commissioner. His death in 1914 was a real loss to the community as well as to his family and friends. His oldest son, Lloyd N., served as a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry during the World war, acted as postmaster for the Wilson Peace Commission at Paris in 1919, and he married a Red Cross worker from Georgia, and has one son. Wilson R., younger son of the late Levans N. Cobbledick, died in 1925, at the beginning of a very promising career and left a widow and two children.

James H. Cobbledick, fourth among the children of James Cobbledick and wife, is head of the James H. Cobbledick Company, decorators and furnishers of wall papers and fabrics at Oakland. He is a member of the Rotary Club of that city. He has four children, James H., Jr., Helen, Arthur and Edna, two of whom are now married.

May H. Cobbledick became the wife of Charles E. Trower, attorney, banker and mayor of Napa, California.

Isabelle is the wife of W. N. Jenkins, jeweler, and a leading official of the Christian Endeavor Society. They have a son, Norman.

Charles F. Cobbledick is an artist and decorator in San Francisco and Oakland, and is married and has two children.

Frances is the wife of Dr. James A. Plunkett, a dentist and well known in fraternal circles. Their son, Walter C. Plunkett, is an actor.

Emeline married Augustus Kempkey, a civil engineer living at Piedmont and commander of his Knight Templar Commandery. Their three children are Emeline, Katherine and Carl.

Frank M. Cobbledick, the youngest son, lives at Piedmont and is a business man of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The daughter Marian died in infancy. Florence, youngest of the family, is Mrs. Sidney Chown, and has a daughter and son, the daughter, Margerie, being a skilled horsewoman.

Mary Elizabeth Wilson, B. L., M. L., who is the owner and principal of the Anna Head School at Berkeley, is one of the influential figures in the cultural affairs of California and maintains her admirable school as one of the foremost in this state for the training and educating of young women under most gracious influences. Special interest attaches to the personality and the achievement of Miss Wilson by reason of the fact that she was born and reared in the west and is a representative of a sterling pioneer family early founded in this section of our great national domain. Miss Wilson was born at Helena, now the capital of the state of Montana, in the year 1869, and is a daughter of Enoch Henry Wilson and Joanna Halsted (McIntire) Wilson, whose marriage was solemnized in the city of San Francisco, California, in 1861.

Enoch Henry Wilson was a scion of a family that was founded in Virginia in the Colonial period of our national history and representatives of which were patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Enoch H. Wilson gained a full quota of frontier experience, as is evident when it is noted that he came west as early as 1844. The closing period of his life was passed in Montana, where his death occurred in 1872. His widow, with her two children, returned to California within a short time thereafter, and here she passed the remainder of her life. Of the two children, Miss Mary Elizabeth, of this, review, is the younger, and the older, Arthur R., now resides at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, where he is the executive head of an important corporation engaged in the production of granite rock.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson gained her rudimentary education by attending the Lafayette School in the city of Oakland, and thereafter she was a student in the Cosmopolitan School in that city, under the preceptorship of Professor Guerin, until the institution closed. She then returned to the Lafayette School, and after graduating from the same she continued her studies four years in the Irving Grammar School. She then attended the Oakland High School, in which she was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. She next became a student in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, in which institution she was graduated in 1891 and from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Letters. In 1894-5 Miss Wilson was a post-graduate student in the University of California, which, in the latter year, conferred upon her the degree of Master of Letters. In 1895-6 Miss Wilson was teacher of rhetoric and composition in Miss Murison's School in San Francisco, and after the earthquake of 1906 had brought disaster and disruption to

San Francisco Miss Wilson became a member of the faculty of Miss Head's School at Berkeley, where she became the head of the English department. In 1909 she acquired this school from its founder, and she has since continued the owner and principal of the well ordered institution, which receives a substantial and representative support. A brief review of the history and service of this school appears in the following sketch, so that further details concerning it are not here demanded.

Miss Wilson is an enthusiast in her chosen profession, and her success as an educator stands on a parity with this enthusiasm. She is a lover and promoter of outdoor sports, and makes the same a prominent part of the service of her school. She is a member of the Claremont Country Club, the Diablo Country Club, and the New Orinda Country Club. She is a valued and influential member of the Fortnightly Club in her home city, and has twice served as its president, besides which she has served as president of the Town and Gown Club in the fair city that is the seat of the University of California and also of her own excellent school. She is a member of the Alpha Society of her alma mater, Smith College, and of the American Association of University Women. In 1896 was published Miss Wilson's translation of the work entitled "Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child," and in 1902 was published her translated volume on "The Later Infancy of the Child."

Though her heart and mind are devoted to her school and its work, Miss Wilson has found opportunity to make three trips abroad and thus to broaden her intellectual horizon. Miss Wilson takes loyal interest in political and civic affairs.

Reverting to the ancestry of Miss Wilson, it may be stated that on the paternal side she is of English lineage and on the maternal of Scotch. Mary McIntire, sister of Miss Wilson's mother, became the wife of Romualdo Pachesco, who was one of the first governors of California and who wrote his name large and well on the early history of this commonwealth. Miss Wilson is a prominent and popular figure in the social and cultural circles of her home community, and is well worthy of special recognition in this history of the state that has represented her home from her childhood to the present time.

Anna Head School, an admirable educational institution that lends its quota to the cultural precedence of the city of Berkeley, seat of the University of California, was founded nearly two score of years ago, on a modest scale, and has kept pace with the march of development and progress in California, with constantly cumulative influence in the advancing of educational interests. Of this school, which is one of ideal surroundings and most excellent service, Miss Mary E. Wilson is the owner and also the scholastic and executive head, she being made the subject of individual mention in the preceding sketch, so that further review of her career is not here demanded.

From the thirty-eighth annual catalogue issued by the Anna Head School, that of 1925-6, are taken the following data concerning the history of the institution: "Miss Head's School was founded in 1887, by Miss Anna Head, and continued under her management and ownership until 1909. At that time Miss Head sold the school to Miss Wilson, who had been at the head of the English department for two years. The school still stands, as it stood during the twenty-two years of Miss Head's principalship, for earnest, honest work and all that tends toward cultured, upright womanhood. In 1919 the name was changed to Anna

Head School. The discipline of the school is founded upon the principal's earnest desire to develop character. To this end arbitrary rules and regulations are avoided, and an effort is made to meet somewhat the conditions and the temptations that will be encountered in life after leaving school. Punctuality, orderliness and consideration for the comfort of others are insisted upon. Student government has been introduced, both in the day school and in the boarding department. Student activities form the basis for a division of the students into groups, each group governing its own body and sending representatives to the school council, the highest court of student appeal. Simplicity in dress is insisted upon at all times. * * * The regular high school course, leading to a diploma, comprises four years of English, two years of mathematics, one year of laboratory science, and eight units of elective work. * * * There are opportunities for the study of singing and various instruments, including ensemble work. The study of art is under the management of a thoroughly trained and successful teacher, and extends throughout the course.

"There is a post-graduate department, to which graduates of other schools of equal grade are admitted. This department is designed both for girls who do not expect to go to college and for those who wish to enter college with advanced standing. * * * Arrangements will be made, when desired, for European travel and the study of art, languages and music in Europe, under the charge of teachers of the school or other competent persons. * * * The school is accredited to the University of California, to Mills College and to Leland Stanford Junior University. Between twenty and thirty graduates of Anna Head School enter college every year.

"The school is situated in a large garden, containing several sheltered arbors. There are six buildings. The largest of these buildings, Channing Hall, is the center of the home life of the school, and contains parlor, library (with over 1,800 volumes), dining hall, sleeping porches, infirmary, and higher class schoolrooms. * * * The building called The Gables contains the office, a book shop and seven schoolrooms. On the second floor there are seven sunny bedrooms for the younger girls, who are in the care of two housemothers. A sleeping porch joins The Gables and Channing Hall on the second floor, so that the two buildings containing bedrooms are now virtually one. The Cottage contains a well equipped room for domestic science, and three music rooms. The out-of-doors schoolhouse is used for the primary grades. It is built according to plans furnished by the state superintendent of schools, and has been found a valuable addition to the school equipment. The Lower School building contains two schoolrooms for intermediate grades, and a model studio for art work. An indoor swimming tank has proved a source of great pleasure, as well as benefit, to the girls. Alumnae Hall, the new auditorium, seats 500 people. It has a commodious stage for dramatics, adequate dressing rooms and kitchen where refreshments for parties can be prepared. * * * The opportunities for outdoor life all the year round are unusual. On their walks and horseback rides the girls are always accompanied by a teacher. There is a tennis court, a basket ball field, and a hockey field. * * * A wholesome social life is encouraged, and outside lecturers and entertainers vie with student activities in preventing any possibility of monotony."

For those who wish specific information concerning the courses of study, the instructors and other details pertaining to the Anna Head

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School, the catalogue of the institution will give ample data, and the same may be had upon application to the school through correspondence. Miss Wilson, the present owner and principal of Anna Head School, has graciously retained for the institution the name of its honored founder, and she takes pride in keeping the school up to the high standard set by her predecessor, the while she is constantly studying and investigating ways and means for the further advancement of her school and its admirable work.

Shirley C. Ward. A resident of California for fifty-three years, Shirley C. Ward has been intimately associated with the growth and development of the state, more particularly of the City of Los Angeles and the southern portion of the great commonwealth. A lawyer by profession and training, his gifts of organization and executive capacity brought him into close connection with large projects, and it is not too much to say that no single individual in the Golden State has a better record for honorable and constructive accomplishment.

Mr. Ward was born June 30, 1861, near Nashville, Dickson County, Tennessee, and is a son of John Shirley and Eunice (Robertson) Ward. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of Gen. James Robertson, the historic figure who founded the French Lick settlement, afterward the City of Nashville, and was one of the most conspicuous men in the early settlements on the west side of the Cumberland Mountains. He was the central figure in Gilmore's entrancing book, "The Advance Guard of Civilization." Four great-uncles of Shirley C. Ward were soldiers in the American Revolution, and among other campaigns participated in the battle of King's Mountain. John Shirley Ward, his father, a native of Alabama, was a man of broad culture, deeply versed in the classics, and gave the greater part of his life to editorial and literary work. For many years he was city editor of the Nashville American, the leading Tennessee morning newspaper, also edited a literary magazine, and after coming to California, although engaged in ranching, kept up his literary activities to some extent. He spent his last years at Los Angeles, where he died in 1904, at the age of seventy years. His wife had passed away when their two children were young. The daughter, Annie Eunice, now living at Los Angeles, inherited much of her father's literary ability and in addition possesses a rare poetic gift and is the author of a number of poems.

Shirley C. Ward was twelve years of age when the family came to California in 1873. He had attended school at Nashville, and in California spent several years on his father's ranch in San Bernardino County, where he acquired an ordinary public school education. He studied law at Hastings Law School, the law department of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1886, and after being admitted to practice engaged in general professional work at Los Angeles. For four years he was a member of the firm of Wicks & Ward, and since then has carried on an individual practice, his offices at this time being in the Bartlett Building. His early experience and inclination led him to the subject of irrigation, water rights and Spanish land titles, and much of his practice was along these lines. In 1886 he was admitted to practice before all the courts of California, and in 1900 before all the Federal courts. Mr. Ward is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, University Club, Los

Angeles Athletic Club, City Club and Los Angeles Country Club. In politics he is a democrat.

On September 12, 1892, at New York City, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Chandler, daughter of the late Jefferson Chandler, a prominent lawyer of Missouri and Washington, D. C., and a sister of Jefferson P. Chandler, a well-known California attorney practicing at the Los Angeles bar. To Mr. and Mrs. Ward there were born the following children: Chandler P., a young lawyer practicing at Los Angeles; John Shirley, a realty broker of the same city; Dr. Robertson, a practicing physician and surgeon of San Francisco; Catherine, the wife of Richard B. Carr, Jr., of Berkeley, California; Beatrice, the wife of John VanHoesen Challiss, of Los Angeles; Shirley C., Jr., a member of the Sophomore class at the University of California; and William, next to the youngest, who met a tragic death in 1924 while a member of the Sophomore class of the same university.

After about twenty years spent in general practice Mr. Ward became largely interested in oil lands in the Coalinga oil fields in Fresno County, California, and in 1906, when both the oil industry in the state and the price of crude oil were at a very low ebb, performed a signal service to the oil producers of the state by effecting a consolidation of the refining oil properties of the Coalinga field and making a sale of the same to the California Oil Fields, Ltd., a strong English company that was already the largest producer of oil in that field. This consolidation enabled the purchasing company to exact from the marketing agencies what was then considered a fair price for its oil, namely from 50 to 60 cents per barrel at the well. This transaction doubled over night the price of oil at the wells throughout the entire state, and saved many producers from impending ruin, as the price of crude oil at the wells had dropped as low as from 20 to 25 cents a barrel, and the small producers were being rapidly forced into bankruptcy.

This consolidation of the refining oil properties of the Coalinga field into a single ownership demonstrated to the Standard Oil Company that it could not, as a permanent asset, rely upon the inability of the producers to get together. It showed that the mere ownership of the pipe lines connecting the producing fields with tidewater could not assure the Standard of the control of the production or of permanent control of the prices of crude oil, and that in order to become and remain a dominant factor in the oil business in California it must also have a large production of its own, which it immediately proceeded to acquire, and now produces about one-quarter of the oil of the state.

The acquisition and development of his Coalinga oil properties, and the time and effort spent by Mr. Ward upon the consolidation and sale of the Coalinga refining oil properties, absorbed so much of his time and thought that he was for the time being diverted entirely from the general practice of law. The outcome of his Coalinga operations proved highly successful and satisfactory in a financial way, and demonstrated so fully his capacity and fitness for doing big things in the commercial world, where vision, courage and sound business judgment are required, that Mr. Ward never again has returned to the active practice of law, but instead has devoted himself largely to a study of the field of local real estate investments, specializing in Los Angeles business properties, and more particularly in fifty-year and ninety-nine-year ground leases on choice coming close-in properties. Accordingly he acquired a number of such leases in the vicinity of West Seventh Street and Grand Avenue,

and has since caused them to be improved with modern limit-height buildings that are now yielding good returns.

In order to put these properties on the business map and make them remunerative it became necessary to change the business map of Los Angeles, and do a little city moving, thus changing West Seventh Street from an insignificant side artery into the exclusive "Fifth Avenue of Los Angeles," where, in a single decade, rentals have risen from $2.50 to $100 per month per front foot, or from $50 per month for a twenty-foot store to $2,000 per month for such a store. This seeming miracle in the transformation of business values was conceived and executed a dozen years ago through the vision, daring and organizing genius of Mr. Ward and a few kindred spirits of his own selection, among them Lee A. Phillips, J. S. Torrance and W. P. Jeffries, when they induced the very cream of the Broadway retail shopping district, including the J. W. Robinson Company, the Coulter Dry Goods Company, the Ville de Paris, the Haggarty New York Store, Wetherby-Keyser Company, and other high-class Broadway merchants north of Fourth Street, to move to Seventh Street, between Hill and Hope streets. The hegira of these leading Broadway merchants from what seemed to be the sacred, secure and established precincts of upper Broadway to the wild, woolly and remote West Seventh Street marked an epoch in the city's business history that shook the financial and business structure of the community from turret to foundation stone, and for a time threatened to undermine and engulf the stability of all business property values. While the suddenness of the coup—the move of the J. W. Robinson Company—gave to the Seventh Street movement a spectacular aspect and caused those responsible for it to be dubbed, by its victims, "real estate boomers" engaged in "moving the town around on wheels" and "destroying the stability of all business property values," the move itself was basically and logically sound and in keeping with the well established principle of the growth of modern cities, that causes the best retail shopping district continually to grow towards the best residential district, trying to establish closer and easier access to the highest purchasing power of the community. The great success of the movement, as now tested by ten years of experience, has shown its soundness.

Mr. Ward has never held or been a candidate for public office, but has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and for the last few years has devoted a large part of his time to furthering the best interests of his community. He has unflagging faith in the ultimate great destiny of his city, and, to help promote that destiny, has given largely of his time, effort and means during the last few years, specializing in aiding the development of the Greater Los Angeles Harbor, the speedy carrying out of the street-planning system of the Major Highways Committee of the Los Angeles Traffic Commission, giving Los Angeles an adequate and comprehensive street system that will enable it to handle its growing street traffic burden by correcting the mistakes of the past, meeting the needs of the present and anticipating the requirements of the future. His special hobby of late, however, has been aiding in the plan to secure for Los Angeles at an early date ample water and hydro-electric water power from the Colorado River through means of the Boulder Canyon Dam.

As showing the character of Mr. Ward's disinterested efforts in behalf of the public projects that mean so much for the development of his community, the following editorial from the Los Angeles Examiner of October 29, 1925, is illuminating. It is captioned "Climate an Asset,

but Men Make the Real Los Angeles," and reads as follows: "Only a very small percentage of the citizens of Los Angeles realize the far-reaching and valuable aid rendered to the community during the past year by Mr. Shirley Ward. Mr. Ward is better known for the visible improvements he has accomplished in building a great retail artery out Seventh Street. That accomplishment benefited a large and important neighborhood and presumably and properly added to his own personal prosperity. But he has not confined his activities to the purely personal advantages of himself and realty associates. The community has Mr. Ward to thank for the successful 'get together' of the city officials and public utility magnates last year in asking the state railroad commissioners to make a survey of the immediate bond needs of the city's power department. The result of his efforts was a harmonious campaign whereby the citizens voted an issue of $16,000,000 of bonds for extensions and betterments to the municipal system.

"More recently the Chamber of Commerce asked him to serve on a committee to investigate the future water and power needs of Los Angeles. His activities in this regard resulted in his appearance this week before the Senate committee that is investigating the subject-matter of the Swing-Johnson bill. In the face of the opposition to this bill Mr. Ward had the temerity to submit to the visiting senators the findings of Engineers Ready and Butler with these words: 'In my opinion this report should settle all controversy on this subject and should henceforth be the law and gospel as to future electric power supply and power demand in Southern California.' Mr. Ward has devoted most of his valuable time for several months to the arduous work of gathering dependable data on which the Chamber of Commerce would base its policy in the paramount Colorado River issue. That his efforts have borne results is shown by the Chamber's statement to the visiting senators. The Chamber has now endorsed every salient feature of the Swing-Johnson bill short of giving the name and number of the bill now hung up in committee by its opponents.

"It is the civic spirit and the personal self-sacrifice of many men of Los Angeles, as exemplified in such fundamental matters, that really makes this great city great. The climate and the city's location between mountains and sea form the background, but they were here before the Brea pits began gathering relics for museums. Los Angeles, however, remained a desert until men of vision and courage came here and converted this region into a garden, a workshop and the happy home of a million people, with millions more to come. Fortunately, Los Angeles has attracted many men of Mr. Ward's type, who are not only able to build up personal fortunes, but have time to spare and the inclination and determination to devote part of their efforts to the public service and for the benefit of every citizen, rich and poor alike."

Isaac K. Fisher, whose death occurred in the year 1915, was long numbered among the representative business men and liberal and public-spirited citizens of Santa Barbara, where his widow still maintains her home, and he is well entitled to a tribute in this history of California, a state in which he was a resident for many years and to the advancement of which he contributed his full quota.

Mr. Fisher claimed the old Keystone State of the Union as the place of his nativity, he having been born and reared in Pennsylvania and having there received his early education through the medium of the

public schools. He was a young man when he came to California, and here, in 1874, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, daughter of the late Jacob T. Holmes, a memoir of whom is in the following sketch.

For many years Mr. Fisher conducted a model meat market in Santa Barbara, and he received a substantial and representative supporting patronage in this business enterprise. He became also the owner of extensive ranch lands in this section of the state and was one of the prominent growers of live stock in Santa Barbara County. He was liberal and loyal in the support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material welfare of the community, and was a man who justly received the fullest measure of confidence and esteem on the part of his fellow men. In the attractive home which Mr. Fisher provided, at 1520 Garden Street, his widow still resides. Of their three children only one survives the honored father. This son, Harold Stuart Fisher, was born and reared in Santa Barbara, and after here completing a course in the private academy known as the Collegiate School, he entered the University of California, at Berkeley, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. The year 1924 finds him the incumbent of a responsible position in the engineering department of the Southern California Edison Electric Company in the City of Los Angeles. He married Miss Mildred Niel, of Kern County, this state, and their one child is a winsome little daughter, Dorothy, who was born in the year 1914.

Jacob T. Holmes, who gained precedence as one of the California pioneers of the historic year 1849, was a young man when he set forth from his New England home to make this great adventure on the Pacific Coast, and he was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of California at the time of his death. As a youth physicians had advised him that he had at least incipient tuberculosis, but the vigorous life which he led after coming to California enabled him fully to overcome this disease of the lungs, so that he was permitted to live a long life of signal usefulness and honor, his death having occurred at Santa Barbara in the year 1908.

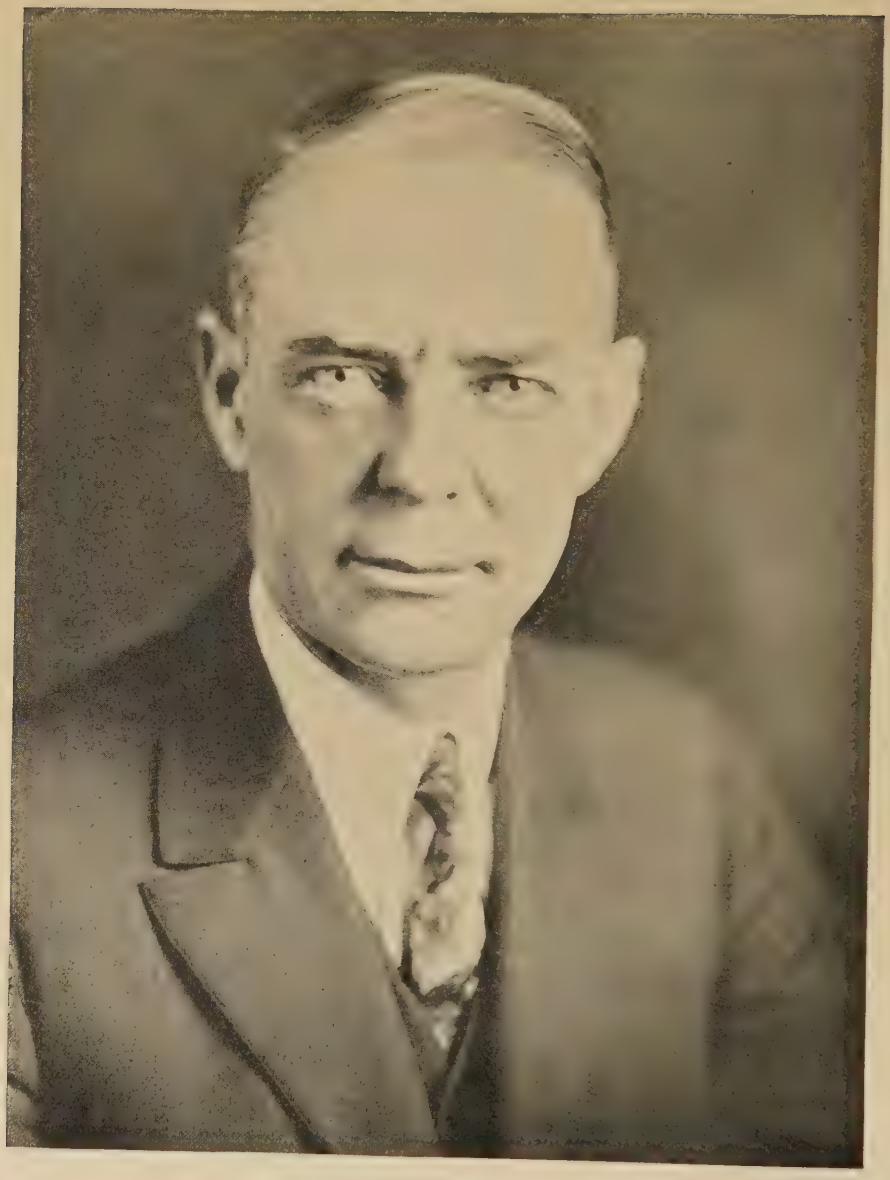
Mr. Holmes was born at Oxford, Maine, in 1827, and was a representative of a family that was founded in New England in Colonial days. He received his youthful education in the schools of the old Pine Tree State, and he was about twenty-two years of age when, in company with an older brother, John, he embarked for the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn to the New Eldorado of California. This voyage, in the memorable year 1849, was of six months' duration, as it was made on a sailing vessel of the type common to that day, and within a short time after arriving in San Francisco the two brothers made their way to the gold fields. Not long afterward John Holmes, elder of the two brothers, met his death while swimming in the Sacramento River. The subject of this memoir here regained his physical health, and after a time he returned to the East, where, in the State of Rhode Island, he was in 1851 united in marriage with Miss Waity Cook, who was born and reared in that state. Soon after their marriage the young couple entered upon their pioneering experience in the wilds of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, where Indians were still much in evidence. There Mr. Holmes obtained a tract of wild land and instituted the reclamation of a farm, he having become one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens

of that county, where he continued his residence until the year 1872, when he came with his family to California and established his residence in Santa Barbara. Of his four children two died in infancy, and the two surviving children are Ida, who is the wife of Arthur Rynerson, of Los Angeles, and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Isaac K. Fisher and who maintains her home at Santa Barbara. Here Jacob T. Holmes passed the remainder of his life, a man of ability and sterling character and one who ever commanded unqualified popular respect and confidence. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and within his active career he gave considerable attention to building operations, in which connection he contributed definitely to the development and progress of Santa Barbara. In this city he lived retired for a number of years prior to his death, which, as previously noted, occurred in 1908, his devoted wife having passed away in 1905. It is worthy of mention that as a youth Mr. Holmes utilized his skill as a cabinetmaker by assisting in the manufacturing of pianos. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were earnest members of the Congregational Church, and their lives were marked by kindly thoughts and worthy deeds. The data for this brief memoir were obtained from the older daughter, Mrs. Fisher, and on other pages appears a tribute to her husband, the late Isaac K. Fisher.

Captain George M. McGuire. Few public characters are permitted to escape criticism, nor is it best that they should, for the man who arouses no discussion nor stimulates no enthusiasm is not discharging the duties entrusted to him. Therefore when a man who has held office and been re-elected to it is violently opposed, it shows that he has been energetic enough to arouse interest at least, and in many cases that his fight against abuses has occasioned dismay in the hearts of his opponents. Stagnation is something to be feared in public life. The official who goes ahead doing what he believes to be right deserves, and generally secures, the approval of the majority of right-thinking people, for they realize that even if his opinions may differ from theirs that he is honest in his contentions. It is the man who does not dare to be honest in expressing his convictions and in living up to them that is to be condemned.

One of the alert and aggressive men of Santa Barbara whose labors in behalf of the city as a former member of the City Council have brought about many much-needed reforms is Captain George M. McGuire, born at Sandusky, Ohio, March 14, 1853, a son of James McGuire, a native of Ireland, and his wife, Anna (Smythe) McGuire, a native of England. James McGuire came to the United States in a sailing vessel at an early age, and became a prosperous contractor. For a number of years he was a resident of Ogdensburg, New York, and there he died in May, 1908, when over eighty-four years old. His widow died in October of that same year. They had ten children, of whom nine survive.

Captain George M. McGuire was educated in the public schools of Ogdensburg, New York, and Cornell University, where he took a scientific course of two and one-half years' duration. During his vacation periods he learned to be a brick mason and plasterer under his father, who was proficient in both trades. He also studied law, and in 1877 received his diploma at Albany, New York, and while he has never practiced law, he has found his knowledge of the profession most useful. For some years he was engaged in the contracting business with his



F. A. Rhodes.

father, and then, in 1890, he moved to Detroit, Michigan, and until 1902, was engaged in a manufacturing business in that city. It was in the latter year that he began his long connection with Santa Barbara. For eight years he was engaged in trading in sea products among the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, using power boats in this industry. It was in 1910 that he embarked in the theatrical business, and owned and operated La Petite, the pioneer moving picture house of Santa Barbara, and also the Palace. After seven years he sold to the syndicate controlling these California houses, and since then has been largely interested in the realty business, his own investments consuming the greater portion of his efforts.

While carrying on these various undertakings Captain McGuire has made a special feature of capturing and marketing sea lions, and has the monopoly of this novel business. He has specially devised nets of his own designing, and makes expeditions to supply his constantly increasing market. These lions are sold for exposition purposes and for training for parks and zoos, and the demand is world-wide, including Japan, Australia and all European centers. His European agents are Louis Ruhe of New York City. This business is very lucrative, and intensely interesting, and Mr. McGuire has long made of it a hobby. To handle these sea lions requires great skill, and the expeditions made to capture them are carried on at a heavy expense by carefully trained men.

Captain McGuire belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and all the members of his family are Presbyterians. In 1919 Mr. McGuire was elected a member of the City Council, and was re-elected a member of the same body. He was a candidate for re-election in 1924, but was strenuously opposed by certain elements. Always safeguarding the interests of the public, and a foe to everything that retards civic progress, he made a strong fight to defeat his enemies.

On March 2, 1900, Mr. McGuire married Miss Lillian Carter, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Frederic Arthur Rhodes, city engineer and city manager of San Diego, is a native son of California, and has had a wide and varied experience in the field of engineering.

He was born at Folsom City, Sacramento County, June 11, 1880, son of Dr. Emmet C. and Frances Mary (McCune) Rhodes. Both his mother and her mother were born in California, the latter's parents having come overland from Missouri in 1848. Dr. Emmet C. Rhodes, who died at Long Beach in 1918, was a prominent physician, and practiced at Sisson, was physician at the State Penitentiary at Folsom City, and during the last fifteen years of his life made his home at Honolulu. He was born in Illinois and came to California about 1870.

Frederic A. Rhodes was educated in grammar and high schools, and attended the Polytechnic College of San Francisco. After leaving school in 1898, he started to work in the engineering department of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroad in San Francisco, and from there was transferred to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Los Angeles. His first work in San Diego County was in connection with the building of the Point Loma Railroad and he has handled engineering problems in connection with the laying out of many subdivisions and additions to the City of San Diego. Mr. Rhodes earned an enviable reputation as engineer in charge of the ex-

tension of the San Diego-Imperial Highway from the San Diego County line down the Mountain Springs grade, a work financed by San Diego citizens. He also made the engineering designs and plans for the San Diego Municipal Stadium and supervised the work. Mr. Rhodes in 1911-12 was chief engineer and superintendent of construction for the San Diego County Highway Commission, and following that handled the special work on the San Diego-Imperial Highway above noted. In 1913 he engaged in private practice in San Diego, and during the World war period devoted most of his time to engineering work for the American National Bank. He was appointed city engineer and superintendent of streets in 1919, and in 1920 became city manager.

Mr. Rhodes is a republican and member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. He was married at Los Angeles, September 17, 1906, and has one son, Edwin Frederic, born in San Diego, California, February 1, 1908.

Josephine Antonia Jewett, M. D., one of the most talented professional women of Berkeley, has practiced medicine and surgery and osteopathy for a number of years. As an avocation she has pursued the literary muse, and a great many people know her through her occasional published writings.

Doctor Jewett is a daughter of Capt. Charles E. and Mary H. (Knight) Jewett. Charles Elam Jewett, her father, was born at Weybridge, Vermont, April 27, 1843, and at the age of thirteen went to Racine, Wisconsin, where he continued his education in the public schools. A month before he was to graduate from high school, and at the age of eighteen, there came a call for volunteers and he responded, becoming a member of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. The school authorities voted him the diploma of graduation while he was in the army. His army record, concisely stated, was as follows: Enlisted in Company F, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, April 24, 1861; was in battle at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, received a slight wound; second Bull Run, August 28, 1862, again wounded; South Mountain, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 13, 14, 15, 1862; crossing the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, April 29, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 3, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, received a severe wound, requiring ten months to recover; was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, May 17, 1864, and with the regiment was discharged September 22, 1864.

He saw service with the famous Iron Brigade, and of his company nearly 80 per cent fell in battle. Some years after the war he was granted a small pension, but after drawing it for a year or two he wrote the authorities at Washington that he thought his country owed him nothing more and stated that no further amount would be received. After the war he entered the regular army, being commissioned second lieutenant, Tenth United States Infantry, February 23, 1866, and was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and afterwards to brevet-captain. He resigned from the regular army in 1877. A number of letters and papers from army officers testified to his bravery throughout the record of his service in the Civil war and afterwards. In asking for his resignation from the regular army he applied for six months leave of absence, stating in his application that he intended to resign and enter business at the end of that period. This was refused on account of the intention to resign being considered an improper statement in an application for leave of

absence, and the adjutant-general said that "nothing but his gallantry and high standing prevented a revocation of his detail on recruiting service," which he held at that time. His relative, Simeon Whiteley, went to Washington to see President Grant in his behalf. The President said the request should be granted and subsequently, while Mr. Whiteley and a congressman were in the adjutant-general's office, General Sherman came in and said that any member of the "Iron Brigade" could have any reasonable request granted—"yes, whether it was reasonable or not, by God," and directed the adjutant-general to use the telegraph to forward the business.

On leaving the army Captain Jewett in 1876 came to Kern County, California, and purchased a ranch on Mount Breckenridge, near Bakersfield. In 1880 he moved to Bakersfield and was assistant cashier of the Kern Valley Bank until his death. His last act was one of heroism, when he plunged into the Kern River in a vain effort to save two small boy friends, and thus the end of his life was in keeping with the rest, in thought and effort for others. He died May 30, 1892.

Mary H. Knight, the mother of Doctor Jewett, was a daughter of Albert Gallatin Knight, whose grandfather, Samuel Knight, was chief justice of Vermont under the British Crown and also after independence, until his death in 1794. He presided over the Council of Censors to amend and revise the Vermont Constitution in 1792. Albert G. Knight in early manhood was sent to Cincinnati to establish a branch store for a queensware company, and while in that city he married Adelia Gazlay, member of a prominent family, one of her brothers having been a congressman, and one of her sisters became the mother of the famous preacher, Dr. David Swing. Albert G. Knight in 1836 joined a small colony that started the City of Racine, Wisconsin, and his subsequent career was closely identified with the business, municipal and religious history of that Wisconsin community. He served as alderman, county registrar of deeds, clerk of the Circuit Court, and assessor of internal revenue, and at the beginning of 1851 he engaged in the real estate and abstract of title business. Albert G. Knight died January 5, 1886.

The children of Captain Jewett and wife were: Josephine Antonia, born at San Antonio, Texas, November 25, 1869; Russell McIntosh, born at Fort McIntosh, Texas; Agnes Roxbury, born at Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts; and Dorothea Kearn, born at Bakersfield, California.

Dr. Josephine A. Jewett was seven years of age when her parents settled on the cattle ranch in the mountains near Bakersfield. For several years she lived with her mother in Oakland and Berkeley, where she acquired her higher education. All the children graduated from the University of California. Docotor Jewett graduated from the California Osteopathic College and later took her Bachelor of Science degree at the University of California and took half the medical course in the university, but the last two years of clinical work were finished in the Oakland College of Medicine. Her office in San Francisco was burned in 1906, and since that year she has practiced osteopathy at Berkeley, and since 1917, in which year she graduated from the Oakland College of Medicine, she has practiced medicine and osteopathy. While going through college she earned some of her expenses writing for osteopathic magazines.

At the time of the Spanish-American war a number of her poems were published in the San Francisco Chronicle. One of her poems, entitled "Miner's Luck," was published in the University of California

Chronicle. All her writing is done for the love of writing. She is a member of the California Writers' Club, of the League of American Pen Women, the First Presbyterian Church, the Woman's Relief Corps and the East Bay Country Club.

Charles Washington Merrill. Among the engineers in the state the name of Charles W. Merrill, of San Francisco, is held in the highest repute and for excellent reasons. It is not often that you find a man of science who possesses constructive ability to such an extent that it is apparent in the equal success of both inventive achievements and business projects. So well has Mr. Merrill built, however, that today, especially in his field, he is recognized as an international figure, for never has he confined his faculty for constructive advancement to any one locality, but in the great gold and silver mines of Montana, Arizona, South Dakota, Canada, Mexico and South Africa, as well as his own California—wherever, in fact, his career has led him—he has made everywhere an enviable reputation.

Although Concord, New Hampshire, is his birthplace, Charles Washington Merrill has applied his forceful energy under the tutelage of his adopted state of California. He attended the public schools of Alameda, going thence to the State University, from whose College of Mines he received the degree B. S. in 1891. Soon after his graduation Mr. Merrill went to the famous old Standard Consolidated Mine at Bodie, in Southern California, that veteran name to which so many noted engineers owe their apprenticeship. From there he went to the Harqua Hala Mine in Arizona and then to the Montana Mining Company at Marysville. In 1899 he became connected with the celebrated Homestake Mining Company of South Dakota, where, serving in the capacity of metallurgist, at thirty years of age, he achieved both fame and fortune. More than any other individual has he been responsible for the improvements in the cyanide method of extracting gold from ore. At the Homestake Mine alone it has been estimated that he added to the value of the effective reserve in the property ore in the proximity of $20,000,000.

Nine years after his first experimentation and success at the Black Hills Mine, Mr. Merrill organized the Merrill Company of San Francisco, whose engineering activities are now world-wide, for the purpose of testing more than a score of patents of various phases of the cyanide process in the United States and elsewhere. And ever since 1909 one improvement after another in cyanide practice has stood as witness of an inventiveness both workable and practical in the increasing recovery and decreasing expense of gold ore. Most recently his achievements have been at the Dome Mines at South Porcupine in Canada, and in Mexico at the Sta. Gertrudis Works. Besides this important part of his profession his interests also include several gold dredging companies in California and other parts of the West. The Merrill methods of treating gold ore are now in use throughout the world, and it has been through the efforts of this man that waste tailings and lean gold-bearing rock have become commercial ore. Everywhere engineers owe to him their ability to convert material loss into substantial profit, while the world at large is richer by many millions of gold.

Distinguished by such a record, Mr. Merrill is fully deserving of the honor of receiving the James Douglas International Medal, the annual award of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which was conferred upon him in 1924. The fact of outstanding interest

connected with this medal is that the first two winners have been graduates of the University of California, which may be conceived as a further example of that quality existing in the Golden State that gives men a peculiar fitness for the industry of mining.

Unlike the legendary king, this man with the modern Midas touch has a simplicity of manner characteristic of one who all his life has been pre-eminently a worker but never a waiter. Absorbed in a vast interest to absorb constructive results from his experiments, Mr. Merrill has never paused to contemplate the glory of the impression he created. He has always been without ostentation and his large but extremely simple home, which stands next to the site of the massive stadium of the University of California, is free from all worldly display. This home has been built upon the same hill which years before, as a college student, Mr. Merrill climbed to gaze upon that supreme manifestation of an extravagant nature which is the Golden Gate.

Always he has been genuinely concerned with charity, to which he has given as generously of his time as his money. So constructive have been his activities as a director of that widely known institution, the Oakland Baby Hospital, that early in 1925 he was appointed chairman of the executive committee of the San Francisco Community Chest. The Community Chest is one of the greatest, and because it is yet in its infancy, one of the most difficult of municipal projects, and Mr. Merrill as its executive leader endeavors to engineer it to its goal.

Herbert Hoover's initial profession was that of a mining engineer, and many executives of his Food Administration of 1917-18 were from that special field. As the chief of the division of collateral commodities Mr. Merrill worked with Mr. Hoover to adjust the mechanical side of the Food Administration, particularly with regard to the relationship between the various divisions. In this position he accomplished many valuable results. A notable feat was the diplomacy with which he approached the dictator of Yucatan, which enabled him to secure at a fair price the much needed product known as sisal hemp.

In addition to the presidency of the Merrill Company, Mr. Merrill is the head of the Western Ore Purchasing Company, a director of the Union Dredging Company and of the Caledonia Dredging Company. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of London, and of the former he has been a director for many years. He also holds membership in the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, the Chemical, Mining and Metallurgical Society of South Africa and in the Investors' Guild of New York. In club life, particularly those clubs favored by members of his profession, he is a noted Figure and his name is enrolled on the membership lists of the Engineers, Recess and Rocky Mountain Clubs of New York; of the Pacific Union, University, Engineers, Olympic and Commonwealth Clubs of San Francisco; of the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, and the Mt. Diablo Country Club of Diablo, California. Naturally, one who was born at Concord, New Hampshire, would be a Unitarian, which is Mr. Merrill's church affiliation.

Literally living at the portal to his alma mater, the interests in the great college at Berkeley have ever been close to Mr. Merrill's heart. As the president of the Alumni Association of the University of California, his influence is state-wide, to say nothing of its scope beyond the state. In student problems his interest has been unfailing, and he

has been known to have given material aid as well as to have offered to graduates openings in his engineering office.

Life has been fair in rewarding Charles W. Merrill not only with public recognition but also with an unusually happy family life. His wife, who was Clara Scott Robinson, of Alameda, has contributed no small share to his happiness, and the four children, a girl followed by three boys, all show clearly the influence exerted by their parents. The oldest son, Jack, who graduated from the State University in 1924, won the Cecil B. Rhodes scholarship to Oxford, where he is now studying. If this son's future fulfills the promise of his present brilliance the great ability of his father will find a worthy successor. Throughout his life has Charles Merrill given tireless service for the benefit of humanity, a service that has ever been characterized by the desire for fair play.

Rufus Bernhard VonKleinSmid was formally inaugurated president of the University of Southern California April 27, 1922. It was an occasion notable among scholastic and scientific gatherings in Southwestern California, due to the presence here of many distinguished scientists and scholars not only from the United States but from Mexico and Central and South American countries attending the Pan-American Education Conference, during which Doctor VonKleinSmid was inaugurated.

Doctor VonKleinSmid brought to Southern California a record of distinguished attainments and service, and during the past four years has greatly advanced the prestige of the university as a thoroughly equipped organization for research and for the dissemination of trained minds required in the modern world of commerce, industry and the arts.

Rufus Bernhard VonKleinSmid was born at Sandwich, Illinois, June 27, 1875, son of George and Augustina Louisa (Simon) VonKleinSmid. The field in which he has made his chief contributions to modern science has been psychology. He graduated from the Academy of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1897, and for seven years gave most of his time to his duties as a public school superintendent in Illinois. During 1901 he was a traveling student in Europe. During 1904-05 he was an instructor in Northwestern University Academy at Evanston, Illinois, and took his A. B. degree at Northwestern University in 1905, and his Master of Arts degree in 1906. For ten years he was a member of the faculty of DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, holding the chair of education and serving as principal of the academy from 1905 to 1909, and 1909 to 1914 as professor of education and psychology. Doctor VonKleinSmid has been a prominent figure in the educational life of the Southwest since 1914, when he became president of the University of Arizona. He held that post until called to the University of Southern California in 1922. Doctor VonKleinSmid's scholarship has been recognized by various institutions. The University of Arizona made him a Doctor of Science in 1914, and other degrees included J. D. from the National University of Mexico in 1919, Dr. en medicina, U. Central, Quito, Ecuador, 1920; Dr. en philosofia y letras, U. Major San Marcos de Lima, Peru, 1920; LL. D., Northwestern University, 1925.

Doctor VonKleinSmid is an international authority on criminal psychology. In 1912 he was made associate superintendent and director of the department of research at the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, engaged in intensive study with a view to reformation of criminals. From 1914 to 1918 he acted as consulting psychologist to this department. He

was one of the founders in 1913, and from 1915 to 1918 president, of the American Association of Clinical Criminology. He is author of numerous monographs on education, applied psychology and criminology.

Doctor VonKleinSmid was a member of the Arizona State Board of Education from 1914 to 1922. From 1914 to 1917 he was president of the Inter-State Y. M. C. A. for the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. He served as a member of the National Advisory Council to the Committee of Fifteen on Educational Preparation for Foreign Service. He has been vice president of the California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research, president of the Drug Addiction Bureau, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the National Geographic Society, member of the National Committee on Prison Labor, was president in 1914 of the Arizona State Teachers' Association, is a member of the Indiana Academy of Science, Indiana Association of College Teachers of Education and Psychology, of which he was president from 1911 to 1913, was president from 1917 to 1921 of the League of the Southwest and member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. He served on the Arizona State Council of Defense in 1917-18, has been a member of the National Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and was a member of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Doctor VonKleinSmid is a Phi Beta Kappa, member of the social and honorary fraternities Phi Mu Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Chi, Delta Phi Epsilon (national president), is a Methodist, Knight Templar Mason and knight commander of the Court of Honor in that order, member of the Old Pueblo Club of Tucson, University, Los Angeles Athletic, South California Athletic and Country Clubs of Los Angeles.

He married Elizabeth Patterson Sawyers, of Portland, Oregon.

Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez. Well-known to the people of Oakland as a lady of culture and an active figure in its social life, Mrs. Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez has long been a resident of California, and is one of its most enthusiastic admirers. She was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, and comes of old and honored families of this country. On her paternal side she traces back in a direct line to Jacob Leendertsen Van de Grift, a native of Holland, who came to the American colonies early in the seventeenth century, and is buried in what is known as the old Van de Grift Cemetery in Andalusia County, Pennsylvania. On her mother's side Mrs. Sanchez traces back to Joran Kyn, later spelled Keen, who came from Sweden to the American colonies in 1642, and was living on the Delaware River when William Penn arrived in this country. The paternal great-grandfather on her grandmother's side, John Miller, and the maternal great-grandfather, John Keen, both fought under General Washington. John Miller was buried with public honors by the city of Philadelphia in recognition of his services in the American Revolution. His name is still to be found in the original records in Independence Hall.

Jacob Van de Grift was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he was an architect by profession, and a builder by calling. In religious faith he was a Protestant, while politically he was a democrat. His wife, mother of Mrs. Sanchez, was also born in Philadelphia, and she, too, was a sincere Protestant. There was also an English strain in the Keen family through an ancestor, the famous Capt. James Cook.

Mrs. Sanchez acquired her early educational training in Indianapolis, Indiana, partly under the tutelage of David Starr Jordan, and this was

continued in the University of California after her family had migrated to San Francisco. She is a republican, and deeply interested in civic matters. Having been granted suffrage, she desires to prove worthy of the privilege of citizenship. During the World war she was one of the steady workers in connection with the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and was otherwise interested in war activities.

In 1880 Mrs. Sanchez was married at San Francisco to Adulfo Sanchez, a descendant of one of California's Spanish pioneers. One son was born to them, Louis Adulfo Sanchez, who was graduated from the University of California, and is now a civil engineer.

Frank W. Cole. A convincing conversationalist, and a man of good judgment and sound principles, Frank W. Cole is recognized as one of the most reliable and successful realtors and insurance men of Santa Barbara, and he has taken an active part in its development during the past five years. Mr. Cole was born in Colorado, January 13, 1888, a son of Ferdinand W. Cole.

When he was three years old Frank W. Cole was brought to Santa Barbara by his parents, and here he was given a grammar-school education. After he had learned civil engineering, through his own efforts, he worked for the city of Los Angeles, California, on the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and continued this connection for ten years. In 1911 he invested the money he had managed to save in a stock of hardware at Summerland, California, and conducted this business during the succeeding two years, when he sold at an excellent figure. While carrying on his hardware business he had been studying realty values, and through the knowledge he thus acquired, had optioned some very valuable properties. One of these was selected by the Simons Hardware Company as the site for its kelp reduction plant. This company obtained the potash from sea kelp, and shipped the contents all over the country for fertilizing purposes. Mr. Cole was fought by the Chamber of Commerce and many of the residents of the far-famed Montecito district who were opposed to the location in their midst of this manufacturing plant, but with government aid was successful, and the plant was erected as a result of his efforts. Mr. Cole later went to the company's Long Beach plant, familiarized himself with the work, and was made manager of the enterprise when the Long Beach plant was moved to Summerland as an addition to the plant already there. Until the close of the war Mr. Cole continued manager of the large works, but with the necessity obliterated for the production of the potash the interests disbanded, and the plant is no longer in existence.

In January, 1919, Mr. Cole returned to Santa Barbara and entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he has made such a material progress. During the past five years he has handled some of the most important realty transactions at Santa Barbara, having handled seven successful subdivisions. He is an active member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, and in December, 1921, was elected to a four-year term in the Santa Barbara City Council. The local, state and national realty boards have in him a valued member. He is a charter member of the National Exchange Club of Santa Barbara. He is a zealous Mason, being a life member and a past master of Magnolia Lodge No. 242, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Corinthian Chapter No. 515, Royal Arch Masons, a member of Santa Barbara Council No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, a life member of

Stoner Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and also a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The republican party has his support, and he was elected a councilman on its ticket.

On the morning of the earthquake, June 29, 1925, Mr. Cole was in a building one-half block from the City Hall and was the first official representative of the city government to organize a relief crew and order steam shovels to the site of the San Marcos Building and the Arlington Hotel, where several people were buried in the ruins. Due to Mr. Cole's position on the City Council he was obliged to devote all of his time to the problems of the city subsequent to the earthquake, and it was three days before he could look after his own personal effects, which were in a wrecked building; it was through his support the Architectural Board of Review was created, which has given to Santa Barbara its most distinctive architecture.

During his term on the City Council he introduced the measure creating the planning commission and the ultimate zoning of Santa Barbara, and also introduced a measure for the widening of Chapala Street, one of the first streets in Santa Barbara to be widened under municipal proceedings.

In 1911 Mr. Cole married Miss Stella Melvine Carpenter, a native of Ohio, a talented young lady, a graduate of Santa Barbara High School. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have had three children: Franklyn, who was born July 6, 1913; Edward, who was born October 6, 1918; and Melvine F., who was born April 21, 1920, and died at the age of three years. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Eastern Star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole are Christian Scientists. A man who has made his own way in the world, Mr. Cole has every reason to be satisfied with what he has accomplished, for he has not only been successful from a business standpoint, but he has also won and holds the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

Alfred M. Pierce gained a goodly measure of pioneer honors in the fair city of Santa Barbara, where he maintained his residence nearly half a century, where he became a leading merchant, and where he was an honored and influential citizen at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1923.

Mr. Pierce was born in the State of Indiana, April 9, 1850, and was a son of Wheeler W. and Ellen (Hayward) Pierce, the former of whom was born in Buffalo, New York, in the year 1822, and the latter of whom was born in England, in 1828, she having been a child at the time of the family immigration to the United States. Wheeler W. Pierce was a son of Wheeler Pierce and was a scion of a family that gave patriot soldiers to the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Wheeler W. Pierce came with his family to California in the year 1874, and he was one of the venerable and honored citizens of Santa Barbara at the time of his death, March 2, 1907, his widow having here continued to reside until she too passed to the life eternal, on the 5th of January, 1913. Railroad facilities in the West at the time when the Pierce family made the transcontinental journey to California were far below the standards of the present day, and the members of the family came on one of the old-time tourist or immigrant railway cars that were provided with berths but in which the travelers found it necessary to provide their own bedding, except the mattresses. The subject of this memoir, eldest in a family of four sons, was twenty-four years of age at the time when he

thus came to California. He was afforded the advantages not only of the public schools but also of the college at Lebanon, Ohio, and during the course of his entire life he ever maintained high intellectual ideals, the while his practical experience extended his mental ken and also made him a man of mature judgment. He was graduated from the college mentioned, and was well fortified for initiating his independent career when he came to California. Here he achieved substantial success, and here his appreciation was shown in his pronounced civic loyalty and public spirit. He became associated with his brother, Fred F., in establishing one of the first exclusive furniture stores in Santa Barbara, and they made this one of the leading mercantile concerns of the city, where the business is continued by Fred F. Pierce and Sallie Belle Pierce since the death of the older brother. With this prosperous enterprise Mr. Pierce continued his alliance in an active way until his death. He was a stalwart advocate of the cause of the republican party, but never manifested any desire for political office. Mr. Pierce was affiliated with both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, and was a popular member also of the Santa Barbara Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The year 1885 recorded the marriage of Mr. Pierce and Miss Sallie Belle Coiner, who was born in Virginia, of Revolutionary ancestry in that historic old commonwealth, which her father represented as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Mrs. Pierce was a child at the time of the family removal to California, where she was reared and educated, her advantages having included those of the public schools of Santa Barbara. She is a daughter of Daniel and Isabella (Anderson) Coiner, both natives of Virginia, where the former was born June 11, 1833, and the latter in 1834. His arduous service as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war made serious inroads on the physical health of Mr. Coiner, and it was largely on this account that, in 1867, he came to California, his wife and their eight small children having here joined him about a year later. Mrs. Coiner and her children sailed from the port of New York City and made the voyage to the Isthmus of Panama, after crossing which she proceeded with her children by boat to San Francisco. Mr. Coiner had in the meanwhile established his residence on a farm near Salinas, Monterey County, and there the family home was maintained five years, at the expiration of which removal was made to Santa Barbara County. Here the death of Mrs. Coiner occurred in 1892, and her husband was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of this county at the time of his death, in 1909.

Mrs. Pierce, a devoted wife and mother of fine old Southern training and ideals, has continued her residence at Santa Barbara from her girlhood to the present time, and here her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Her attractive home, at 1629 Garden Street, is known for its generous hospitality. With her resides her daughter Edith A., eldest of the three children, she being the wife of Frank McCullough. Horace Frederick Pierce, the only son, was born at Santa Barbara in the year 1889, and in the public schools of his native city he continued his studies until his graduation from high school. He was later graduated from the medical department of the University of Colorado, and after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he further fortified himself by a post-graduate course in a leading medical institution in San Francisco. He is now one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Santa Barbara, with offices in his own building, known

as the Clinic of Medical Arts Building, located at 1425 Chapala Street. Doctor Pierce married Miss Shirley Hoover, of Santa Barbara, and they are popular figures in the social activities of their home city. Isabella, the third and youngest of the children, was but seventeen years of age when she met a tragic death, she having been drowned in the Santa Barbara channel while with an excursion party that was returning from a trip to the islands.

The A-to-Zed School was founded in 1907 as a university preparatory school. For nineteen years it has continued under the same management with no departure from the original aim. In 1916 a grammar school department was added. In 1922 the A-to-Zed Junior College was organized, and the institution now offers instruction of grammar, high school and college grades.

It is the purpose of this school not only to impart instruction but to develop students and give them proper habits of thought and study. The aim is to place its graduates in the universities with the best possible preparation for college work, and with the idea in view of following this plan the instruction is confined strictly to the academic branches. The high-school curriculum covers the regular work prescribed for the public high schools of California. Graduates of the school are admitted without examination to the University of California, Stanford University, Mills College and other western colleges and universities as well as to many of the best-known eastern universities, including Cornell, Michigan, Brown, Dartmouth and Northwestern.

The A-to-Zed High School has no fixed course of study, since the policy of the school is to adapt the curriculum to the needs of each student. English is, however, insisted on in all grades with special emphasis on composition. Since the school is strictly a college preparatory school each student is required to have at graduation sixteen units so chosen as to admit him to some college or university of recognized standing.

A special drill is given high seniors in organizing and writing long papers in a two-hour period on topics not previously assigned. This is intended primarily to enable the students to meet successfully the test in written English required of all students entering the University of California.

Courses of lectures on economics, history, literature and scientific subjects, and a course in the outside reading of books, form additional preparation for college work.

The classes are limited to twelve students each, and average but four to a class. This desirable feature is made possible by having a large faculty, one instructor to every four students. These small classes give the student the advantage of practically individual instruction, at the same time adding the spur of competition with a small group.

Special attention is given to the study periods, all students being required to do their work under supervision. Weekly reports of deficiencies in scholarship or attendance are made to the dean by all instructors, and frequent reports of attendance and scholarship are made to parents or guardians.

Recognizing that competitive athletics and social, dramatic and other similar school "features" lead to more high school failures than all other causes combined, the A-to-Zed School has found it best to eliminate football, baseball, class dances, class plays and other distractions.

Many pupils fail in high school because they have passed through the grammar grades without mastering the fundamentals on which high-school work is based. They do poor work in English, Latin and modern languages because they have not a proper grounding in grammar, cannot spell and cannot write legibly; and they make low grades in algebra, trigonometry or physics because they have not an adequate knowledge of arithmetic. Owing to its very small classes and the individual attention given, the A-to-Zed School is able to locate and overcome these difficulties and fill in any gaps that may have been left in the grammar school foundation.

The commercial department of this school offers typing, bookkeeping and other commercial subjects such as are given in the best business and secretarial schools, with the added advantage that credits earned in the commercial subjects may, if the student wishes to enter college, count toward his university entrance requirements.

While the completion of the full high-school course normally requires four years, it is found that small classes, supervised study and the absence of social activities and competitive athletics enable mature students and those of unusual ability to complete the work in less time. Where still more rapid progress is required the A-to-Zed Intersession and Summer Schools are available.

Besides the regular fall and spring terms the A-to-Zed School offers each summer an intersession and summer term. The intersession term follows the spring term and continues for a period of nine weeks. Two recitations are held daily in each subject so that a regular semester's work is covered in every case. As each intersession subject requires double the usual daily preparation, intersession students are permitted to register for only one-half the usual number of subjects. Students taking intersession work in addition to the fall and spring terms will still have eight weeks left for vacation before the opening of the fall term.

The A-to-Zed Summer School offers special classes and individual instruction in all high-school work, as well as a number of university subjects. During both the intersession and summer terms special coaching classes are arranged for those whose work has been broken or irregular and who desire to raise grades or make up deficiencies in their school work.

Though regular class work begins on stated dates, instruction is, in fact, continuous. Students are admitted at any time, late entrants being given individual instruction until such time as they are prepared to enter classes.

The A-to-Zed Junior College offers instruction covering the first half of the regular four-year university program. The courses given parallel the freshman and sophomore courses offered by the University of California. The aim is to give the best possible instruction in work of university grade under the best possible conditions. All teachers on the staff have had at least two years of graduate work in the subjects taught and have taught successfully in institutions of university rank. Classes are limited to twelve, and individual work outside of class is given when needed. No student is permitted to do continuously poor work. Deficiencies in scholarship or attendance are reported weekly; and frequent reports covering the students progress are sent to parents or guardians. The same rule regarding athletics and social functions prevails in the college as in the school.

C. C. Hunt

College methods are used throughout, though, owing to the close contact with instructors which very small classes permit, the transition to the breadth and freedom of college life is made without the waste and moral retrogression that frequently mark the freshman year at the larger universities. In the language departments recitations are used in order that the student may learn to speak and write fluently. In other courses the laboratory or lecture method, with required outside reading and quiz sections, is employed. The student has the advantage of having the same instructor in laboratory hour or quiz section as in the formal lecture period.

The A-to-Zed Grammar School is complete from the fourth through the eighth grade. Here, as in the High School, the work closely parallels that of the public schools, so that students can be accepted from or transferred to other schools without loss of standing.

The coaching department is comprehensive, covering not only all high-school subjects, but university work as well. Special attention is given to coaching for university, college board, West Point, Annapolis, library and teacher's examinations. Able instructors from the University of California are available for much of this work.

The A-to-Zed School is located at 3037 Telegraph Avenue, corner of Webster Street, Berkeley, California.

Col. Charles Clifford Hunt. One of the most highly esteemed earlier residents of Santa Barbara, who has been claimed by death, was the late Col. Charles Clifford Hunt, for many years connected with large mercantile and real estate interests in this locality. He was a man of the highest character, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one who knew him. His charities were many and varied, and it is said of him that none ever appealed to him in vain. Santa Barbara owes much to this kindly, honorable gentleman whose greatest pleasure came from serving others.

Colonel Hunt was born at Mercer, Maine, June 30, 1839, and died at Santa Barbara June 29, 1922. He was a son of Leprilepe and Mary Anne Hunt, both New Englanders by birth, he having come into the world in 1812. Of the large family born to his parents, Colonel Hunt was the sixth child.

Attending school until he was fifteen, Colonel Hunt left his New England home and drifted westward. At the time of the outbreak of the war between the North and the South he was in Minnesota, and he enlisted, October 18, 1861, in Company K. Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Promotions came rapidly, and after the preliminary assault on Vicksburg he received his commission, May 24, 1863, as a second lieutenant; and July 29, 1863, that of first lieutenant. On January 24, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company A of his regiment, and after the battle of Missionary Ridge he was placed on detached duty, being ordered to organize and train recruits at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and was commissioned captain of this newly organized company December 22, 1864. When he received his honorable discharge, because of the termination of his term of enlistment, he was brevetted colonel. His rise to this rank from that of private during a period of three years was a most remarkable achievement. In spite of the fact that he was always in the midst of the heaviest fighting, he was never wounded. Of heroic stature, being six feet three inches in height, he was oftentimes a target for the enemies' bullets, especially when he was color bearer of his regi-

ment. Following the close of the war Colonel Hunt was appointed aide de camp of the staff of Governor Miller of Minnesota, an honor he much deserved.

For many years Colonel Hunt pioneered throughout the West, and became a well-known figure among the Indians of the Dakotas and other Northwestern states and territories. In 1870 he located at Santa Barbara and opened a general mercantile and grocery store, which he subsequently enlarged into a department store, and continued to operate it for many years. In 1876 he purchased a farm of over 1,000 acres in Ventura County, but as this year proved to be one of great drought, he was forced to kill his cattle and sheep, as they were starving for lack of fodder. This venture was so disastrous that he was urged to go into bankruptcy, but he refused to take advantage of the laws governing such cases, and returned to Santa Barbara, assumed the obligations of his failure, and gradually paid his debts one hundred cents on the dollar, and also built up a great mercantile business. In the course of time he acquired possession of a large amount of real estate, and during the latter part of his life he disposed of his mercantile interests and devoted himself to buying and selling realty, specializing on subdivisions. For a long period he was recognized as an authority on real estate values, and was oftentimes called upon to appraise property. It is said that he, at one time or another, owned practically every piece of property in Santa Barbara, so numerous were his transactions. Having met with reverses through no fault of his own, he was very willing to make allowances, and gladly extended a helping hand to any one in misfortune. A man of modest ideas, he made no public demonstrations, but quietly did what he felt was right, and kept his own counsel. Colonel Hunt belonged to Santa Barbara Lodge, A. F. and A. M., California Commandery, Loyal Legion, and to Santa Barbara Post, G. A. R.

On January 23, 1865, Colonel Hunt married at Chicago Miss Philinda Demmond, who was born at Rutland, Massachusetts, April 26, 1837, and they became the parents of four children: Charles Albert graduated from the Santa Barbara High School and married Violet P. Barker July 20, 1904. They have two children, Margaret Elizabeth and Albert Barker. Mr. Charles A. Barker has for the past thirty-two years been county clerk of Santa Barbara County. Jane Frances attended the Santa Barbara High School, is unmarried and resides with her widowed mother. Maud M. and Edith L., twins, only lived for a few months.

Colonel Hunt was a man who made friends wherever he went, and to know him was but to honor him, and his example is still held up to the rising generation as the epitome of honesty, uprightness and kindliness of heart and action. Such men are not often found, and when they are too much honor and respect can not be paid to them, nor can their memory be too tenderly cherished.

Anna Blake Mezquida, noted California writer of short stories, novels, poetry and motion picture plays, was born in San Francisco and is a daughter of Maurice and Martha (Eastman) Blake. Her father for many years was a leading lawyer of San Francisco. A prominent earlier member of the family was Judge Maurice C. Blake, who was one of the Vigilantes and was elected mayor of San Francisco in pioneer times. He was also judge of the Superior Court, and later served for sixteen years on the State Supreme Bench of California. Mrs. Mezquida is married to Mateo M. Mezquida, a native of Madrid, Spain, now a

naturalized American citizen engaged in the exporting and importing business in San Francisco.

Anna Blake Mezquida has won many honors in the field of literature during the past ten years, having sold more than a hundred short stories to leading magazines during that time. Her stories also have appeared in British magazines as well as American. In 1915 she was awarded first prize for poetry at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Her poem, "The City of Heritage," was a prize poem in the Newark (New Jersey) Anniversary Poem Contest, and was given the high honor of being selected to appear in the British Anthology of Verse for 1923. Several other poems of hers have appeared in various anthologies, and she has published a volume of poems under the title "A-Gypsying." A distinctive honor was the selection of this young author's story, "What Lies Ahead," for inclusion in the volume of "Representative Short Stories" published in 1924. Mrs. Mezquida has written several original motion picture scenarios, being a successful competitor in two prize contests. A number of her published stories have also been sold for screen production, notable among them her story "Dancing Feet," sold to Belasco Productions, Inc., and more recently her story, "Service," sold to the Thomas H. Ince Company for filming purposes.

Anna Blake Mezquida is a member of The Authors' League of America, the League of American Penwomen, the California Writers' Club and the Press Congress of the World. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ralph Tallant Stevens. The work of the landscape architect necessitates not only a technical knowledge, but also an appreciation of the beautiful and an artistic perception of just how to blend the one with the other so as to produce the harmonious whole. Santa Barbara is not only a natural beauty spot of the world. Its countless natural advantages have been so enhanced, and its possibilities developed into actualities, that today it stands as one of the most marvelously beautiful localities in the world. The credit for this is due, next to nature herself, to the skill and artistry of numerous landscape architects, among whom one of note is Ralph Tallant Stevens, of 116 East Sola Street, Santa Barbara.

Ralph Tallant Stevens was born at Santa Barbara, December 15, 1882, a son of Ralph Stevens, born at Brighton, England, in 1849. In young manhood he came to the United States and located at Santa Barbara, in 1873. A man of broad vision, he had great faith in the future of this section, and bought a large acreage, extending from and including what is now Montecito to Carpenteria, and engaged extensively in cattle raising. In the latter part of the '70s he discovered oil seepages about his farm, but, although he put down a well, he failed to get depth and did not strike oil. This property has been developed into the famous Summerland oil district, where the wells extend into the sea. Subsequently he sold his ranches, and in 1885 embarked in the nursery business, having always had an inclination toward fruit propagation, and grew citrus, olive and ornamental trees and shrubs. In order to properly develop this business he purchased the Montecito property known as the Newbold Ranch, and carried on his work until 1893 with decided success. That year, however, proved to be a very disastrous one to him financially because of the excessive drought, and his death occurred at Santa Barbara two years later. In 1881 he married Lucy Tallant, who was of English parentage.

Inheriting his father's love of horticulture, Ralph Tallant Stevens gladly worked in the parental nursery while he was attending the grammar and high schools of Santa Barbara. After being graduated from the latter he, acting under the advice of a noted eastern horticulturist, in 1901 entered the State Universiy at Lansing, Michigan, and took its agricultural course. At that time none of the universities of the country gave full courses in horticulture or landscape architecture, but the one at Lansing did furnish a sub branch in horticulture and landscape gardening, and this Mr. Stevens took. So interested was he in the subject that he gained a splendid foundation, and was graduated with his degree. During the time he was in the university he earned his own way, and during one vacation worked in a paper mill in the mountain regions of New England. After his graduation he went to Chicago and secured employment with O. C. Simonds & Company, the best-known landscape artists of the middle west, and by them was actively engaged in the finest landscape work along Lake Forest and along the Lake Shore Drive, in these connections receiving a most valuable experience. After two years with this responsible firm Mr. Stevens accepted a position with the California Nursery Company at Niles, California, owners of the largest and oldest nursery in the west.

At that time the men worked from six in the morning until six at night, and sometimes, in order to complete his day's allotment, Mr. Stevens would remain in his office until one o'clock the next morning. Feeling the need of outdoor exercise, he began working at common labor for $35 and board per month, the regular wages for a trained man. Conditions were bad, and he was very uncomfortable, but he deemed it necessary for him to go through with this phase so as to gain experience from every standpoint. For one year and three months he endured these hardships. Because of the fact that ninety-five per cent of the shrubs and plants are of foreign origin, it is very necessary to study carefully local conditions, soils and temperatures so as to secure the best results in propagation.

Coming to Santa Barbara, Mr. Stevens spent three years in landscape work, but then, going to San Francisco, he took a position with the MacRorie & McLaren Company of that city, and spent four years of intensive work with these engineers. In 1912 the College of Agriculture, University of California, was reorganized, and a division of landscape architecture and floriculture added, and Professor Gregg of the University of Pennsylvania placed in charge of it. He quickly discovered that he must have an aid, and one who was familiar with coast conditions. After considerable search and careful examination of candidates he selected Mr. Stevens, who by this time had spent a year in Europe and England engaged in the study of his profession. Realizing that he was the man he wanted, Professor Gregg induced the faculty to await the young man's return, and in 1913 Mr. Stevens became assistant professor of landscape gardening and floriculture in the California State University. In 1916 he resigned to engage in landscape architecture at Santa Barbara, where he has since operated in ever-widening circles. Many of the most extensive improvements in landscape architecture about Santa Barbara, and along Montecito Avenue, are his work.

To one not informed as to the scope of this work the diversified knowledge necessary for its successful prosecution would appear remarkable. Mr. Stevens has found it necessary to be a constant and untiring student. His library is a large and valuable one, and includes books on

mechanics, of which he has a definite knowledge; engineering, in which he is an expert; plant life, of which subject he has long been a master, and other volumes which add to his fund of information of kindred subjects. However, all of this experience and highly trained knowledge would be of little real value in the creation of the marvels of beauty which stand to his credit were it not for his artistic taste and love of his work, which are deep-seated and a very part of his being. The mainspring of his life is the strong desire which governs him to beautify, and he is wonderfully responding to this marvelous urge, as his numerous creations prove.

James Thomas Moran, whose death occurred May 5, 1925, was for more than half a century one of the leading business men in the city of Oakland, and he was a generous, buoyant, kindly and public spirited citizen whose circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Moran was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1850, and there he received his youthful education. He has marked artistic talent and as a youth had painted a large number of beautiful pictures, but he realized that financial returns from such work were certain to be limited, with the result that he determined to come to California, with the intention of identifying himself with mining enterprise. In company with thirteen friends, all likewise young fellows, he set forth in 1868 for California, he having been but eighteen years of age at the time when he and his companions arrived in San Francisco, the voyage having taken thirty-one days and having been made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On arriving in San Francisco the party at once went to the old Terminal Hotel on Market Streeet and there were persuaded to abandon their plan of going to the mines. Mr. Moran there found employment in a dry-goods store, and in 1870 he formed a partnership with Max Greenhood and opened a general mercantile store in Oakland, the firm of Greenhood & Moran having become one of the foremost in the city and having continued business at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets until 1903, when the partnership of over thirty years was dissolved, Mr. Moran having thereafter continued the enterprise in an individual way, and his active association with the mercantile business in Oakland having covered a period of fifty-two years. He was ever liberal and progressive as a citizen, and was always ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city and state, to which his loyalty was one of deep appreciation. He was one of the well known men of this part of California, and his acquaintanceship was greatly extended through his service as president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League. He had gained in his youth no little prestige as an athlete, and he ever continued to manifest lively interest in normal sports, especially baseball. He was a war personal friend of Norris ("Tip") O'Neill, of the famous Chicago White Socks, and it was through this friend that Mr. Moran was enabled to introduce eastern baseball system on the Pacific Coast. He organized in Oakland the famous Greenhood & Moran Baseball Team, which won many honors and which he supported with liberality and enthusiasm. Many beautiful loving-cups of silver were trophies won by this team, and these are now valued souvenirs in the possession of Miss Loretta Irene Hannan and her

brother, James T. Hannan, granddaughter and grandson of the honored subject of this memoir.

Mr. Moran was a republican in politics, and he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Catholic Church. He was liberal in his support of the various departments of church work, and never failed to supply the Catholic Sisters of Oakland with their holiday dinners, including everything from turkey to mince pie, and he supplied clothing to all of the boys in the Catholic Orphans Home in Oakland. He remembered those who were forgotten, and was always seeking to help others, in a kindly and unostentatious way. He was a charter member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, and was a valued member of the Oakland Pioneers Association. Mr. Moran took great satisfaction in having witnessed the driving of the last spike in connection with the construction of the first overland railroad to California, the Union Pacific. In New Haven, Connecticut, his native city, Mr. Moran had formed the acquaintanceship of Miss Mary E. Fox, and he had not been in California many years when he sent for this charming young woman, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Oakland. They maintained their attractive and hospitable home at the corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets in the city of Oakland, and this site, now improved with a modern business block, is a property still owned by the family. Mrs. Moran was loved by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence, and she vied with her husband in fondness for baseball, no game in her home city being complete unless she was there to give evidence of her spirited enthusiasm. Mrs. Moran passed to the life eternal on the 14th of May, 1921, and her death constituted the supreme loss and bereavement in the life of her devoted husband. Mr. and Mrs. Moran became the parents of one daughter, Mary E., who was born and reared in Oakland, and who was one of the loved native daughters of the city at the time of her death, August 23, 1903. She is survived by her husband, Charles Hannan, and by two children, Loretta Irene and James Thomas, the former a graduate of The College of the Holy Names, Oakland, and the latter of whom graduated from the University of California, and both remain with their father in the beautiful family home on Castro Street. James T. is engaged in the stock and bond business.

Charles Hannan was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, January 8, 1866, and he was twelve years of age when he found employment in the store of Greenhood & Moran in Oakland, California, where he won advancement from the position of errand boy to that of manager of the store, his appointment to this chief executive position having occurred shortly prior to his marriage to Miss Mary E. Moran. Mr. Hannan was long numbered among the representative business men of Oakland, where his real estate and financial interests are broad and varied, and where he is now living retired from active business. He was a member of the fine old Greenhood & Moran baseball team, of which mention has been made in this review. He is a charter member of the Oakland Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also of the Acme Athletic Club, besides which he is a member of the recently organized Athens Athletic Club. He takes vital interest in all that concerns the well being of his home city, is a republican in politics, and he and his son and daughter are communicants of the Catholic Church, as members of the parish of St. Mary's Church, Oakland.

Geo. R. Sherp

George Payne Bent, one of California's distinguished adopted sons, has been for years an outstanding figure of the piano manufacturing trade. He is a man of innumerable cherished and enduring friendships, and to this "collection" of friendships he is always ready to add. He is a native son of Illinois, having been born at Dundee, that state, June 16, 1854. He is the oldest child of George and Mary Priscilla (Payne) Bent, grandson of Samuel Browning and Catherine (Avery) Bent, and great-grandson of Capt. David Bent. George Payne Bent is of the seventh generation from John Bent, the American founder of the family, who, in 1638, because of oppression in England under Charles I, came to the American Colonies and located in what is now Wayland, sixteen miles west of Boston, in the Massachusetts Colony. This town, the nineteenth in the colony, was then known as Sudbury, was incorporated in 1639, and he is named as one of the original settlers. He was made a freeman in 1640, at which time he became a member of the Church of the Puritans, and the following year he was given ten acres of land for public service, having already been granted six acres at one time, one acre at another, fourteen acres at another, and ten and one-half acres at still another. In 1655 he received a sixth grant. Made a selectman of the town in 1641, in 1648 he was one of three trial justices, and in 1656 he was one of the petitioners for the town of Marlboro, in which one of his sons resided. Either he or his son, John Bent, went with Major Willard's troopers to Dedham in 1654. This original John Bent was born at Penton-Grafton, England, September 29, 1606, a son of Robert Bent, and grandson of John Bent. The American founder of the family of Bent died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 27, 1672.

John Bent II, of the American family, son of John Bent, was born in England, and died at Framingham, Massachusetts. He headed the petition first circulated for the incorporation of the town in 1693. On March 3, 1701, he was made one of the "Tything men" of the town. A posthumous child, David Bent, born March 30, 1730, following John Bent's death on February 15 of that year, became a blacksmith of Rutland, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death, January 15, 1798. He was captain of a military company, organized March 13, 1775, that marched to Cambridge the day after the battle of Lexington, and from April 6, 1776, until March 13, 1780, when he resigned, he commanded a company in the Seventh Worcester County Regiment, which marched to Bennington, Vermont, August, 1777.

The twelfth child of Capt. David Bent was Samuel Browning Bent, born at Rutland, November 27, 1784. He moved to Middlebury, Vermont, in 1818, and there he continued to live until his death, November 4, 1858, being engaged in business as a manufacturer of machine cards. He was the grandfather of George Payne Bent, whose name heads this review. Captain Bent was twice married, and his second wife, Catherine Avery, daughter of Rev. Joseph Avery, bore him six children, and the youngest, George Bent, born at Middlebury, Vermont, March 29, 1827, was the father of George Payne Bent.

George Bent was not content with the narrow bounds of a New England village, and after two years spent at Boston, in his brother's store, reached out still further for a broader environment. He accompanied Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, his brother-in-law, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Galesburg, Illinois, where Reverend Blanchard was president of Knox College, and here the ambitious youth supplemented his education and was graduated therefrom in 1849. For two years thereafter he

taught school at Brookville, Indiana, and then, returning east, studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale University, and became a Congregational clergyman, being ordained to the ministry October 20, 1856. However, prior to that date he had been engaged in preaching, and had been stationed at Dundee, Illinois, for two years prior to that date, and it was there that George Payne Bent was born.

On September 12, 1853, Reverend Bent married, at Galesburg, Illinois, Mary Priscilla Payne, a daughter of Roswell and Elvira Payne, and in addition to George Payne Bent they had the following children: Samuel Browning, Charles Avery, Mary Catherine, Arthur Sumner and Harriet Maria. Of these six children Mr. Bent of this review and Harriet Maria Bent are the only survivors, and she is also a resident of Los Angeles.

Not long after his ordination Reverend Bent was sent to Anoka, Minnesota, where he organized and built a church, and served as a home missionary, traveling all over the territory of Minnesota; preaching to the Indians and the few white settlers. In 1858 he was sent to Lansing, Iowa, and still later went to Burr Oak, Iowa, where he built a Congregational Church, a new brick schoolhouse and his own residence. For his hard and unremitting work he was paid fifty dollars a month. In 1870 he went to Otho, Iowa, in response to a call, and later had charges at Seneca, Kansas, Red Cloud, Kearney, Loop City and Hazard, Nebraska. At the latter point Reverend Bent organized the colony and built a Congregational Church. In 1892 he was elected judge of Sherman County, Nebraska. His retirement took place in 1896, and following the death of his wife, August 17, 1898, he returned to Illinois and lived with his son, George Payne Bent, at Chicago until his death, May 25, 1914. He is laid to rest by the side of his wife and son Arthur with his first wife, in the cemetery at Litchfield, Nebraska.

George Payne Bent was reared amid strictly pioneer conditions at Burr Oak, Iowa, and remembers well early adventures, including incidents with relation to the Indians still in the neighborhood. In 1866 he began attending regularly the public schools, although prior to that he had been grounded in the fundamentals of an education by his parents, both graduate teachers. His first teacher was James Cameron, of Hesper. Philip Miller, Robert H. Thomson and Miss Ann Hathaway were also early teachers.

When he was fifteen years old George Payne Bent began working on the farm of Deacon Alpha Manning. He alternately attended school and worked for Mr. Manning and his son, Hiram Clay Manning, for several years, receiving at first ten dollars a month, and later being advanced, during the harvest season, to three dollars a day.

George Payne Bent was reared in a thrifty household, where he was early taught the dignity of labor, and the necessity of industry and thrift. He earned, by farm work, the money for his collegiate course, and in 1870 went to Wheaton College, of which his uncle, Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, was then president, having previously left Knox College. It was the desire of his parents that he study for the ministry, but he had no inclination for that profession, and his uncle sustained him in his determination not to enter it, for he soon realized that the youth was better fitted for a business career.

This career he began, in 1871, in the employ of David C. Cook, of Chicago, as errand boy at a salary of six dollars per week. Mr. Cook was in business as a dealer in sewing machine supplies, and Mr. Bent spent the summer of 1871 filling bottles with sewing machine oil. Going

back to college in the fall, he saw from Wheaton during the nights of October 9 and 10, 1871, the terrible illumination of the Chicago fire on the distant horizon. In the following spring he once more went with Mr. Cook, and in the fall of that year he took the examination for teachers at Fort Dodge, Iowa, but although he received his license in due form, he was unable to secure an engagement because of his youthful and cherubic appearance. As he had only attempted the career of a teacher at his parents' desire, he promptly and cheerfully abandoned it and went to work as a clerk in a store at Tyson's Mill, now Lehigh, Iowa. The following summer, 1873, he gained experience of another kind, in making a house-to-house canvass selling scissors-sharpeners to housewives throughout the State of Iowa. In the fall of 1873 he entered Grinnell, Iowa, College, and when he had completed his last year, but before graduating, in 1874, he returned to the employ of Mr. Cook, for Chicago claimed him, and drew him to its teeming opportunities. In the meanwhile Mr. Bent had gained the confidence of Mr. Cook, and gradually was given charge of the sewing machine supply business, and later of his numerous financial affairs. From time to time his salary was increased until in 1876 he was receiving $1,200 annually, then considered a very ample income. On May 15, 1878, Mr. Bent bought the sewing machine supply business on credit, and later the bankrupt business of F. M. Van Etten & Brother. His place of business occupied the present site of the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, then 81-83 Jackson Street.

Mr. Bent had expanded his business to include the manufacture of sewing machines, and in 1878 his right to call it "Singer" in describing it was attacked by the Singer Manufacturing Company. After carrying the case through all of the lower courts, and twice through the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Mr. Bent won his case. In 1879 he took William Henry Matchett into his business, and they have since been associated together. It was during the following year that Mr. Bent entered a new field, and began manufacturing the "Crown" organ, and that same year opened a branch house at Kansas City, Missouri, and it was in that year that his brother, Charles, was associated with him in his undertakings, this association being continued until Charles Bent's death in 1912.

Mr. Bent is a man who is never satisfied with success in any one line. As soon as he has conquered the difficulties of one branch of activity he enters another line, and so it was that in 1889 he began manufacturing pianos, which he put on the market under the same name as his organs.

Mention has been made before of the branch house opened at Kansas City. This was continued for only five years, during which time Mr. Bent lost money on the venture. He therefore closed the branch, concentrating on his Chicago interests.

By 1893 Mr. Bent had attained to an established position in the business world. He had succeeded in placing his instruments in thirty-two of the state and foreign country buildings of the World's Fair, and received from the exposition judges and officers, and the commissioners of every building in which his instruments were placed, a most strongly worded award. In the following year, 1894, he began building his factory, corner of Sangamon Street and Washinton Boulevard, and occupied in April, 1895. The first piano player commercially sold in this country was exploited and sold during May, 1897, at the George P. Bent warerooms, 309 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and this was the beginning of the player industry. This piano player was manufactured by the

Wilcox & White Company of Meriden, Connecticut, and was sold to M. E. Cook by S. R. Harcourt of the George P. Bent selling organization. In connection with his position with the organ and piano industry it is interesting to note that members of the Bent family have been pioneer manufacturers of musical instruments. He obtained possession of a piano made by William and Adam Bent about 1797, and after displaying it in his store on Wabash Avenue, Chicago, for years, he gave it to the Museum of History, Science and Art at Los Angeles, where it is now one of the highly-prized exhibits of that institution.

Mr. Bent has always been a great believer in advertising, and throughout his long and varied career has occupied considerable space in the newspapers and magazines of the country, and the best of his advertisements have been written by himself. He has originated a number of very telling slogans and trademarks, and never ceased in his efforts to bring his instruments before the public notice. In 1904 Mr. Bent turned the active management of his business over to his brother Charles. Upon his return to Chicago, however, he resumed control, and in 1908, for the purpose of perpetuating his business, organized the George P. Bent Company. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Bent sold his business, and in 1918 bought a home at 2205 South Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his life. However, in 1923 he reentered the business world in conjunction with his son, Charles Matchett Bent, and it is therefore necessary that he spend much of his time in the East. As Mr. Brent is, morever, an inveterate attendant of trade conventions, it can easily be understood why he is known as the champion Chicago-Los Angeles commuter. On June 9, 1925, Mr. Bent gave a most memorable dinner at the Drake Hotel to the members of the piano industry, then assembled in convention at Chicago. All of these who had been in the trade for over forty years were presented with toys suitable for small children, and he made a speech that was recognized as one of the "crowning" efforts of his life. In it he referred to the fact that he had spent fifty years at Chicago, and six at Los Angeles, and touched, sometimes humorously, and again seriously, but always effectively, upon current issues. Among other statements he made upon this occasion was that he was a member of the "Better America Federation," the slogan of which is "Less government in business, and more business in government."

In 1896 Mr. Bent, accompanied by his wife, made his first trip abroad, and in 1897 they made their first, of many, trips to Mexico. He thus began his travels which have several times taken him around the world and made him familiar with the people of different climes. In 1901 he and Mrs. Bent and their daughter Charity went to Alaska, traveling as far as Lake Bennett. In October, 1909, the Bents made their first trip around the world, starting from Chicago westward to Seattle and Portland and thence to San Francisco, from whence they sailed to Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong, China, Manila, Philippine Islands, Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Batavia, Java, Dutch Borneo, Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Ceylon, Aden, Arabia, and to Marseilles by way of the Red Sea and Port Said. London, England, and Rome, Italy, were visited, and then the party sailed from Liverpool, England, for Montreal, Canada.

The year 1912 was marked by a trip of Mr. Bent to Europe and South America, visiting the trade in Russia and other far east countries, and the Madeira Islands. The trip to South America included the leading

cities of the southern hemisphere. It was in 1920 and 1921 that Mr. Bent took his second trip around the world, leaving this country from the Seattle, Washington, harbor for Yokohama, Japan. On this trip Japan and China were visited as well as Manila, Australia, India, Egypt, from whence he traveled on the Mediterranean to Italy, and from Italy he went to Marseilles. On this trip some time was spent traveling over Southern France and in Paris. Germany, Sweden, Norway and England were visited, and Mr. Bent traveled from London to Paris by way of airship. While in France he went over the battlefields of the World war and the various ruined villages as well as the cemeteries where lie those who fell in the great conflict. He returned to New York October 28, 1921.

Mr. Bent has all of his life been what is known to newspaper men as "good copy." He has, moreover, frequently contributed to newspapers and magazine articles covering his varied experiences and impressions at home and abroad. During his last trip around the world he acted as correspondent to various of the music trade publications. He has written several books, including "Another Year" (1919), "Tales of Travel Life and Love" (1924) and the book upon which he is now engaged, shortly to be published under the title of "Four Score and More." "Tales" is of an autobiographical nature, containing not only the story of his own life and experiences, but a clear and authentic record of his times and the people with whom he has been associated during his long and eventful career.

"Four Score and More" is a book of biography and humorous history containing the reminiscences of others and also stories of the glories of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and California.

On April 26, 1876, Mr. Bent married, at Burr Oak, Iowa, a former schoolmate, Clara Ames Wingate, a daughter of Henry Wingate. They became the parents of the following children: Clara Wingate, born March 10, 1877; George Henry, who was born October 11, 1878; Charity Mary, who was born May 23, 1884, and died August 3, 1905; Muriel, who was born August 18, 1890; Dorothy Amelia, who was born April 5, 1893; Charles Matchett, who was born August 25, 1895; Barbara, who was born November 28, 1899. In 1925 Mrs. Bent and a daughter traveled extensively in Europe, and returned to this country, via New York, July 9. Mrs. Bent is actively engaged in local D. A. R. work, being past regent of Cabrillo Chapter of Los Angeles. She is a national officer of the Society of New England Women and a member of the local organization of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots. She is also a member of the Friday Morning and Women's Athletic clubs, both of Los Angeles.

Mr. Bent is a member of the various music trade associations, the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; the City Club, Sons of the Revolution, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Better American Federation and Adventurers' Club, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bent celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the home of their daughter, Muriel (Mrs. Stanley Gale Harris) of San Francisco on April 26, 1926. It was a very happy occasion, the majority of their children and grandchildren, as well as a few intimate friends, being present.

Since then Mr. Bent has given two dinners to friends in the music trade, one in Boston and another, more recently, at New York, in connection with the meeting there in annual convention of the three national music trade organizations.

Rexwald Brown, M. D. A record of the professional career of Dr. Rexwald Brown, of Santa Barbara, shows that he has been an honor to his calling and a valuable addition to the ranks of those who are laboring to bring about necessary changes in the management of civic affairs. A man of deep learning, profound in his ideas and practical in his suggestions, he has naturally taken a notable place among his associates. For a number of years he has figured prominently in the medical profession of Santa Barbara, and has maintained throughout his entire career a high standard of ethics and honorable practice. The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor of the twentieth century has been manifested in no connection more strongly than in the medical profession, and step by step Doctor Brown has kept pace with the march of improvement. Incidentally he has been the promulgator of movements which have been of incalculable value to the profession, particularly in surgery, to which he has given his attention in recent years.

Doctor Brown is of Colonial ancestry and was born at Joliet, Illinois, May 6, 1878, being a son of Capt. C. W. and Ada (Robinson) Brown, natives respectively of New York State and Iowa. His father was an attorney by profession and an Iowa bank president, and during the Civil war was captain of a company in the Union army. The public schools of Joliet furnished Doctor Brown with his primary educational training, following which he was sent to the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Michigan, being graduated in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he held a second lieutenant's commission in the United States Marine Corps, and after his service returned to his studies as a student at the Northwestern University Medical School, from which he was duly graduated as a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1903. For the eighteen months following his graduation Doctor Brown was an interne at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, where he had the wonderful privilege of working in the service of the late master surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy. Subsequently, during 1904 and 1905, he was surgeon to Armour & Company, meat packers of Chicago, and at the same time was attending pathologist at Provident Hospital of that city. In 1906 he changed his residence to Santa Barbara, where he was engaged in general practice until 1918, since which year he has confined himself solely to surgery. In the meantime, from 1913 to 1917 Doctor Brown was assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Navy, and from 1917 to 1919 was a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps, during which latter he saw service with Base Hospital No. 33 in England and with Casualty Clearing Station No. 12 on the American front in France. He belongs to the Loyal Legion, a military order, and to Santa Barbara Post, American Legion.

Doctor Brown is now attending surgeon of the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, to the upbuilding and growth of which he has contributed largely, also having influenced men of vision and wealth who as trustees have developed the hospital into a model of research and clinical facilities. He was one of the first medical men on the Pacific Coast to establish group practice in a building erected for such purposes, and to demonstrate its value in the life of the community, having been the organizer of Santa Barbara Clinic for the practice of group medicine and its head since its inception in 1920. Doctor Brown was also one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is a fellow; and is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society and of the California State Medical Society, Fellow of the Pacific Coast Surgical Association, ex-

president of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society, ex-vice president of the California State Medical Society, president of the Southern California Medical Society, and a member of the San Francisco Academy of Medicine. Possessed of no little literary ability, Doctor Brown is the author of numerous published papers on surgical subjects upon which he is accounted an authority. Civic matters have also secured the benefit of Doctor Brown's attention and co-operation. Since its creation in 1923 he has been president of the City Planning Commission of Santa Barbara, was president of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce in 1924-25 and very active in the reconstruction period following the earthquake in 1925. He belongs to the Santa Barbara Social Conference, of which he was a director in 1920 and again in 1923-24. During his college days he joined the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, of which he was president in 1902-03. He has been vice president of the Santa Barbara Club, a member of the Montecito Country Club and founder and a member of the University Club of Santa Barbara.

In 1905, in Appleton, Wisconsin, Doctor Brown was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of A. L. Murphy. She died in 1922, and in 1923 Doctor Brown married Miss Mabel C. Johnson, daughter of C. A. Johnson, of Greene, New York.

Justice John W. Shenk was appointed by Governor Richardson in April, 1924, to take the position of associate justice of the California Supreme Court, succeeding former Associate Justice Louis W. Myros, who succeeded Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur when the latter became secretary of the navy in President Coolidge's cabinet. He was formerly judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

Justice Shenk was born at Shelborne, Vermont, February 7, 1875, son of Rev. J. W. Susanna Cake (Brooks) Shenk. His father, a native of New York State, descended from the Shafer family, of old Colonial stock. Rev. J. W. Shenk, who died in June, 1922, at the age of eighty, was a Methodist minister, and for a number of years was editor of the Omaha Christian Advocate. Susanna C. Shenk, mother of Justice Shenk, was born in New Jersey, of an old American family, her mother, Anna M. Miller, representing a New Jersey family of English descent. Mrs. Susanna C. Shenk now lives at Eagle Rock, California.

John W. Shenk graduated from the Omaha High School in 1895, and then acquired a practical knowledge of the printing trade in the plant of his father's publication. In 1900 he graduated A. B. from the Ohio Wesleyan University and then attended the Law School of the University of Michigan with the class of 1903. In October, 1903, he was admitted to the California bar, and engaged in general practice until August, 1906, when he was appointed deputy city attorney of Los Angeles, and in January, 1909, became assistant city attorney. The City Council made him city attorney in August, 1910, and in December, 1911, he was elected city attorney, serving until the end of his term in July, 1913. In August, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and in November, 1914, was elected to the Superior Bench, being reelected in November, 1920, and continuing his service in this court until he went on the Supreme Bench. In November, 1924, he was elected to succeed himself in his present position.

Judge Shenk in 1900 went into the Imperial Valley of Southern California, and was later identified with farm development work, while that

country was in the early stages of its development. For six years he was a member of some military or semi-military organization prior to the Spanish-American war and in April, 1898, when that war came on, he enlisted in Company K of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service during hostilities in Porto Rico. He received his honorable discharge in January, 1899. He is a member of Roosevelt Camp No. 9, United Spanish War Veterans, and Gresham Post No. 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Judge Shenk is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles; belongs to the Methodist Church at South Pasadena; is a past master of South Pasadena Lodge No. 367, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of South Pasadena Chapter No. 112, Royal Arch Masons, Calvary Commandery No. 62 Knights Templar, is a thirty-second degree Mason and knight commander of the Court of Honor in the Los Angeles Scottish Rite bodies, and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the California Society Sons of the Revolution, Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.

He married at South Pasadena, June 29, 1907, Miss Lena R. Custer, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Samuel M. and Almira T. (White) Custer. Samuel M. Custer during the Civil war was a first lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving throughout that period of hostilities. He was a cousin of General George Custer. Judge and Mrs. Shenk have two sons: Samuel Custer, born in 1911, and John W. III, born in 1915, both attending school.

Judge Thomas J. Lennon, associate justice of the California Supreme Court, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and has served practically twenty-four years on the bench.

He was born at Marysville in Yuba County, February 25, 1866. His father, Michael Lennon, came to California from Louisiana by way of the Isthmus of Panama and was a pioneer contractor and builder in Yuba County. At Marysville he met and married Margaret Kelly, who also came to California by way of the Isthmus.

Thomas J. Lennon attended public schools and was graduated in 1885 from St. Mary's College and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He spent fourteen years practicing law in San Francisco and in San Rafael, maintaining offices in both places.

He was elected in 1902 on the republican ticket and served as judge of the Superior Court of Marin County from 1903 for six years, and was nominated for a second term by both the republican and democratic parties without opposition. After serving eight years on that court he was nominated by the republican party for presiding judge of the Court of Appeals, first district, and elected for a twelve year term. He served on this bench from 1911 to 1919. He was elected in 1918 an associate justice of the Supreme Court for the term beginning January 1, 1919, and ending January 1, 1931. He has written many of the important opinions of the Supreme Court which have become leading cases, and has the gift of concise interpretation of the law. He is dean of the Law School of St. Mary's College.

Judge Lennon has been a student of California history. He is prominent in the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a past president of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor No. 64 of San Rafael, has served as grand trustee for two terms and is now chairman of the Grand Lodge Board of Appeals. He was the organizer and is a past exalted ruler of San Rafael Lodge

Alex F. Harmer

No. 1108, B. P. O. E. He is now chief justice of the Grand Forum of the Grand Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of Foresters of America and the Loyal Order of Moose.

In his youth Judge Lennon was prominent in National Guard affairs and served seven years as captain of Company E, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C.

He married at Mill Valley in Marin County, January 7, 1893, Miss Emily Lenhart, a native daughter whose parents were James M. and Nano Lenhart, of San Francisco. Judge and Mrs. Lennon have a son, Thomas Lloyd Lennon, a graduate of St. Mary's College, now practicing law in San Francisco.

Alexander Francis Harmer, one of the really great artists of his age, for some years made Santa Barbara his home, but earlier in life he traveled extensively, especially throughout the Southwest, seeking there conditions that would enable him to carry out his idea of perpetuating on canvas scenes even then rapidly passing. His work in this connection is invaluable, and his studies of Indian life in all its phases form a most important section in the history of his country.

Born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1855, from earliest childhood it was the ambition of Alexander Francis Harmer to be an artist, and he so early displayed talent that at eleven years he sold his first painting for $2, which was an astounding amount of money to him. No wealthy parents or patron opened up the way for him to pursue the study of his art, and so at the age of thirteen years he began working as a messenger boy, and from his scanty wages saved a few dollars.

Even then he had the idea which he has followed all his life, and as soon as he had funds to justify his leaving his Eastern home he journeyed as far west as Lincoln, Nebraska, then on the frontier, but when he attempted to paint what he saw he realized the necessity for additional training, and so returned to the East, resolved to enter an art school and pay his way through by working at whatever he could find to do. This was not an easy thing to do, and in his search for work he went back on his westward treck as far as Cincinnati, Ohio. Still later he once more traveled toward the setting sun, and finally reached San Bernardino, and there enlisted in the regular army for a period of five years, and was assigned to Troop B, First United States Cavalry, at Benicia Barracks, and he served as battalion sergeant major and hospital steward there and at Hallock, Nevada. After two years' service, through the intervention of a relative, A. E. Harmer, he obtained his honorable discharge in order to pursue his art studies.

Only nineteen at the time of his return to Philadelphia, be began his studies, and worked to pay his way in a photograph gallery. His work received almost immediate recognition from the famous artists, W. T. Richard, Joseph Pennell and Sartain, the noted engraver. Through the kind offices of these gentlemen he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. After two years' strenuous work he again felt the urge to return to the West and give a thorough study to Indian manners and customs. Therefore he once more enlisted, with the understanding that he was to be given active service in Arizona, where the Indians were habitually on the war path, and in this connection he spent two years, after a few weeks at the headquarters of General Wilcox. His troop was L, Sixth Cavalry, and was commanded by Captain McClellan. At the termination of a year Mr. Harmer was assigned to

the headquarters of General Crook, and had the good fortune of being admitted to the friendship of this greatest of American Indian fighters, as well as to that of Capt. John G. Bourke, a noted scientist as well as soldier. In the great campaign of 1883, when General Crook penetrated the Sierra Madre Mountains in old Mexico for the wily old chief Geronimo, Mr. Harmer was one of the scouts, and on his return, at his own request, he was detailed to the command of Captain Crawford, later killed by the Mexicans, at the San Caslos Indian Reservation, that he might better continue his studies of the Apaches. A few months later, through the efforts of his friend, General Crook, he was honorably discharged, and he returned to Philadelphia for another course at the Academy of Fine Arts. In order to earn the requisite funds for his tuition and living expenses he did illustrating.

About a year later Captain Bourke carried him back to Arizona as his guest, and Mr. Harmer made some interesting trips through the territory with General Crook, and later with J. Armstrong Chandler. From there he went to Los Angeles, California, where he studied missions and early California life, and still later he spent a year in the interior of old Mexico. Once more he returned to Philadelphia for still another course at the academy, and upon his return to California he married at Santa Barbara, August 2, 1893, Miss Felicidad E. Abadie, one of the earliest types of Spanish-California womanhood, and from that time until his death, January 8, 1925, resided at Santa Barbara. He devoted himself chiefly in later years to portraying the early life of California during the days of its Spanish occupancy. His wonderfully valuable collection of Indian relics which he loaned to the Hopkins School of Art, San Francisco, was utterly lost in the great earthquake and fire.

From childhood Mr. Harmer followed art, oftentimes under crushing difficulties. His two enlistments in the regular army were made in order to get the opportunity to come into close contact with the subject then interesting him, and he was willing to undergo the hardships and dangers of those Indian campaigns if he were only permitted to paint in his leisure moments. As an artist his work commanded the highest praise and recognition; and as a man he won and held the confidence and affection of the greatest in the land. Mr. and Mrs. Harmer had seven living children, all of whom were born in the old homestead of their mother's family, they being as follows: Inez, who married John J. Northrop, and they have three children, Elizabeth Inez, John Harmer Northrop and Yvette, the fourth generation now living in the Plaza homestead; Alexandre Bertrand, who is an architect and promoter; Ernest Sylvanus, who is a mechanic, married Naomi Steele, and they have two children, Dorothy Virginia and Ernest Donald; Helen Matilde, now the wife of Dr. Albert Thomas Martin, of Hollywood, California, and has one son, Albert Alexander; Ethel Elizabeth, who is an artist and now the wife of Harry Martin Gesner, of Los Angeles; Olga Constance, who is a writer; and Alfred Samuel, a playwright, who during the period between his eleventh and fourteenth year wrote and produced four plays which have excited considerable local interest, and give evidence of his unusual abilities and foreshadow future greatness.

Refugio Lugo Abadie was born at Santa Barbara, in the adobe house facing what is now called City Hall Plaza, and in it Mrs. Harmer and her children and grandchildren are now residing, excepting John S. Abadie, who lives in Honduras, Central America, and Mrs. Martha Arwine, who lives in Fort, Montana. She was baptized by Father Narzio

Duran, one of the early mission fathers, and her god-father was Jose Jesus Carrillo, and her godmother, Josefa Garcia, was a niece of the eminent Bishop Garcia Diego, first bishop of the Santa Barbara mission.

The celebrated Isabella Yorba came from San Diego to the Presidio at Santa Barbara. Although then only thirteen years old she was at that time the wife of Joaquin Maitorena, a lieutenant-colonel under the King of Spain, and she resided there until the Plaza homestead was built in 1826. Having no children of her own, she adopted Isabelle Lugo, and at her death she adopted her children, one of them being Refugio Lugo, who remained at the old homestead and died there March 26, 1926. At her death the Plaza homestead and other property descended to her daughter by adoption. The latter was married in 1863 to Dominque Abadie, a native of France, who came to California in 1849, with several brothers, direct from his native country. After some time spent in the Northern California gold fields with marked success he came to Santa Barbara in 1850, and engaged in the mercantile business, which was the first exclusive one in the city, and the old adobe house that held his first stock was only recently torn down. His brothers who accompanied him to America were Guillaune, Pierre, Maceline and Jean. Subsequently another brother, Paul, joined the others. The others, however, did not remain in this country, but later went to Central America, and Paul went to Tucson, Arizona. When he first established his store conditions were in a most primitive condition, and all of his stock came by boat, but there was no wharf, and they all had to be lightered ashore. After his marriage his time was occupied in managing the vast holdings of Isabelle Yorba, which comprised principally the Guadalasca Rancho of 11,000 acres in Ventura County, now the Broome Ranch. On July 24, 1868, he was murdered by Francisco X. Bonilla, who confessed the crime, was sentenced to be hung by Judge Pablo de la Guerra, judge of the First Judicial District, as was just, but later his sentence was commuted by Governor Haight to thirty-five years' imprisonment, and he is soon to be pardoned. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dominque Abadie, namely: Felicidad Abadie; John S., who lives in Honduras, where he is a coffee planter; and Domingo, who was also located in Honduras, but now living at Santa Barbara, being now superintendent of the Heffman Studios, in the old De la Guerra homestead. These brothers were educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara. Mrs. Harmer was educated in St. Vincent's Convent.

Mrs. Ionia Orlan Moon. Enjoying the distinction of having been the first white child brought to Sutter County, California, Mrs. Ionia Orlan Moon, one of the honored residents of Oakland, looks back over a life filled with good deeds and stirring events, and enjoys relating the many changes she has witnessed. She was born at Iowa Hill, Placer County, California, just after her parents, John Fleming and Elizabeth Fouts, had reached California in a covered wagon, in October, 1854. They were en route to Sutter County from Iowa. When they reached a point in the Sierras, not far from the scene of the Donner massacre, they found the roads impassable, and therefore had to abandon their wagons and make their way over the mountains on mules. After a few weeks spent at Iowa Hill the journey was resumed, and when they reached Sutter County Mr. and Mrs. Fouts found they had brought into that region its first white child. The little one was a curiosity to the Indians, who came from miles around to see her, calling her the "White

Papoose," and so pleased were they with the tiny little creature that they were friendly to the parents, and would amuse the child by dancing about her. As she grew up she received her education in the grammar school of Meridian, Sutter County, and private schools of Colusa, California. Her father was born April 26, 1829, in Preble County, Ohio, and died at the age of eighty-four years in Oakland, California. Her mother was born at Richmond, Virginia, November 5, 1832, and died at Fouts Springs, Colusa County, California, about 1903.

In 1875 Ionia Orlan Founts was married at Meridian, Sutter County, California, to Alfred Sax Moon, born in New York State in 1839. He died at Oakland, California, in 1914, having been a very prosperous farmer and grain merchant, with warehouse and large store built on his 160-acre farm on the Sacramento River. He was a lover of stock, and possessed many fine horses. Mr. Moon established the second ferry across the Sacramento River, at a point about five miles above the first one which Mr. Fouts had established. The Fouts ferry was the first permanent means of crossing the Sacramento River, and it is a somewhat strange fact that this pioneer died on the very day that a steel bridge was completed across the river at the point where his ferry operated for so long. Mr. Moon was very active as a Mason, and helped to organize several Masonic lodges in Colusa and Meridian counties, and Mrs. Moon is a member of the Eastern Star. She is devoted to her native state and a great booster for California.

Mr. and Mrs. Moon became the parents of five children: Dr. Irma Ione, who is an osteopathic physician, with offices at Oakland; Pruda, who was a school-teacher of Oakland for some years, and now the wife of George Krause, owner and operator of one of the large apiarys of this region; and Myrtie Pearl, Inazetta and Alfred Sax Moon, Jr., all of whom are deceased.

Wales Averill was an early arrival in California, but the real distinction of his career rests not so much upon the time of his arrival as upon the character of his activities and associations with the pioneer era of California. He was a man of interesting personality, strong and courageous according to the standards of his day, and his descendants still remain to cherish his memory as one of the builders of California.

He was born at Highgate Springs, Vermont, in 1837. His first American ancestor, William Averill, came from England to Massachusetts in 1637 as a member of a company of colonists that arrived in that year under the leadership of John Winthrop. In the rigorous climate at New England Wales Averill lived to the age of twelve, and in spite of his frail health his father compelled him to attend school regularly. Rather than accept the stern program laid down by his father he left home, went out to Illinois to a relative, and in the changed environment found his health greatly improved and remained there about six years. Seeking another change of climate, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the service of a stage company. The following spring, 1857, when he was twenty years old, the manager of the stage company sent him with a small band of blooded horses to California, instructing him to deliver them to a firm in Sacramento. He crossed the plains with these horses in the company of the wagon train that included the first large circus troupe to visit California.

Finding that his health was at its best in the high altitudes of the Basin region and the Sierras, Wales Averill acquired a small farm on

Lake Tahoe. On this he lived in the summer, while Placerville was his winter home. He and a man named Caples were the discoverers of Fallen Leaf Lake, long known as Caples' Lake. He soon became an employe of Wells Fargo & Company, serving the express company first as a stage driver, later as a pony expressman, and for several years as a shotgun messenger. While thus employed he was assigned to various portions of the route between Placerville, California, and Fort Churchill, Nevada, with headquarters at Friday's Station on Lake Tahoe, a short distance from his farm. After leaving the express company in 1865 he was identified with the Comstock Mines at Virginia City, Nevada, until 1888.

Mr. Averill in 1891 purchased the ranch upon which the buildings of the Wells Fargo & Company's station stood, and united it with his farm of the early days of his California residence. To the combined property he gave the name Edgewood, which it still bears. This was his home at the time of his death in 1896. The large building used by Wells Fargo & Company for the guarding and accommodation of their express and stage business, erected by them in 1857, still stands, the only remaining structure of its kind on the old Sierra route. While these biographical facts are given very briefly, they suggest a remarkable range of experience for Wales Averill, including Indian fighting, placer mining in California and silver mining in Nevada, an experience fraught with both adventure and romance in a period of history now gone forever.

The wife of Wales Averill was Christine McLachlan. She was born at Mt. Stewart, Prince Edward Island, in 1840, a descendant of James Welsh, a wealthy fur trader of eastern Canada, and himself a descendant of James Welsh, who settled in Boston in 1769. Christine McLachlan came to California from Massachusetts in 1861 by the Panama Route. For a time she lived with relatives at Santa Clara. While on her way to Eureka, Nevada, by stage, to join relatives there, she was compelled to remain in Placerville for several weeks by a snow blockade of the road across the summit of the Sierras. There she met Wales Averill. They were married at San Francisco, April 8, 1862. After the death of her husband she left the Edgewood property, made her residence in Oakland for several years, and afterwards in Piedmont. She died in Oakland in 1920.

The living sons and daughters of Wales and Christine Averill are Mark R. Averill, Harriet Averill Haas and Adah Averill Hancock, all residents of Piedmont, while another son, Paul Averill, lives in New York City.

Mark R. Averill, son of the California pioneer, Wales Averill, a sketch of whose career precedes this, has made a distinguished record in the west, for many years a judge in Nevada, now practicing law in Oakland.

He was born at Virginia City, Nevada, in 1866, and after his early education became a teacher, being principal of several schools in Nevada, including the high school in Virginia City from 1896 to 1901. In the meantime, in 1899, he was admitted to the Nevada bar, and soon afterward engaged in practice. In 1901 he turned his attention to the new mining activities at Tonopah, Nevada, becoming shipping agent at Sodaville for the Lothrop-Davis Company and the Tonopah Mining Company.

These positions he held during 1902. Early in 1903 he was made manager of the mining and other Nevada interests of Henry C. Cutting.

Judge Averill in 1903 resumed his law practice. In 1908 he was elected district or superior judge of the Fifth District of Nevada. He was on the bench fourteen years, earning a record of distinguished service. His familiarity with the practical phases of mining and with mining law caused the transfer to him of nearly all the mining litigation in Nevada during his long term on the bench. In the hearing of such litigation he presided in nearly every county of the state. Two of his decisions that reached the Supreme Court of the United States were there affirmed. The Averill family is probably the only one represented in the Legislature of Nevada for three successive generations—Wales Averill in 1871, Mark R. Averill in 1903, and Ruth Averill in 1921.

Mark R. Averill in 1906 established a home in Berkeley, California. Shortly after leaving the bench in 1923 he returned to California to make his permanent home here, was admitted to the bar and has since practiced at Oakland. Judge Averill in 1891 married at Virginia City, Nevada, Miss Ella P. Geiger, who was born there, daughter of Dr. D. M. Geiger. The children of Judge and Mrs. Averill are: Volney, mining engineer and geologist for the Tonopah Extension Mining Company at Tonopah, Nevada; Beatrice, a teacher in the Piedmont schools; and Ruth Averill Logan, wife of a farmer at Turlock, California. The children are all graduates of the University of California, having lived at the family home in Berkeley with their mother while attending that institution.

Dr. D. M. Geiger, father of Mrs. Averill, was another California pioneer whose career deserves particular mention here. He was born at Angelica, New York, in 1821, and married Helen Mack, a native of Springville, New York. In 1847, while a resident of Carthage, Illinois, he volunteered for service in the war with Mexico, being assigned to General Taylor's corps in northern Mexico. Upon his release from military duty in 1848 he came to California. He was one of the founders of the town of Jennison Creek, in Plumas County, and probably the first practicing physician in that county. In 1859 he joined the rush to Washoe, becoming a resident in Virginia City. He was the builder in 1862 of the Geiger Grade, which shortened the route from the Comstock Mines to the Truckee River and California more than twenty miles, and became one of the famous roads of western history. He was the founder of the town of Yerington, Nevada, where he established the first general store. He was at Bodie, Mono County, California, during its boom days, later at Bishop, California, where he and his son Charles constructed the first large irrigation canal in the Owens River Valley. He died near Bishop in 1895, and in 1908 his widow became a resident of Berkeley, where she died on her eightieth birthday, in 1912.

Harriet Averill Haas, daughter of the late Wales Averill, whose career has been briefly sketched, is a native of the great west, and is now practicing law at Oakland.

She was born at Virginia City, Nevada, October 17, 1873. She attended schools there, also at Lake Tahoe, and subsequently her parents sent her to Iowa for better school advantages. She graduated from the Cedar Rapids High School of that state, and in 1894 entered the University of Michigan. She spent two years in that university, but in 1896 returned to Nevada because of the fatal illness of her father.

J. Harvey McCarthy

In March, 1897, she was married at Carson City, Nevada, to Benjamin Grant Haas. Mr. Haas has born in California, lived four years at Virginia City, and returning to San Francisco engaged in business. Later he moved to Oakland and then to Piedmont. Mr. and Mrs. Haas have two sons: Wales A. Haas, who graduated in medicine from the University of California in 1926; and Lesben Lewis Haas, a student in the Piedmont High School.

Mrs. Haas in 1920 resumed her own university career, entering the University of California and graduating with the A. B. degree in 1922. She continued in the School of Law, from which she received the degree Juris Doctor in 1924, and in the same year was admitted to the California bar. In practice she is associated with her brother, Judge Mark R. Averill. Mrs. Haas in 1916 was elected a member of the Piedmont Board of Education, and has been on that board continuously, serving as its secretary for the past eight years. She is the only woman who to date has held an elective public office in Piedmont.

J. Harvey McCarthy, community builder and idealist, is a son of Daniel O. McCarthy, California pioneer, whose career is briefly sketched elsewhere in this publication. What marble is to the sculptor, oil and pigment to the painter, sound and rhythm to the musician, words to the literary artist, real estate has been to J. Harvey McCarthy, a means to an end, a medium through which to idealize and perpetuate his vision of what a community should be—using his talents in the development of the great State of California, striving with all his might in the upbuilding of the community in which he lives, spending liberally of his time and means in perpetuating the memories of the golden days of '49, visualizing in his own way the wonders of a glorious past in California; generous to a fault, a true friend. This is J. Harvey McCarthy.

In his career he has manifested many of those fighting traits and high purposes which characterized his father, the late Daniel O. McCarthy. J. Harvey McCarthy was born at San Diego, California, May 4, 1870, son of Daniel O. and Amanda (Anderson) McCarthy. During part of his boyhood he lived in San Francisco, where he was educated under a private tutor, and in the Lincoln Grammar School. While in San Francisco he carried a newspaper route, getting up at three o'clock in the morning to deliver the San Francisco Call. George W. Marston, the pioneer merchant of San Diego, extended him credit for his first pair of long trousers, and he paid for them by peddling figs picked from his father's back yard. Mr. McCarthy continued his education in the Laurel Hall Military Academy at San Mateo, leaving school in 1887 to begin his business career. He was very studious and always one of the first in his class in school.

In 1888, at the age of eighteen, he became associated with his father in organizing a mercantile business at Siempreviva, San Diego County, and in operating a large stock ranch there. J. Harvey McCarthy sold out his ranching interests after about five years. Then, in 1893, associated with his father, he started the San Diego Vidette, a morning paper, that battled vigorously for all reforms and was a very readable though not altogether profitable newspaper. In March, 1900, Mr. McCarthy sold out and the Vidette was eventually absorbed by the San Diego Union.

On selling his newspaper Mr. McCarthy moved to Los Angeles, borrowing money to provide for himself and family until he got started in a new field. At Los Angeles he went into the real estate business, being a charter member of the Pioneer Investment & Trust Company and served as its president and general manager. This company opened up and put on the market twenty-eight sub-divisions, each one carefully selected with a view to the future development of the city. Among these subdivisions were University Place of eighty acres, Windemere Park in the western part of Los Angeles, and Cresta Del Arroya on Boyle Heights. In a few years Mr. McCarthy had accumulated a fortune through real estate operations. Then he organized and became president and manager of the Planada Development Company, with a view to establishing a model city and farming community on a tract of several thousand acres in Merced County on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad. Within a year Planada had a bank, a large hotel, electric lights, water systems, improved streets and roadways, schools, parks and play grounds, with a prosperous and contented farming community immediately adjacent. Mr. McCarthy's organization maintained an agricultural expert to advise and assist the farmers at Planada. Then, in 1915, through the instrumentality of the old Los Angeles Investment Company, Mr. McCarthy lost his entire investment in the Planada enterprise, and he had to start life over again with $50,000 indebtedness. He refused to take the customary and easy route of bankruptcy, and since then has paid his debt in full.

The full final realization of his dreams and plans as a community builder was reached in the wonderfully beautiful and complete community in Los Angeles known as "Carthay Center," which was opened in 1922.

Carthay Center is something more than a commercial real estate enterprise. Some of its significance is well portrayed by the following editorial from the Los Angeles Express:

"The Declaration by Theodore Roosevelt that nothing is more useful than the beautiful cannot be repeated too often. And while the great President spoke for the beauties of nature, his words include as well the things men create, as the building of cities.

"Full appreciation of the truth Mr. Roosevelt uttered has been expressed, for instance, in creation of Carthay Center, and in particular in the Carthay Circle Theater. Similar thought has influenced the planning and execution of other parts of Los Angeles, creating them things of beauty, but in Carthay Center application of art has reached a height that makes the district notable amongst the important residential districts of the city.

"Here is an illustration of what may be accomplished when men of good taste unite in a civic effort as did J. Harvey McCarthy and his associates in the undertaking. Of course, Carthay Center was begun as a business venture; men put in their money expecting to make a profit, but the matter of profit in fact was made secondary to the ideal. Whether or not it paid, they meant to create beauty. They employed the best talent procurable, artists of practical idealisms, and let them make Carthay Center a pleasing and pleasant place.

"The Carthay Circle Theater is the latest addition. As well as a work of art, it is a museum of California history. It is the only place in Southern California that teaches anything of the story of the Gold

Dawn, those stirring days when California was in transition from the Spanish and Mexican era to the beginning of the modern commonwealth.

"Such effort adds greatly to the prestige of Los Angeles. Those who come here look for and expect beauty, hence those that create beauty are giving that which is of highest usefulness."

Mr. McCarthy knew that communities are the only memorials that survive the ravages of time. It was his desire to create in Southern California a center of culture where traditions of the Golden State might be permanently preserved. And Carthay Center as it is today—less than four years after first ground was broken in an abandoned barley field—bears testimony to fact that its founder, J. Harvey McCarthy, is achieving his goal.

Wherever possible in the scheme of development there are monuments to the pioneers. Streets and boulevards are named for heroes of the early days. On the green there is a sundial to the memory of a personal friend—Irwin J. Muma, constructed of brick from the Old San Juan Capistrano Mission, which were presented to Carthay Center by Father St. John O'Sullivan.

Jedediah Strong Smith, pathfinder of the Rockies and first white man to enter California by an overland route, had been almost forgotten by the younger generations. But in 1924, J. Harvey McCarthy, assisted by the Native Sons of the Golden West, raised the first monument in this state to his memory at Carthay Center. It is a great granite boulder weighing thirteen tons, brought from the Cajon Pass close beside that old trail Smith followed into the Golden State.

Still another monument to an almost forgotten hero is the Sequoia tree, planted in memory of "Snowshoe Thompson," pioneer of the postal service, who traveled the mountains on home-made snowshoes, carrying mail to the miners working in far-off places.

In Amanda Chapel—dedicated to the memory of his mother, Amanda Anderson McCarthy—hangs a bell, recast from broken metal of one that hung in the old Dolores Mission at San Francisco, found after the fire in a San Francisco junk shop by the late Father Joseph McQuade, a lifelong friend of Mr. McCarthy's.

Another monument, and probably the most outstanding of all, is the bronze statue in the parkway on McCarthay Vista, representing a miner of "forty-nine" panning gold. This statue was fashioned by the sculptor from an old daguerreotype of D. O. McCarthy, taken in 1850 when he arrived in California.

Mr. McCarthy has always espoused the democratic party allegiance, was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1904 when the late Alton B. Parker was nominated for President, and was a close personal friend of the late William Jennings Bryan, and is a close friend of William Gibbs McAdoo and was active in the support of Mr. McAdoo's aspirations for the democratic Presidential nomination in 1924. To J. Harvey McCarthy friendship and close association and communion with other men is a vital force, and he numbers among his intimate friends some of the most prominent and influential citizens of California, as well as elsewhere.

Mr. McCarthy has long been a student of California history. He is an enthusiastic member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, being affiliated with Ramona Parlor No. 109. In 1926 he was instrumental in placing a marker at the unmarked grave of "Sam Brannan" in Mount Hope Cemetery at San Diego. Brannan was the first "Forty-Niner" and something is said of him on other pages. Mr. McCarthy is also a

director of the Los Angeles Historical Society; member of the Historical Society of Southern California and of the California Historical Society.

Mr. McCarthy married at Santa Ana Miss Mary Louise Patterson, member of a prominent family of Lexington, Kentucky. Both have long had a prominent part in Southern California social affairs and their home has been the scene of many social functions. They have a son, William Harvey McCarthy, who graduated from Harvard Military Academy of Los Angeles in 1926, and who entered the University of California, Southern Branch, in the fall of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy reside at 981 Elden Avenue, Los Angeles, at the old family home.

Mrs. Adelaide Marquand has been a resident of California more than half a century and is now one of the venerable and loved pioneer women residing in the city of Berkeley, Alameda County, where she has long been a popular figure in the representative social activities of the fair little city that is the seat of the University of California, and where she has been actively associated also with the real estate business, she being the representative of valuable realty and still giving to the same her active supervision. Mrs. Marquand is the widow of Henry Nicholas Marquand, who was long one of the foremost newspaper men of California and who, in April, 1877, became the founder of the Berkeley Advocate, of which he continued the publisher until his death in 1916, Mrs. Marquand holding the office of editor for twelve years of that time.

Adelaide Marie (Bynon) Marquand was born on picturesque Prince Edward Island, British North America, June 1, 1851, and is a daughter of Alfred A. and Adelaide (Collins) Bynon, she having been about two years of age when her parents removed from Prince Edward Island to the United States and established their residence in Boston, Massachusetts, whence they soon afterward moved to New York City, where Mrs. Marquand was reared to adult age and received her youthful education, her marriage to Mr. Marquand having there been solemnized in 1867 and the following year having been marked by the arrival of the young couple in San Francisco, California, where Mr. Marquand became associated with newspaper work. He likewise was born on Prince Edward Island, and he was there reared and educated, besides which he there served a thorough apprenticeship, under the old English system, in the office of the Royal Gazette at Charlottetown, the metropolis and governmental center of the island. Mr. Marquand learned all details of "the art preservative of arts," and in addition to being a practical printer he developed marked ability in connection with the editorial phases of the newspaper business, with which he continued his alliance throughout his entire active career and of which he became a prominent and influential exponent in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquand came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and they remained in San Francisco from 1868 to 1870, after which they resided a short time in Berkeley and then removed to Sacramento. A few years later they returned to Berkeley, where Mr. Marquand founded and became editor and publisher of the Berkeley Advocate, which under his able management became an effective exponent of the interests of this section of the state, particularly of the University of California. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Marquand has continued her residence in Berkeley, where she gave many years of effective service as editor of the Advocate, with which she thus supplied in large

measure the place of her husband, whose health was much impaired for a long period prior to his death. Mrs. Marquand has here maintained her home nearly fifty years, and it is needless to say that Berkeley is endeared to her by many gracious memories and association, the while her circle of friends in the community is coextensive with that of her acquaintances. Mrs. Marquand has four children living: Miss Eleanor Marquand, Mrs. Alice Mousaine, Alfred William Marquand and Allen Bruce Marquand.

JOHN HENRY NEDDERMAN. One of the men who played an important part in the history of Oakland, and died in the midst of his usefulness and activity, was the late John Henry Nedderman, former chief of police, and a candidate for the office of supervisor of Alameda County, whose death occurred August 12, 1924. He was born in what was then Brooklyn Township, now East Oakland, California, October 2, 1875, and always was proud of the fact that he was one of the native sons.

A product of the public schools of his native city, he was graduated from the Oakland High School in 1893, when he was eighteen years old, and had already won distinction as an athlete, and for years served as coach on all the football games. A great lover of music, when only fifteen years old he became a cornet player with the Fifth Regiment Band. During his vacation periods he played at the different theatres, and among them was the old Columbia Theatre of San Francisco, which he helped to open. Mr. Nedderman studied music under the well known Cara Roma, who today is a noted singer. In his boyhood he was well acquainted with Jack London, the famous author, and the two once had a peanut stand in the old Badgers Park. Mr. Nedderman always had his partner to do the selling, as he was larger and could fight better, for in those days the best salesman was the one who could keep off competitors through fistic encounters.

At the age of twenty Captain Nedderman began railroading and rose rapidly to be engine man, but resigned in 1903 to enter the employ of the Western Meat Company, with which he remained for three years. On September 1, 1906, Mr. Nedderman was made a patrolman under Chief of Police Albert Wilson, and rose rapidly. When the force was placed under civil service he passed second on the list, was appointed sergeant, and a year later was made chief of police, under Commissioner Jackson, in 1917, succeeding Walter J. Peterson. Two years later Captain Nedderman was succeeded by J. F. Lynch. Captain Nedderman is the only man to receive five votes from the City Council to confirm his appointment. His administration covered a very trying period, that of the time this country was at war, and he worked under the serious handicap of being shorthanded, and experienced a great deal of trouble. In 1922 he resigned from the police department, with which he had remained as desk sergeant in the central station, and later as head of the police traffic bureau, which office he was holding at the time of his resignation on account of a better opening offering itself for financial advancement. At the time of his death he was the youngest member of the California Pioneer Society. He took the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry with Capt. J. Frank Lynch, and had been advanced to the thirty-second degree in that order. He also belonged to the Mystic Shrine, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

When the influenza epidemic broke out at Oakland Captain Nedderman was the only city official who took an active part at the Auditorium,

going in fearlessly to help, regardless of danger and the keen excitement prevailing. He took it upon himself to parole all his prisoners so that they could go to the Auditorium and assist with the nursing, putting each one of them on his honor, and not one of them broke parole, all reporting back. Captain Nedderman was loved by everyone in the city, and his was a beautiful character. He sought to help rather than to condemn, and his pleasant manner, bright, cheery smile and wonderful understanding of right, love and God will not soon be forgotten. Overwork and over-excitement during the vigorous campaign he waged for election to the office of supervisor brought about his collapse and consequent death.

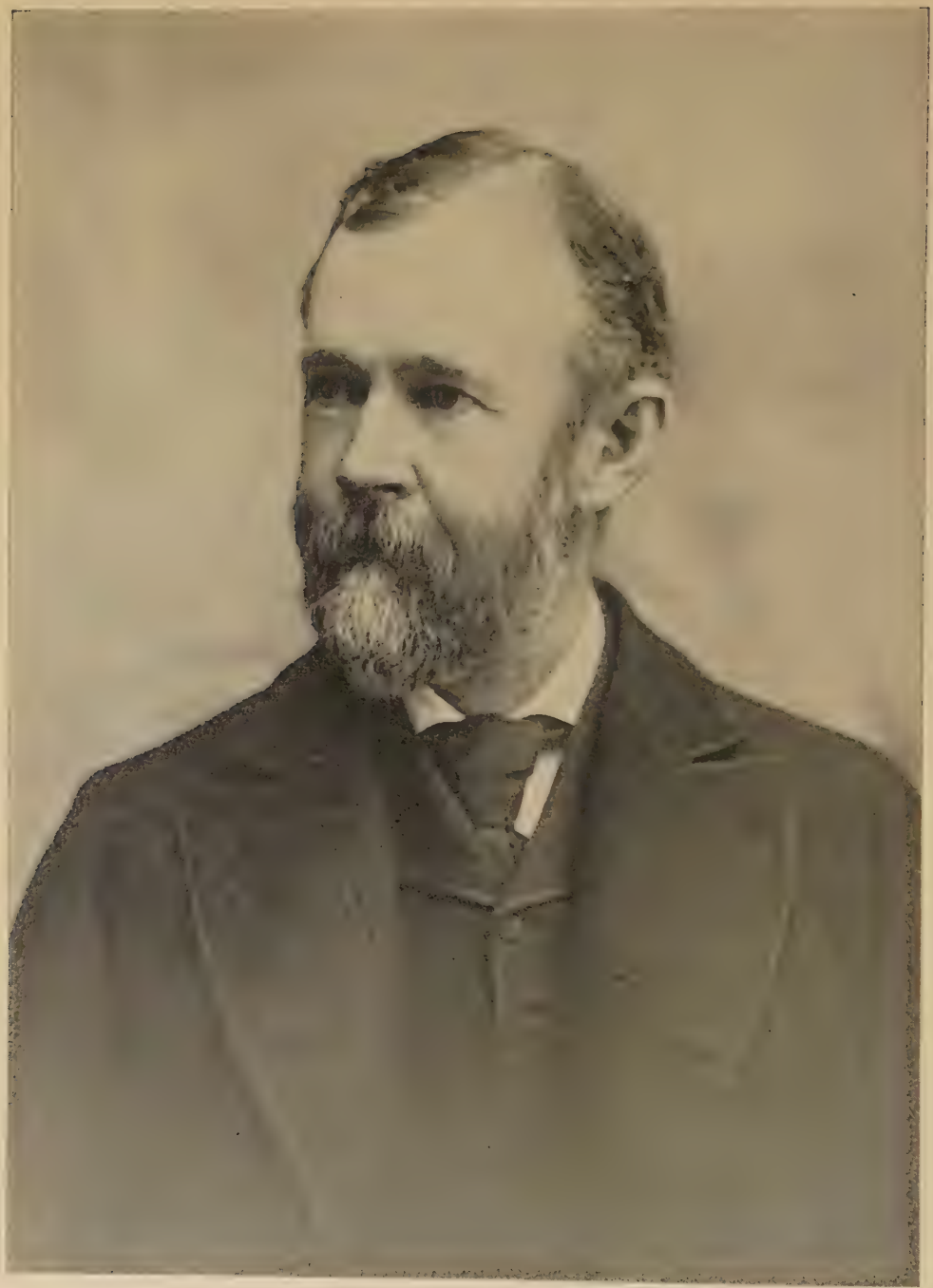
On June 16, 1906, Captain Nedderman married Mrs. Herbert E. Treadwell, the widow of Herbert E. Treadwell, former passenger conductor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Nedderman and their son, Henry S. Nedderman, survive Captain Nedderman.

John A. McCarl, chiropractor, with offices in the American Bank Building on San Pablo Avenue at Oakland, has spent many years on the Pacific Coast, was a marine engineer by early profession, and his entire life has been one dominated by sympathy for his fellowmen.

His father, Alexander McCarl, was a farmer in Lanarkshire, Scotland. His mother, Jane MacMillan, was a farmer's daughter. The parents while visiting on the Island of Iona, one of the most western and historical islands in Scotland, had born to them the first of their four children, two sons and two daughters. To this child they gave the name John A. His birth occurred February 13, 1857.

John A. McCarl was reared at Glasgow. As a small boy his habit of binding up the cuts and bruises of other children, and ready sympathy with them in their troubles, caused his father and mother to decide that he should be a doctor. However, when he was only seven years of age his father died, and when the estate was settled up there was no money to carry out the plan for putting him through medical college. When he was ten years of age it was decided that he must learn a trade. With a choice of becoming a coppersmith or machinist or engineer he decided on engineering, and served his seven years apprenticeship in the Clyde Bank Engine Works. While working there he was given the name of Doc by his comrades and fellow workmen, owing to his habit of tying up all the cuts, wounds, bruises and burns, and taking the steel chips out of eyes. At the same time he was energetically preparing himself for something better by attending school five nights a week. In this way he graduated from the Haldane Academy. After reaching a journeyman's status he was again given choice of going to work in another shop or going to sea as a marine engineer. He chose the sea, and soon afterward started on his first voyage. While on the sea he visited South Africa, Australia, the Straits settlements, Dutch East Indies, China and Japan, and finally arrived at Portland, Oregon, where he worked as machinist and engineer until 1886. He has been an American citizen since 1884.

In 1886 he was appointed chief engineer of the Oregon State Insane Asylum, under Dr. Harry Lane (afterward Senator Lane) as superintendent, and later under Doctor Rowland. While performing his duties as engineer he studied the patients and many times wished that he had the qualifications of a doctor, since his sympathetic knowledge and interest lead him to believe that the cause of the trouble frequently lay not



Henry D. Reaves

in the brain but in some defect in another part of the body. In February, 1893, Mr. McCarl removed to Oakland, where for a number of years he was engaged in business for himself. In 1911, having been attracted by the new science of chiropractic, he sold out his business and entered the College of Chiropractic at Los Angeles, though still retaining his residence in Oakland. He was graduated in 1914, and since then has carried on a successful practice at Oakland, and received a license by the State Board on April 21, 1923.

Doctor McCarl's first wife died in childbirth. In 1890 he married Lucy Chauncy, a native Californian. Doctor McCarl is a member of the Alameda County Chiropractors Association, and is a member of the Federated Chiropractors of California.

Bessie Franklin Reaves, a vice principal in the public schools of Los Angeles, is a daughter of the late Henry Dennie Reaves, while through her mother, who was the oldest daughter of Benjamin Franklin Bache, she is one of the living direct descendants of Benjamin Franklin. Both the parents of Miss Reaves lost their hearing and with it the powers of speech in early childhood, through the carelessness of their nurses, and her father for a number of years was conspicuous as a teacher of the deaf in the New York State School for the Deaf.

Henry Dennie Reaves was born in Rahway, New Jersey, of English parentage. His wife in addition to being a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin was related to the Wistar family of Philadelphia, for whom the beautiful flower Wisteria was named. Henry D. Reaves attended the old Fiftieth Street School in New York City, which later was moved to Washington Heights, where it is now located, across the Hudson from the Palisades. He was a man of scholarly tendencies, and was the gold medal man of his year. In the closing year of his high school course he and others of his class were asked to help teach, and as he showed great talent for imparting knowledge he was engaged as a teacher after he graduated. A pupil in one of his classes was later to become his wife. She attended school under him for two years, after which they married. Mr. Reaves had two close friends, and his wife also two chums, and the three couples all married and for a time lived in one large house in New York. Mr. Reaves had great grace of manner and ability in pantomime and the sign language, and the famous Edwin Booth was a warm admirer and close friend of his.

Bessie Franklin Reaves was born at Brooklyn, New York, in the home of her grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, and she has many memories of that place. Her grandfather was connected with the medical corps of the navy and it was through his influence that the laboratory for furnishing the navy with medical supplies was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This laboratory has only recently been discontinued. Benjamin Franklin Bache was a skilled surgeon and chemist. His family lived in the same building in which the Doctor maintained his hospital, and it was there that the mother of Miss Reaves was married. Doctor Bache had charge of the laboratory. One of his assistants was a Doctor Squibb, who subsequently founded the great pharmaceutical business which is still in existence. Doctor Squibb fell in love with and married Doctor Bache's sister-in-law.

When Miss Bessie Reaves was five and a half years of age she was afflicted with nervous and spinal troubles, and since her father was a sufferer from bronchitis, the family decided to come to California. On

account of yellow fever at Panama they made the journey by railroad, and were ten days in crossing the continent. At Los Angeles they had to wait three or four days for a steamer to take them to Santa Barbara. They reached Los Angeles at the old River Station when, Miss Reaves recalls, the air was heavy with perfume of orange blossoms. They stayed at the then fashionable hotel, the St. Charles, on the Plaza. A steamer took them to Santa Barbara. In 1883 Mr. Reaves purchased a fifteen acre ranch by wire from an agent at Santa Barbara named Mr. Perkins. The ranch was the old Augua Jitos ranch, the name meaning many springs of sweet water. On reaching their destination the captain of the steamer announced there were reservations for them at the Arlington Hotel, a provision that Mr. Perkins had thoughtfully arranged. During these journeys Miss Bessie Reaves acted as interpreter for her father and mother. A Mr. James Park, also a deaf mute, who had learned of the arrival of the Reaves family, took them to his home to spend the holiday. He also had a son and daughter, and that was the beginning of an extensive social acquaintance for the Reaves family.

The family reached California the year before the big flood of the Los Angeles River, well known to old-timers in that city. Their ranch contained orange and lemon trees and a large fan palm, the largest in the state. The house was a three-room shack, and this was the simple and crude abode where Mrs. Reaves began housekeeping after having been accustomed to a home of luxury with servants in the East. The next year all the creeks were flooded, embankments and bridges washed out, and for weeks they were unable to get into Santa Barbara, the mail having to be brought by water. While at first Miss Reaves' father knew nothing about farming, he learned the art of pickling olives, and this product became very famous.

Miss Bessie Reaves graduated from the Santa Barbara High School in 1891, and then took the teacher's examination and in 1892 began teaching. In 1896 the family moved to Los Angeles, where they lived two years, then two years at Pomona, and back to Los Angeles, where in 1898 Mr. Reaves purchased the house where his daughters, Miss Bessie and her sister, Isabella Franklin Reaves-Pergrin, now reside at 323 West Twenty-seventh Street. This is almost a New England home for from it both Mr. and Mrs. Reaves passed away. Isabella was married and her son Henry was born there.

After teaching in the elementary schools of Los Angeles City, Miss Reaves began taking university work in the University of Southern California, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree in Liberal Arts and her high school teacher's credential in 1915. Then she began her teaching in the city high schools and is now vice principal of Roosevelt High School.

The sister of Miss Reaves is Isabella Franklin Reaves, who married Davis Knecht Pergrin, of Welsh ancestry. They have one son, Henry Davis Pergrin, now twelve years of age. Isabella was born on the California ranch at Montecito.

Moses J. Holt, chiropractor, was one of the first members of his profession to engage in practice in the San Francisco district. His home is at Oakland. Doctor Holt is a native of the west, and for a number of years was engaged in the jewelry business.

He was born August 10, 1882, at Logan, Utah, son of Samuel and Rhoda (Bowey) Holt. His father was a rancher. Doctor Holt attended school at Logan, and at the age of thirteen left home alone, traveling

750 miles on horseback. Arriving at the Canadian line, he had to sell his saddle to pay duty on his horse. He was an expert rider and rode race horses for a famous squaw man named Pamburn, appearing on race tracks in British Columbia and Deer Lodge, Montana. Subsequently he worked as a cow puncher on a ranch, and for one year was employed during the construction of the Mormon Canal in Alberta. Returning to Utah, he entered his sister's jewelry business at Logan, and leaving there went east to Philadelphia, where he studied jewelry, watch making and optometry, graduating from the Philadelphia College of Horology-Optics in 1902. Following that he was employed by the Keystone Watch Company as an engraver, and subsequently returned to Utah, was for a time a manufacturing jeweler at Denver, and in the intervals of this business took up the study of chiropractic. In 1909 he was graduated from the Vold College of Chiropractic at Denver. Doctor Holt was in business for himself as a jeweler at Brigham City, Utah, for a year and a half, then moved to McGill, Nevada, and from there to San Francisco, where for eighteen months he continued in the jewelry business. Doctor Holt in 1916 located at Oakland and opened offices as a chiropractor. As a pioneer in his profession he endured much of the opposition at first shown and overcame obstacles that made it easier for later members of the profession to take their place in this line of work.

Doctor Holt married, in 1903, at Ogden, Utah, Miss Minnie Sprague. They have three children, Leland Samuel, John Alden and Madge Holt, all attending school. Doctor Holt is a member of Ogden Lodge No. 719, B. P. O. Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Alameda County Chiropractors' Association and the Federated Association of Chiropractors.

Lorne MacRobert Wilson, who has lived since boyhood in and around San Francisco, is a ship owner and sportsman, and is also proprietor of the dancing academy known as The L'aiglon Ball Room at 1554 Franklin Street in Oakland.

He was born at Montevideo, Minnesota, in 1886, one of the nine children of William Burton and Mary Elizabeth (Merriam) Wilson. His father was a sportsman and a Masonic organizer, and died in 1892. The widowed mother resides at Oakland with her son.

The family moved to Oakland and when Lorne MacRobert was six years of age. He entered school there and after finishing his grammar school course at the age of fourteen he was sent to San Francisco for the purpose of entering a broker's office. Arriving at Market and Stewart streets, he stopped to witness a brawl of longshoremen. Some one slapping him on the back asked him if he would like to go to sea, and the proposition immediately appealed to him, so he shipped on a four masted sailing bark for Valparaiso. This boat on leaving port changed its course and headed for the Hawaiian Islands with a shipment of California wines. He remained there nine weeks, after a cruise of twenty-seven days, returning to San Francisco, but made three other trips on the high seas, and in all the subsequent years has retained a deep affection for seafaring. On his mother's side for generations his ancestors have been owners and builders of ships.

Mr. Wilson was the owner of the Forest King, Forest Queen and Forest Princess. He has thorough qualifications as a ship master.

Mr. Wilson opened his first studio of dancing in Oakland in 1905, at Seventeenth and San Pablo, known as the Rice Institute of dancing,

physical culture and drama. He conducted it until 1908. In 1911 he opened the Wilson School of Dancing on Twentieth Street, but sold this in 1919. After six months of travel through the east he returned and opened Oakland's finest ball room, The L'aiglon, which he still conducts.

Mr. Wilson is a horseman, has much musical and artistic ability, and is a great lover of the outdoors. He is a republican in politics.

CARO ROMA. The appreciation Californians have shown to their song writers and songsters have made the name of Caro Roma a notable one for many years. She won her early and enduring fame at Oakland, and from California she, personally, and her work have gained accumulating reputation over the wide world.

She is a daughter of Vernal Sydney and Mary Louise (Boynton) Northey, who were residents of Augusta, Maine, and came to California during the gold rush in 1849. They settled in Oakland, where Mr. Northey was in business as a carriage manufacturer and blacksmith until his death.

Carrie Northey, a native daughter of California, was born in Oakland, at Eleventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, the old family home. When she was only three years old she made her debut at Platts Hall in San Francisco with her sister Mamie (May Belle Adams), and has continued in public life as a singer, composer and writer. She was so small at her first appearance that she had to be placed on a table in order to be seen by the audience. Her father being a lecturer on temperance, she accompanied him and sang solos and duets with her sister. She was eleven years old when her first song, entitled "Violets," was published. In her early life Miss Roma had an old melodian, which was responsible for the harmony that featured her early training.

As a small girl she sang in concerts, was soloist at the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church, and later held a similar position at the Oakland Presbyterian Church at Thirteenth and Webster. She graduated from the Franklin Grammar School, Oakland High School, and won special honors at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Miss Roma was on the stage nearly all her life until 1923, when she realized that her work as a composer was so important that it justified her in abandoning public appearances. She is an accomplished pianist, and is one of the few women composers who compose, sing, play and write the words set to music.

Her public appearances have been made in nearly every city in Europe as well as in the United States. She was prima donna with the Washington Marine Band during Cleveland's administration. In Paris she made her home at the Hotel Cecil, returning to this country on the death of her mother. Her song shop in Greenwich Village at New York City was a rendezvous of famous musicians, but the call of her native state was so strong that she returned and opened her studio in her home town of Oakland. This studio is now at 1424 Fruitvale Avenue.

Miss Roma is director of the Oakland Police Singers, the Fruitvale Woman's Club Choral, numbering seventy-five members, and the Harmony Club of forty voices, both male and female. She is an honorary member of Elks Lodge No. 1 at New York City and Oakland Lodge No. 171, a member of the Actors' Alliance Club, and of the American Society of Composers and Authors, which awarded the chief prize of 1924 for her song, "I Am Thy God." Her most recent composition is "Had I But Known," which she dedicated to the Irish tenor, Jerry

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Corner of West Adams Street and Figueroa Street

Shannon. She has composed over fifty sacred numbers among other compositions. Some of her well known songs which a nation-wide public associate with her name are: "Resignation," "The Silent Voice," "In the Garden of My Heart," "Can't You Hear Me Calling, Caroline," "Thinking of Thee," "Mother of Mine," "I Come to Thee." In cooperation with W. H. Gardner she composed "Bamboo Baby," "Liza Dear," and "My Morning Glory." She has also composed three song cycles: "Shadows," "The Swan," and "The Wandering One." Miss Roma is now composing music for an already accepted play by Dr. Milton Clark.

She has taken the keenest interest in the advancement of music generally and individual musicians, and has given direct and indirect assistance to many struggling artists. Through a period of fifteen years, off and on, she appeared at the old Tivoli Theatre in San Francisco, and it was there that she won the title, "California's Song Bird."

The Automobile Club of Southern California. The history of Southern California from 1900 until 1925 has been marked by a progress that is nothing short of phenomenal. The influx of population, the tremendous advancement of manufacturing, the extension of agriculture and horticulture in all their branches, the increase in shipping, and, lastly, but by no means least, the complete revolution in transportation brought about by automobiles and automotive vehicles have combined to make the first quarter of the century epochal.

One of the most interesting and outstanding features inthis march to the front has been the organization, growth and development of the Automobile Club of Southern California. When the automobile was first invented it was looked upon by many as a fad which would soon die out, very few people, comparatively, realizing that it was destined to become the great transportation medium of the future. The prejudice against it was strong, and those who used it were hedged about by restrictions and petty annoyances which found vent, in many instances, in actual persecution. Particularly was this true as concerned the police in the cities, and the constables and justices of the peace in the rural districts. Men who drove automobiles in the early days were continually being arrested in the farming districts by officious constables on almost any pretext, taken before the country justices and fined heavily. This procedure, of course, was peculiar to the pioneering days of automotive vehicles. But the imposition rankled in the minds of those who owned and drove motor cars, and finally, as a protective measure, it was decided to form an automobile club.

At the time of the formation of the Automobile Club of Southern California, in December, 1900, there were probably less than 100 automobiles in Los Angeles. Most of these were of types that have become obsolete in these days and would be looked upon as curiosities if seen on the streets at the present time. They were heavy and more or less primitive looking machines compared to the modern built cars of today. Yet they managed to get over the country in a manner that excited the dislike of the average man driving a horse and buggy, particularly because the horses were not used to them and were apt to take fright at their approach. Speed at that time was a comparatively relative term, and men who "burned the road" at the rate of twelve miles an hour were summarily dragged before justices of the peace and duly fined. From seven to nine miles an hour in the city streets was considered to be the proper rate of speed, but on the country roads, if the motorist felt him-

self safe from the espionage of the vigilant rural sleuths, he sometimes went so far as to "hit it up" to as headlong a gait as twelve to fifteen miles an hour. As the so-called "fad" continued to spread, and as detentions and fines grew in proportion to the increasing number of automobiles, the necessity for an organization to protect automobile owners had become quite apparent.

The initial organization of the Automobile Club of Southern California began quite naturally as a social club, and its incorporation was enrolled on December 13, 1900. The membership at that time was forty-six; there were three employes, and no branch offices. At that time there were approximately two hundred automobiles in Los Angeles County, and everyone owning an automobile was eligible for membership. The club moved along in an automatic and comparatively uneventful manner for five years. Social gatherings were held among the members; and the dances of that period, the waltz, the schottische, the lancers and square dances were indulged in. The almost universal practice now of hair-bobbing was unknown among the ladies of the club; the era of jazz music, free verse, cubist painting and near-sculpture had not descended upon the people, and the wireless telegraph and radio were still in the background. That noble animal, the horse, with that sedately-moving vehicle, the red-wheeled buggy, still formed the favorite method of locomotion. Old-fashioned hacks and busses rambled up and down the streets of Los Angeles, and the old Spanish atmosphere of "manana" was more or less pervasive.

Beginning with 1905, however, a considerable change had come over the spirit of Southern California, and the automobile was commencing to cover a wider field of operation. In that year the Automobile Club of Southern California was reorganized strictly as a service club, and social features were dropped. Tableaux, amateur theatricals, concerts, dances and card parties were relegated to the scrap-heap, and a business organization took their place. To say that this move on the part of the men composing the Automobile Club of Southern California set a milestone on the highway of progress in that portion of the state is to put it mildly. It is extremely doubtful if a single man in the membership as composed of that year had the faintest idea of the position the club would attain in the ensuing twenty years. In the first place, no one at that time dreamed of the enormous increase in automobiles which was to follow in the next two decades. In the second place, scarcely anyone could foretell the tremendous impetus which would be given to modern-paved highways by this increase in automotive vehicles. In the third place, it is doubtful if any member of the club at that time could vision the vital necessity of a really great organization to look after and guard the interests of those owning and using automobiles.

Automobiles, highways and a constantly growing membership in the organization brought about a situation which was connected closely and intimately with every branch, angle and convolution of business and social life. Laws began to accumulate in the statute books regarding motorists and the use of motor cars, city ordinances were passed governing speeding, and scores of other details connected with the use and ownership of automobiles attracted attention. In the state, in the cities and in the country districts a multitude of protective and directing measures were taken concerning this new method of transportation, which was rapidly eliminating horse-drawn vehicles from the highways, the streets in the cities and towns, and the country roads. To meet all of these conditions

it was a prime necessity to have an organization with a legal department of trained attorneys. It was also necessary to have attorneys attend the sessions of the State Legislature and see that no bills were passed which would be an unfair burden on the shoulders of the motorists.

It was also necessary to sign the highways, not only of the southern counties but of the great trans-continental routes which were being rapidly extended to Southern California, and which were bringing in countless thousands of visitors. Another need was the mapping and charting of the highways all through the entire length and breadth of the United States. The wants of the membership of the club included the necessary insurance on their cars, insurance against personal accidents and collisions covering both property and person; the furnishing of the membership and visitors from outside states and foreign countries with all possible information concerning the roads, the resorts, the hotels, the recreational areas, the beaches, the missions and all places of scenic and historic interest.

These activities of the organization were and are only a part of the broad scope of work which has made the Automobile Club of Southern California a tower of strength to the motorists of the thirteen southern counties, and an organization which has finally taken its place, as firmly an established entity as the Smithsonian Institute or any one of the great educational centers of America. This is no idle statement. The club's territory includes the thirteen southern counties of Southern California, embracing almost half the area of the state. Its efforts include a participation in both national and state affairs. It has mapped and charted every main highway in the United States. It has sign-posted three great trans-continental lines from the center of America to the Pacific Coast. It is essentially the Automobile Club of Southern California, and, in no way, shape or manner an organization of any one county or city. Its safety work is one of its latest important angles of activity, while its highway patrol service and state-wide emergency road service gives to its members the most efficient systematized and valuable road service to be found anywhere on this continent.

In a brief article such as this it would be impossible to detail the manifold services given out to its membership and to the public by the organization. Its Touring Information Bureau alone has distributed more than 20,000,000 maps during the past three years, the bulk being sent to inquirers all over the United States. No single organization has done nearly as much toward bringing population and added capital into Southern California as the Automobile Club of Southern California. No single organization in the state has done as much in advertising the advantages of Southern California from the standpoint of interesting home-seekers, agriculturists and horticulturists, tourists and travelers, scientists and writers, capitalists and inventors, artists and musicians, and, in fact, all classes and kinds of prospective residents.

The Automobile Club of Southern California has grown from a group whose original idea was a social club to an organization which is double the size of any similar automobile club in the world. It has advanced, step by step, to a position in its community, and the nation, which entitles it to be regarded as an authority. It is known throughout the world wherever automobiles are used, and receives thousands of letters seeking advice and aid from other states which are contemplating organizing automobile clubs. A strictly non-profit sharing organization, it wields a

very great influence throughout Southern California for the general good and benefit of each and every county within its jurisdiction.

Its eminent success is directly contributable to the loyalty and wholehearted support of its members, the fidelity of its directors, officials and employes, and the sincere and generous support of the newspapers and magazines of Southern California. It has advanced from one branch office to thirty, distributed through the thirteen southern counties; it has seen Los Angeles grow to be the largest city west of he Mississippi, and all of the cities, towns and rural districts of the southern counties advance in importance and population to their present high standing.

The club's motto is "Service," and it lives up to that motto to the very limit of the ability of its officers and employes. Its Board of Directors, composed of a number of the most prominent and highly respected business men of the community, has served the club faithfully during all these years without a penny of compensation, either direct or indirect. As a matter of fact, the record of this institution is one which will bear favorable comparison with any organization whose aim is to benefit not only the state in which it is located, but to play its part in stamping on the pages of American history an example, which will entitled it to the commendation of: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Gallagher-Marsh Business College. The Gallagher-Marsh system of shorthand, today used exclusively in all San Francisco public schools, was originated by Robert F. Gallagher. In one test he wrote 286 words a minute on the blackboard, setting a world's record for speed in shorthand writing. He taught his system to his son Lasher. Lasher went still farther than his father, and amazed law circles and court reporters by writing 320 words a minute without error on entirely new matter.

Robert Gallagher in 1898 started the first Gallagher-Marsh School of Business Training. Its location was in San Francisco. The entire Pacific Coast owes a great debt to Robert Gallagher, pioneer, practical business man and idealist, who influenced the entire system of modern business college methods. In 1914 the Gallagher-Marsh School was opened in Oakland, at Clay and Fourteenth streets. Robert Gallagher shortly afterward turned over the school to his son Lasher. From Clay and Fourteenth it was moved to Webster and Fourteenth, and at the present time has its splendid quarters at 530 Seventeenth Street.

The Gallagher-Marsh Business College today offers business training unrivaled in the San Francisco Bay district. It is a school where the pupils are individually supervised and trained according to their individual qualifications. It is not a school with a rigid and circumscribed curriculum. Several systems of shorthand as well as the Gallagher-Marsh system are taught. The normal entrance requirements presuppose high school and college training, and the essential work of the school is to equip the student with the practical skill, the knowledge of commercial methods, and above all the understanding and vision that produce something more than the routine worker. It is a business school that trains professionals and not toilers.

Special credit for the high character of the institution must be given Mrs. Edna R. Deike, manager of the Oakland School. A correspondent for this publication after a visit to the school and an investigation of its work and the proficiency of its students, writes of Mrs. Deike as follows: "Mrs. Deike is the epitome of charm plus executive ability. When you

greet her, you are impressed with her graceful courtesy, her alert and animated face. When you talk with her you are impressed with her mind, her ability, her enthusiasm. No problem is too small for her to solve. Her students are on intimate terms with her—a rare quality in an executive of any school—and she is a constant spur and inspiration to all of them. Mrs. Deike, educated in private schools and by tutors, knows the importance and thoroughness of individual training by experience, and is a strong advocator of that system. She devoted eighteen years to the study of business college methods and the needs of the business world, and it is her big endeavor to place young men and women in the right positions so that they will go unhampered up the ladder of success with as few discouragements and disappointments as possible. Mrs. Deike's personal experience has been practical and varied, and she is esteemed in the Bay region as an example of a business woman who is not only thoroughly efficient, a leader, but keenly alert in every human-interest subject."

Robert Edgar, a member of the California bar thirty-five years, an attorney and public official at Berkeley, has lived in California practically all his life.

He was born in Ireland, May 28, 1862, son of Archibald and Annie (Osborough) Edgar. When he was six months old his parents came to America and located in Chicago, and two years later they came west to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They established their home in Berkeley, at the southeast corner of Webster Street and College Avenue. Archibald Edgar was associated with H. Willey as foreman of the university grounds, and was employed in those duties until his death in 1898.

While growing up in Berkeley Robert Edgar attended the old Peralta School, the Berkeley High School, then under the principalship of A. L. Fuller, and after graduating he entered the Oakland Business College. For several years he was employed in a grocery store and in the Wells Fargo & Company Express. In 1885 he was appointed deputy at the county clerk's office, remaining there ten years and at the same time carrying on his law studies.

He qualified and was admitted to the bar in 1889, and after leaving the county clerk's office he engaged in private practice at Oakland from 1894 to 1899. On June 1, 1899, he was elected city justice of the peace. That office he has filled continuously for twenty-six years, at the same time being engaged in a general law practice. His office is in the City Hall at Berkeley and his home address is 3011 Regent Street.

Judge Edgar married at Oakland in 1896 Miss Ida L. Thompson, daughter of H. L. and Mary Elizabeth (McKibben) Thompson. Her father was chief clerk of the Benecia Arsenal for a number of years. Mrs. Edgar's parents came to California in 1852 and were married in Oakland in 1859. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar are: Herbert L.; Anne O., wife of Will Lloyd, the actor; Robert Thompson, associated with the Wentworth Library Bureau at Los Angeles; and Malcolm, at home.

Judge Edgar is a Knights Templar Mason, a past officer in all the York Rite bodies, being a past commander of the Berkeley Knights Templar, and a past commander of the Knights of Kadosh, a past venerable master of Oakland Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and a past grand patron of the Eastern Star of the state of California. He is

also affiliated with Berkeley Lodge No. 1002, B. P. O. Elks, is a member of the City Commons Club, High Twelve Club, is a republican and attends the Episcopal Church.

Eloise B. Cushing was the first woman to engage actively in the practice of law in the City of Oakland, and she has gained both success and esteem in that profession. Miss Cushing is a native daughter and has lived at Oakland practically all her life.

She was born at Redding, California, October 29, 1887, daughter of Eugene Z. and Mary (Buckley) Cushing. Cushing is one of the oldest and most honored names in New England Colonial history. The founder of the family was Matthew Cushing, who came from Norfolk County, England, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, where the old Cushing homestead still stands. One of the Cushings at the time of the Revolution was on a committee having something to do with the immortal Declaration of Independence. Both the Cushing and Buckley families contained many doctors and lawyers. Charles Bennett, a relative of Mary Buckley, was for many years secretary of state of Rhode Island. During the Civil war Miss Cushing had uncles fighting for both the North and the South, and, as she says, it was afterwards learned that "one uncle was chasing the other across the same battlefield." The most distinguished member of the Cushing family in the Civil war was Lieut. William Cushing, who carried out the dangerous exploit involved in sinking the Confederate Ironclad Albemarle. Miss Cushing's mother was born at Staunton, Virginia, and as a child she witnessed Sheridan's raid up the Shenandoah Valley. Later she moved to Covington, Kentucky, where she met and married Eugene Z. Cushing, whose father was a doctor. Eugene Z. Cushing became a lawyer, and after coming to California, practiced for a time at Redding, for several years in San Diego, and in 1888 established his family at Oakland.

Eloise B. Cushing's first memories are of the family home when it was on Moss Avenue, then considered a part of the country. She has witnessed a city develop from what was a village when she was a girl. Her ambition from earliest years was to be a teacher, and her work in school was chosen with that object in view. She took the courses of the grammar grades in St. Mary's parochial school, and after passing the entrance examinations in 1904 entered the Oakland High School, from which she was graduated in 1908. In high school she specialized in French and mathematics, which she intended as her major subjects in college. She also took part in the senior play. In 1908 she entered the University of California, remaining until 1910, when she received a Junior Certificate with honorable mention. On account of the sudden death of her sister Claire she was forced to leave college. In May, 1910, she became librarian of the Alameda County Law Library, having acted as assistant librarian for five years preceding. She is still librarian, and also has the additional honor of representing the bar of the county on the board of trustees. In June and December, 1910, she took the county examinations and in December of that year received a certificate to teach in the grammar grades. While she was then qualified to realize the ambition of her earlier years, she never used the certificate. She remained at her duties as librarian, and as time went on became more and more interested in the law. Largely through the advice of Mr. Minor, a Berkeley attorney, she decided to study for the bar. The trustees of the library gave her permission to attend law classes at the University during

William MacCormack

the morning provided she found a substitute. Her brother was able to help her out, and thus in the fall of 1915 she reentered college, completing first a year of academic work and then entering the Law School. She obtained the A. B. degree in 1917, and from the Law School was graduated J. D. in 1919. In 1918 she took and passed the bar examinations and was admitted to practice before the state and Federal courts. Since then through a period of ten years she has handled a large volume of general practice, though comparatively little in the criminal branch of the law.

Miss Cushing is a charter member of the Kappa Beta Pi legal honorary sorority; charter member of the Soroptimist Club of Alameda County, of which she was elected its president in December, 1925, and is now acting president; charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Oakland, of which she is parliamentarian; is a member of the Oakland Forum and on its legislative committee; on the legislative committee of the League of Woman Voters of the state; and for the past four years has served on the Speakers' Bureau for the Oakland Community Chest. She is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America. Her offices are in the courthouse at Oakland.

Dean William MacCormack, greatly beloved churchman in Southern California, was for many years, until his death, which occurred January 4, 1926, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in Los Angeles. He came to California nearly thirty years before his death, and had given all his mature lifetime to the service of the Episcopal Church.

He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, December 31, 1866, and the following year his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John MacCormack, emigrated to Canada, settling at Hamilton, Ontario, where his father is still living. William MacCormack was educated in public schools at Hamilton, attended the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, was graduated with the B. A. degree from Toronto University in 1890, and continued his theological studies in Wycliffe College at Toronto. He was graduated there in 1891, and received the Doctor of Divinity degree at Norwich University at Norwich, Vermont. Doctor MacCormack was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church at Guelph, Ontario, and in 1892 became assistant of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church at Brooklyn, New York.

Doctor MacCormack came to Southern California in 1898. For ten years he was rector of All Saints' Church at Pasadena. From there he was called to his duties as rector of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, and subsequently Bishop Johnson appointed him dean of the cathedral.

Dean MacCormack was an inspiring personality, an able churchman, and combined with his other talents the ability of an organizer. When he took charge of the Cathedral its membership was between three or four hundred and worship was held in a frame building. He saw the membership grow to more than fifteen hundred, and during the last two years of his life he had devoted himself unreservedly to carrying out the plan for the constructing of the cathedral, the first services being held in the new edifice in the summer of 1925. An official of the cathedral gave a concise tribute to the dean in the following words: "Few realize how universally the dean was beloved and admired, not only among members of his church and congregation but throughout the whole diocese of Los Angeles and the State of California. During the nearly eighteen years that he has been dean he has grown deeper and

deeper into the affections of the people. The present beautiful cathedral, pronounced by a committee of architectural experts as one of the finest examples of modern church architecture anywhere in the country, stands as a monument to his vision and his ability to make things happen. It was his determination that kept this uplifting Christian influence in the downtown district, notwithstanding the realization of what serious financial problems this would entail."

Dean MacCormack was one of the foremost figures in the Masonic fraternity in California. He was accorded the Solemn Funeral Service for thirty-third degree Masons, conducted at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and at his public funeral had the guard of honor of the Knights Templar. He was the orator of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Los Angeles, and for two terms was grand chaplain of the Masons of the state. The resolutions of one of the Masonic bodies contained the following words: "In the passing of the very Reverend William MacCormack, Masonry in California has lost a beloved brother and inspiring leader. For many years he has been recognized interpreter of Masonic teachings. His eloquent words have always been welcomed by the Craft and there has been the widest appreciation of his clear and searching exposition of Masonic doctrine. His memory will be cherished not only for his splendid sermons and addresses, but because of his winsome personality, so sincere, so genial and his sterling character. He commanded not only the respect and admiration of his brethren but won their heartfelt love. He occupied a unique place in the affections of the fraternity."

In addition to his heavy duties in connection with the cathedral, Dean MacCormack was much interested in church missions, was for many years a member of the Board of Missions, and at one time its secretary, and was six times elected a deputy to represent the Los Angeles diocese at the triennial national convention of the Episcopal Church. He was one of the directors of the Church Extension Society, and chairman of the committee on church pensions in the diocese. He always supported the world peace movement and recognized the desirability of the establishment of international brotherhood.

William and Lillian MacCormack, the latter surviving her honored husband, had three children: W. Rowland MacCormack, a Los Angeles business man; Elizabeth, connected with the Mount Wilson Observatory; and Elinor, a teacher in the public schools at New York City.

The following tribute to Dean MacCormack was paid by Bishop Stevens in a special memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral: "Reared and educated in the Canadian church, Dean MacCormack spent practically his entire ministry in the United States. Though he served on the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast, in all those years he served but three posts of duty, a most inspiring example of devotion to duty in these changing times. His life was so intertwined with the community, state and nation, so welded with the life of the community, and he was engaged in so many worth while tasks that it was impossible to think of changing his work. While his outside interests were many, he never permitted them to operate as a detriment to his parish. Many of you have heard his impassioned pleas for the League of Nations and the World Court; it was because that he believed in them as epitomized Christian brotherhood. He hadn't time for such catch phrases as 'One Hundred Per Cent Americans' or 'America for Americans'—his only guiding stars were beauty, goodness and truth."

SOLOMON BLUM. "Since the death of Prof. Carlton H. Parker some ten years ago, no greater blow has fallen on the liberal movement in California than the death of Dr. Solomon Blum, professor of economics at the University of California.

"Like Parker, Doctor Blum approached the difficult problems of labor with more than cold, scientific scrutiny. He brought to his subject a wealth of broad humanity and sympathetic understanding all too rare in university men in the realm of economics. His years of struggle against a fatal malady, in the face of which he taught and wrote and delved as few men of robust health, was an inspiration. His short life full of pain was a sermon.

"The spirit of men like Parker and Blum is sorely needed in our industrial life. Whether the science of living together—economics—is to be worked out in warfare bitterness and violence or whether it will grow in peace, tolerance and brotherly understanding depends on how much of their spirit is broad."

The above statements probably best expressed the estimate of scholars and the many personal friends of the late Doctor Blum. The ordinary biographical facts of his career can be briefly stated. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 9, 1883, son of G. Blum and Eva (Oettinger) Blum. He was educated in public and private schools in Baltimore, graduated A. B. from Johns Hopkins University in 1903 and took his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Johns Hopkins in 1907. He was connected with the Russell Sage Foundation at Boston until 1908, when he came to California as teacher of economics in the State University. On account of ill health he removed to Colorado, and from 1913 until 1918 was a member of the faculty of Colorado College. In the latter year he returned to the University of California and became associate professor of economics, continuing his duties until 1924. His death occurred January 13, 1926. He was an honorary member of the Debating Fraternity in the University of Colorado, an honorary member of the Artists' Club of the University of California, and was author of several books. His last publication received the following comment from John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin: "Since my return from Madison I have read your book on labor economics and I count it the best piece of work that has been done in this country." Doctor Blum married in December, 1910, Minna Frank, of Baltimore. Mrs. Blum, who survives her husband and resides at 1505 Hawthorne Terrace, at Berkeley, attended Smith College. She has two daughters, Janet Eva and Minna Ruth, both attending school at Berkeley.

A friend and associate in the university of the late Doctor Blum wrote a tribute that may properly be quoted to conclude this brief sketch:

"The life of Doctor Blum was one of quiet heroism. Shortly after his graduation from an Eastern university he became the prey of the tuberculosis that finally overcame him. All his days were a struggle with the disease.

"But his smile was one of the kindliest I have ever seen. He never looked bitter or discouraged.

"He became a professor of economics in the University of California. Economics is considered the driest, the most statistical of all the sciences. But to Solomon Blum it was something more. He never forgot it was a study of the social relations of human beings.

"Like Carleton Parker, he brought the trained intelligence of the scientist and the heart of the humanist to an interpretation of the labor

movement. For years he had been writing his valuable book on 'Labor Economics.'

"Then came the devastating Berkeley fire. Mr. Blum's beautiful garden home was directly in its path. The house was burned and all that was in it. But he saved the uncompleted book.

"One chapter remained to be written. He had built a new home, but his old enemy, tuberculosis, closed in for its final grapple with him. Struggling against death, he finished the book. The man is gone, but the book remains.

"The man is gone from among us, but many a young man and woman who had the privilege of being with Solomon Blum in his classes will cherish his memory. They well remember his gentle smile touched with sadness, the fine, clear lines of his face with a poet's ardor in it, his helpful understanding of youthful idealism, his instant sympathy for all that was liberal or humane.

"In his book this luminous intelligence, this breadth of sympathy, this human understanding survive. He had great faith in the future of American labor. He foresaw a day when a new labor code would bring to an end the ugly and destructive clashes between the man who owns and the man who labors. He looked forward to a time when the voice of labor, whether on the farm or in the factory, would have more weight in the world. He was not only a scholar. He had vision too.

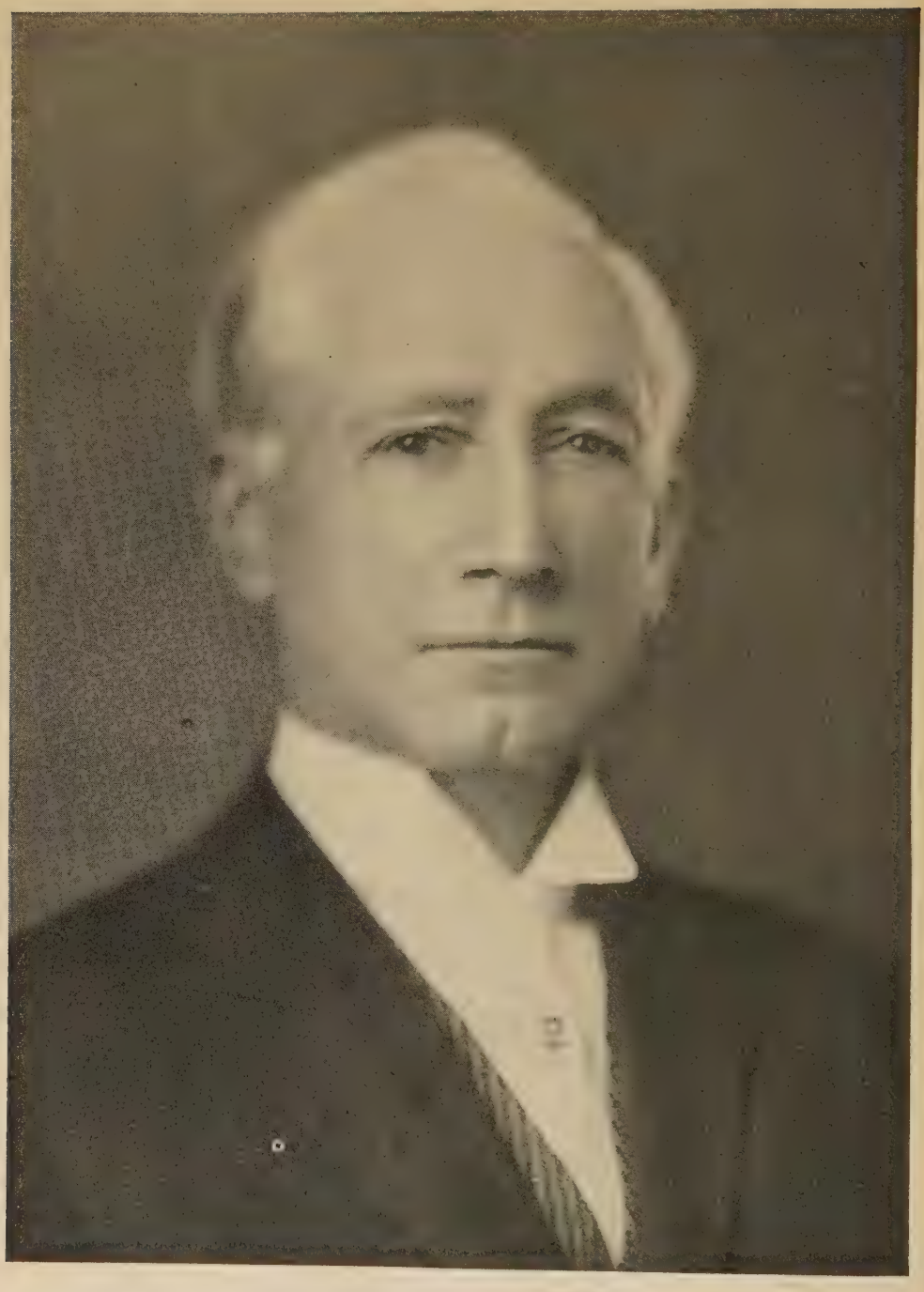
"His work is finished. He passed out of the world quietly. But he lived a brave and modestly heroic life, patiently loyal to the truth and human welfare."

W. E. Gibson is founder and president of the Polytechnic College at Oakland. This institution was established in 1898 and was chartered to grant degrees in 1911. It is a technical college. Starting with a modest equipment, it has enlarged its facilities to keep pace with the phenomenal development in the various technical arts, and it is claimed for it that it is the most complete and practical school of engineering in the West. It offers courses in civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, architectural engineering, petroleum engineering and many special courses in the mechanical trades.

W. E. Gibson on coming to California was a special instructor in the public schools of Oakland five years, and then started the school which is now the Polytechnic College of Engineering. He has carried this through a period of development from a two-room school to an institution of national and international reputation, with an annual enrollment of over 600 students. Mr. Gibson for two successive terms was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, and for many years a director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange.

Sylvester Wellington Willcox, for many years a prominent representative of the profession of osteopathy in the San Francisco Bay district, came to California from South Dakota. He was a newspaper man in South Dakota.

He was born June 15, 1854, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was an early settler of South Dakota, and in 1881 founded the Tyndall Tribune in Bon Homme County. He conducted the Tribune and was active in business affairs in that locality until 1894, when he removed to California. He was a graduate of the Des Moines School of Osteopathy, and for many years practiced at Oakland, being one of the oldest mem-



C. C. Pierce

bers of the profession when he died. Doctor Willcox was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Eureka, and died in a hospital there September 3, 1923. His home was at 812 Lake Shore Avenue, in Oakland. Doctor Willcox was a member of Sequoia Lodge No. 349, A. F. and A. M., Helion Lodge No. 36, in Iowa, and had also been a member of the Masonic Lodge at Tyndall, South Dakota. He was a Knights Templar Mason.

Doctor Willcox married, February 15, 1880, Miss Elizabeth DePew, of Aurora, Illinois, daughter of Abraham and Maria (Harmes) DePew. Doctor Willcox is survived by Mrs. Willcox and two daughters: Blanche, now the wife of J. E. Mauerhan, and the mother of two children, named Jeanne E. and Sylvia A.; and Mrs. W. F. Breuer.

Charles Clark Pierce, who died September 10, 1925, came to California in 1899. The quarter of a century he lived in California was in some respects the most fruitful and beneficent of his life. He became widely known as a forceful and eloquent and high minded minister, was a humanitarian, and the influence was steadily exerted to make life in this world better and broader. One of his especial interests was all plans and efforts to bring about a better understanding between the people of Japan and western Americans.

He was born at Meredith, Delaware County, New York, January 24, 1858, and grew up on a farm near Walton, New York. His parents were James Washington and Frances (Clark) Pierce, his mother being a descendant in one line from the Mayflower Pilgrim named White. After graduating from Albany Teachers' College Mr. Pierce taught several years in New Jersey and also in the State Reform School at Randall's Island, New York. He entered Colgate University, where he was graduated in 1888. He was a member of the scholarship honorary fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He continued his studies in Colgate Theological Seminary, graduating with the degree of A. M. in 1891, at which time he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Oneonta, New York, remaining there for five years. He then became pastor for three years of the Cary Avenue Baptist Church at Chelsea, Massachusetts. After this he accepted a call to the Memorial Baptist Church of Los Angeles, beginning his work in March, 1899, and continuing it exactly twelve years. During this time Colgate bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He resigned the pastorate partly to be free from denominational ties and also to promote the broader interests of humanity. His active ministry covered a period of twenty years. He then became associated with his brothers in the firm of Pierce Brothers, morticians, as chaplain, serving as such until his death. Five brothers and a sister survive him in Los Angeles: H. A., W. H., Dr. M. A., F. E., and Dr. C. W. Pierce. Another brother was the late Dr. Edward T. Pierce, for eleven years president of the Los Angeles Normal School. His sister is Catherine, now Mrs. Frank I. Wheat, of Los Angeles.

Doctor Pierce was vice president of the Japan Society of Southern California and for many years was a friend of the Japanese, giving much time to promoting friendship between Japan and the United States. He was a member of the International Relations Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In 1923 he and Mrs. Pierce visited the Orient and while in Japan met many friends, old and new, and were the recipients of many beautiful courtesies, not least of which was the conferring upon Doctor Pierce of the decoration of the Rising Sun. On

August 30, 1925, a few days before his death, he preached his last sermon at the Wilshire Congregational Church, Los Angeles, and his own funeral was held there.

In 1891 Doctor Pierce married in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary R. Fitch, of the class of 1887 of Vassar College, and a daughter of Seymour B. and Mary (Gregory) Fitch. Mrs. Pierce and one daughter, Maria Pierce, now Mrs. Ralph M. Warner, survive.

Nothing would do more to recall the beauty and elevation of his spiritual insight to his many friends than to quote a portion of the eloquent credo which Doctor Pierce prepared as a simple expression of his beliefs in the fundamentals and the ultimates of life. From this credo the following is an extract:

"I believe in the changeless love and fatherhood of God, and in the brotherhood of all humanity; in the Golden Rule as the supreme law of society; in a Heaven that begins here on earth; in a religion that values men more than money, and deeds more than creeds; in a Gospel that has enough truth and love and life within it to unite all the people and all the nations of the world into one fellowship, and which has power enough to bring health, happiness and hope to all mankind; in a religion which is inspired with a divine enthusiasm for humanity, in a church which has courage enough to grapple with every human problem and love enough to cast the devil of selfishness out of human hearts and human society; in the ideals which Jesus Christ held up before the world as the beginning and the end of all true progress, and in love as the pregnant force, service as the highest achievement, and God incarnate in human institutions as the crowning ideal of the age.

"I believe that I shall live forever; that what men call death is only the gateway to real life, and that when I shuffle off this mortal coil, I shall only throw off the fetters of a circumscribed and temporary existence, and rise untrammeled to achieve the wonderful possibilities of the spiritual and eternal universe.

"I believe that the Christianity of the future will be a life, growing better, stronger, nobler and more beautiful as the ages pass, and that most of the creeds, dogmas, and so-called religious forms of the present day will as certainly be laid aside as full-grown men discard the toys and playthings of their childhood. I believe that the world is getting better every day and every hour, and that the millennium is surely coming, not because of some spectacular performance which is going to take place up in the sky, but because of the triumph of the Truth in emancipated human hearts; and, finally, I believe that all the undying powers of the vast universe are slowly but surely responding to the prayer and realizing the vision of the world's greatest Leader, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth at it is in heaven.'"

John M. Heinold, of First and Webster streets, in Oakland, has been in business in that city for over forty years, and is one of the most picturesque characters in the San Francisco Bay district.

He was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1855, son of Conrad Michael and Louise (See Muller) Heinold. He attended school in Pennsylvania, learned the machinist's trade, and coming to California, traveled by way of the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco October 25, 1875. Soon afterward, in association with James Brady, he engaged in business at San Francisco on Market Street, operating the "Chop House," but after eighteen months he removed to Oakland and for four and a

half years conducted a cafe at Nineteenth Street and San Pablo, and since June 1, 1884, has been continuously at First and Webster.

In March, 1884, he married Myda Gunderson at Oakland. She died, leaving a son, George H., and a daughter, Mabel, now the wife of Jack Leiser. Mrs. Leiser has a son, Earl.

Mr. Heinold has been one of the keen and interested observers of the life about him, has been a patron of sports and for many years known as a dog and chicken fancier, and for many years followed racing, particularly being a lover of trotting horses.

Mr. Heinold has a better chance of lasting fame than many men whose deeds are carved in granite. It was to him that the late Jack London owed his education. Mr. Heinold gave this struggling youth money to attend school and college, and in every way encouraged his ambitions. In Jack London's "John Barleycorn," John Heinold is the leading character. After the first installment of that story had been published in the Saturday Evening Post, Jack London, under date of March 24, 1913, wrote to Mr. Heinold the following letter: "Dear Johnnie: I am glad you like the stuff that the Saturday Evening Post is publishing. Farther along in it I say all kinds of good things about you. One thing you will especially remember, how you loaned me money when I started to High School and to the University. I bring all that into the story. Say, when are you going to take a run up to see us on the ranch? I shall always look for your coming and shall be disappointed if you do not come."

In the Royal Arch Journal, July 1, 1916, London says: "I went to see Johnny Heinold at 'The Last Chance' and I went to borrow money. When I had no place to turn to I went to Johnny, and when I went to school and when I went to college Johnny always gave me money." Mr. Heinold has many letters, photographs and autographed books given to him by Jack London.

Dr. William Franklin Morris. In the broad field of chiropractic, a science which in the comparatively short lapse of thirty years has risen to a recognized position as one of the world's greatest agencies for the treatment and cure of the ills of humanity, many talented and ambitious young men have found a medium through which to benefit their fellow men and at the same time to advance their personal interests. Berkeley is well represented in this highly specialized field of endeavor, and among the most ardent and capable devotees of the science is Dr. William Franklin Morris, who with his wife, Minnie Leach Morris, D. C., M. C., forms the chiropractic firm of Drs. Morris & Morris.

William Franklin Morris was born at Fremont, Nebraska, in 1891, a son of William Franklin and Alice Morris. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, following which he went to Seattle, Washington, and studied and worked with and under the preceptorship of Dr. W. P. Stanley. In 1923 he came to California and entered the California College of Chiropractic, from which he was eventually graduated with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic, and following this took special work at the Berkeley College of Chiropractic, where he became a member of the faculty, but resigned to accept the management of the interests of Dr. Willard Carver in Northern California, which he still maintains with his practice.

In 1924, at Berkeley, Doctor Morris was united in marriage with Dr. Minnie M. Leach, who received her early education at Chicago,

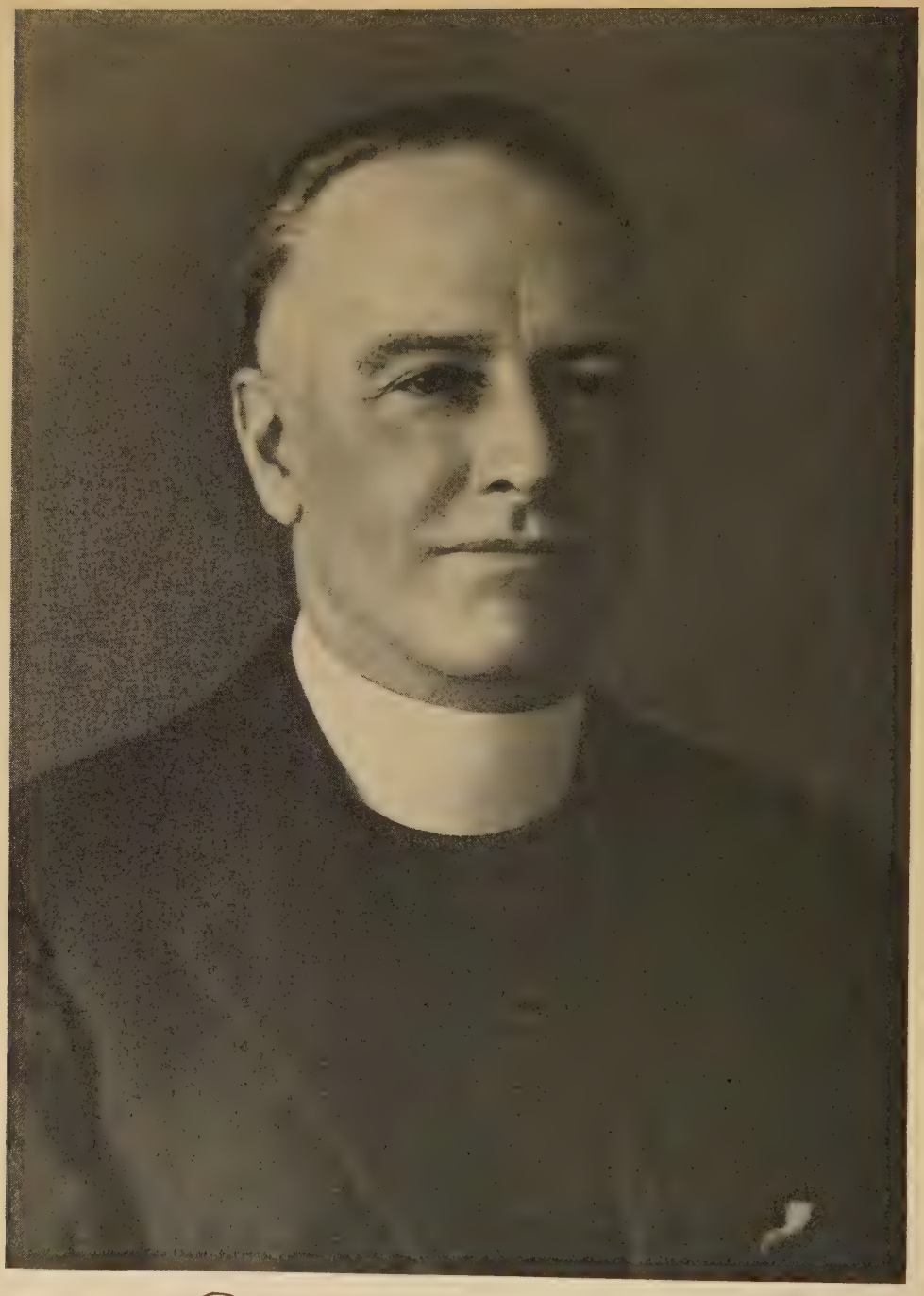
whence she moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on account of ill health. She studied under Dr. Willard Carver at that place and was duly graduated and practiced in Oklahoma for ten years previous to coming to California in 1916. For a time she was successfully engaged in practice at Grass Valley, but since 1919 has been engaged in practice at Berkeley. Dr. W. Franklin Morris is a member of the California State Chiropractic Society and clinic master of the Carver Chiropractic Society of California. They maintain well appointed offices at 2102 Allston Way, on Shattuck Avenue, and both stand high in their calling, in which they have developed the greatest skill. Their practice is large and important, and the number of their cures of cases of long standing has reached remarkable proportions. Neither have found the time for participation in public life, owing to the strenuous duties of their calling, but both take an interest in worthy movements which promise to contribute to the causes of better citizenship, higher morality and advanced education.

Paul Harte Bosworth is a San Francisco architect and builder, a specialist in downtown property, and a native son of California.

He was born in San Francisco, August 9, 1872. His father, Henry Martin Bosworth, was a native of Marietta, Ohio. Marietta was the birthplace of several Bosworths of distinction and prominence, including F. H. Bosworth, one of the foremost authorities on diseases of the throat, and a son of this eminent physician is a leading New York architect. Another architect in the family is Welles Bosworth, also a native of Marietta. Perkins Bosworth, a brother of Henry M. Bosworth, was the father of Hobart Bosworth, a well known film star. This branch of the Bosworth family is of Mayflower stock and has been represented by soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Henry Martin Bosworth came to California about 1852. His memory is especially associated with the musical activities of San Francisco during the past generation. He was educated for the ministry in Marietta and was ordained by Bishop Kipp. As a child he was passionately fond of music, became proficient on many instruments, and was just about to go into the pulpit when his attention was turned wholly to music. For ten or twelve years he was organist for Grace Church at San Francisco and for a less number of years was organist for Calvary Church. For many years he was musical editor for the San Francisco Examiner. He knew all the celebrities from Patti down, including them in his list of personal friends, and had autographed photographs from all of them. It was his appreciation and the publicity he was able to give that established Tetrazinni as one of the great coloratura artists of her time. Henry M. Bosworth, who died in 1906, was one of the old guard in the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and voted as a republican. He married Virginia Wise.

Paul Harte Bosworth grew up at San Francisco, was educated in public schools, and began the study of architecture under Albert Bissis, who was one of the architects in the construction of the Flood Building. From the practice of architecture Mr. Bosworth's attention was diverted to the general business of building and real estate. His work as a builder continued until after the great fire, and following that disaster he planned and built the fifteen hundred refugee cottages. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Bosworth is credited with having developed the essential ideas in the amortization plan applied to down-



Rev. J. O'Connell

town property, a plan which he worked out from his home building experience and which has proved very valuable to investors and builders of business property. Mr. Bosworth is a progressive republican.

He married at San Jose, in 1905, Miss Agnes Coryell. She was born at Grafton, Illinois, but has lived in California practically all her life. They have one daughter, Virginia Eulalia, who received a convent education and is now attending a secretarial college.

Peter J. Shields, judge of the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, is a native Californian and has had a noteworthy career as an attorney and judge for over forty years.

He was born in Sacramento County, April 4, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Bowe) Shields. After attending public and private schools he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and at once took up practice in the City of Sacramento. In November, 1900, he was elected judge of the Superior Court of California for the County of Sacramento, and by reelection has filled that important position on the bench up to the present time, a period of nearly twenty-six years.

Judge Shields has occupied many other positions invested with a public interest. He was assistant editor of "American Decisions" from 1884 to 1887, and from 1897 to 1899 was private secretary to the governor of California. He was secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in 1899-1900, was a trustee of the State Library from 1884 to 1885, and again from 1895 to 1896. Outside of his profession a large part of his time and interests have been occupied with the advancement of agriculture, and his hobby is the breeding of purebred Jersey cattle. He was author of a bill creating the School of Agriculture for California.

Judge Shields is a democrat. He married in Sacramento, August 1, 1901, Carolee Wilsey.

Rev. T. J. O'Connell is pastor of St. Patrick's parish in Oakland. Father O'Connell has lived in California since childhood, and has given more than a quarter of a century of earnest and efficient work to the church. He is not only a scholar but a man among men, and has proved himself very popular with all classes.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 30, 1871. When he was five years of age his parents, William and Catherine (Heffernan) O'Connell, came to San Francisco, where his father and mother spent their last years. Father O'Connell in San Francisco attended the Lincoln Primary School, the Washington Grammar School, and then entered Sacred Heart College, where he was a student from 1884 to 1888. He attended Santa Clara University from 1888 to 1892, and went east to make his seminary course at Baltimore, where he remained until 1898. He returned to San Francisco to be ordained January 14, 1898.

Father O'Connell showed unusual qualifications for work among young men and boys. For a time he was active in the Young Men's Institute at Alameda. Later he was sent to Cupertino to establish a parish church that had been conducted as a mission by the Jesuit Fathers. From Cupertino he was sent to Mission San Jose, and from there came to St. Patrick's parish in the city of San Jose.

Soon after America entered the World war he was made a Knights of Columbus chaplain and for a time was at Camp Fremont, from there he went overseas to Paris and was assigned as Knights of Columbus

chaplain at large with the Eighty-second Division. He was under fire on two different fronts and participated with the division in two major offensives, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. During the Argonne he was with the division at the front, continuously on duty, from October 7 to November 3, 1918. He saw and participated in the stern realities of front line warfare. He was engaged in ministering to the gassed and wounded, using an improvised ambulance to help clear the first aid station into the field hospitals, carrying as many as thirteen gassed men in a Ford motor car. After being relieved on November 3rd and having himself suffered the effects of poison gas, he visited various areas in France, and in May, 1919, arrived in the United States.

After the war he was assigned to his duties as pastor of St. Patrick's parish in West Oakland. He is a member of the Oakland Rotary Club, is grand chaplain of the Young Men's Institute and past state chaplain of the Knights of Columbus. Father O'Connell has always taken a keen interest in athletics. His parish was instituted and founded in 1878 by Rev. J. B. McNally.

Marjorie Rambeau. The test of an actor's ability is perhaps the quality of his work in inferior plays. Marjorie Rambeau is one of the American actresses who never fails to invest insipid or absurdly melodramatic roles with a certain personal emotional power that lifts her vehicles above the commonplace. However harshly the critics may speak of the plays in which she has appeared—and they are sometimes violently harsh—it is seldom that Miss Rambeau herself does not win their applause.

Marjorie Rambeau was born in San Francisco in 1889, and spent her childhood in this city. Like many other now famous stars she made her first appearance as a child at the Alcazar Theater in 1901. For some time thereafter she was a member of that company and then for several years was leading woman with the Liberty Stock Company in Oakland, the Burbank and the Belasco theaters in Los Angeles, and in Portland, Seattle and Vancouver. At the Auditorium, in Los Angeles, she played a twenty-weeks' co-starring engagement with the late Nat Goodwin.

During her years in stock on the Pacific Coast there was no actress more popular and none who so consistently pleased her audiences. The public that idolized her prophesied that she would one day be a star on Broadway, and so did a certain stage manager who found her temperament difficult. It is reported that Miss Rambeau frequently ignored rehearsals, to the stage manager's annoyance. One day when he could endure it no longer he telephoned her home and commanded her to appear at the theater at once. Miss Rambeau's reply was long and complete; it left the stage manager with no uncertainty—he knew beyond a doubt that she would come to rehearsal when she chose, and only then. As he hung up the receiver he said to himself: "That girl will go far; she's got the temperament."

She made her first New York appearance in March, 1913, in "Kick In," with Willard Mack, the actor-manager-playwright, whom she had married a short time before. Although the play was a crook melodrama of the type then in vogue, Marjorie Rambeau achieved an emphatic personal success as the heroine. During the season of 1913-1914 she played in stock with Willard Mack in Salt Lake City. In 1914 she appeared in San Francisco in "Kindling" and other plays.

Since her return to New York in 1914 she has starred in "So Much for So Much," "Sadie Love," "The Eyes of Youth," "Cheating Cheaters," "The Fortune Teller," "The Sign on the Door," and most recently, "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting," by Zoe Akins. All of her plays have been successes with the exception of "The Fortune Teller," yet in the first act of that ill-balanced play she achieved the finest characterization of her career and revealed her unusual emotional vitality. In "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting" she proved again that she is among the few strong stage personalities of today. Zoe Akins' play has provided her with the best opportunity in her career, but Marjorie Rambeau is worthy of better vehicles.

One hopes that in the seasons to come she will put the trappings of melodrama aside and appear in plays becoming her histrionic skill.—By Eric Howard.

Harry S. Scott, a native son of California, has been identified since early manhood with the transportation and shipping interests of San Francisco, being now president of the General Steamship Company at 240 Battery Street.

He was born in Stockton, California, July 23, 1872. His father, Joseph W. Scott, a well known Californian in pioneer times, was born in Scotland, and as a child was taken to Australia by his parents. The mother of Joseph W. Scott was Jennie Sweet, a native of England. In 1848 the Scott family came from Australia to California, and Joseph W. Scott as a youth was associated with his father in the harness business at Stockton. Later he moved to San Francisco, and was with the harness firms of J. C. Johnson & Company and Main & Winchester until his death in 1919. He took a prominent part in the community affairs of Stockton while a resident of that city, being a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, holding the office of city clerk for many years, and was a member of the National Guard of California. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Joseph W. Scott married Maria A. Hamilton, who was born in Canada.

Harry S. Scott, after attending public schools in San Francisco, found his first employment as a clerk with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Later he was made timekeeper at the yards at Sixteenth and Harrison streets. At the end of seven years with the Southern Pacific Company he was made assistant chief wharfinger in 1894, a position he held four years. He was then appointed assistant marine superintendent in the army transport service to the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war, beginning at the organization of the service. He acted as assistant to Capt. John Barneson, and after the war he joined the firm of Barneson, Hibbard Company in the shipping and commission business. This firm also owns the Associated Terminals, conducting a general warehouse, wharf and stevedoring business, with Mr. Scott as manager.

When the Trans-Oceanic Company was organized in 1915 Mr. Scott became its president. The General Steamship Company was a later organization and in 1922 it absorbed the Trans-Oceanic Company and sold the Associated Terminals Company. The General Steamship Corporation, of which Mr. Scott is president, acts as agent for steamers operating in ten different services: French Atlantic and Continent of Europe, Mediterranean, Australia and New Zealand, East and West Coasts of South America, East and West Coasts of Africa, Cuba,

Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Strait Settlements. It also acts as agent for an intercoastal service, for a service from the Columbia River to the Hawaiian Islands and does a world-wide chartering business.

Mr. Scott is president of the Mission Rocks Company and a director in several other commercial enterprises. At one time he was a member of the San Francisco Cavalry Troops of the National Guards of California, a company that was the successor of the famous old San Francisco Hussars. In his home town of Ross he served as mayor twelve years. He is a republican, is affiliated with the San Francisco Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery of Masons, Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Lodge No. 3 B. P. O. Elks, Bohemian Club, Olympic Club, the Presidio Golf and Country Club, San Rafael Golf and Country Club and San Francisco Commercial Club.

He married, February 2, 1904, Miss Edna Louise Lowell, of Berkeley. She was born at Bath, Maine, of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Her father, the late Capt. Abner I. Lowell, was a ship master. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two daughters: Gladys and Mildred. Gladys is the wife of Addington Lee Wise, associated with Mr. Scott in the General Steamship Corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have two children, a son and daughter.

Howard Edward Huntington. It is often true that the son of a father who has achieved great things is in a greater or less degree overshadowed by that greatness when he sets forth to make for himself a worthy career of individual achievement. The late Howard Edward Huntington had the character, the personality and the ability that made it possible for him to mark his course with large and valuable achievement aside from the great influence emanating from the many large interests of his honored father, Henry E. Huntington, a capitalist and man of affairs whose name is written large on the annals of California history within the period of his residence in this state, he being made the subject of an individual review on other pages of this publication, so that further reference to him and the family history is not required in this memoir to his only son.

In all of the relations of his earnest and loyal life Howard Edward Huntington manifested the fine sense of personal stewardship that stands indicative of sterling character and of deep appreciation of the relative values in the involved scheme of human thought and action. He well upheld the high honors of the family name and by very virtue of his personality he won to himself hosts of friends. The death of this representative California citizen and business man occurred at his beautiful Oak Knoll home in Los Angeles County, March 27, 1922, and this publication exercises a consistent function when it enters appreciative tribute to his memory, he having been but forty-six years of age at the time of his death and having clearly proved that achievement is not to be measured by years alone. He had entered into a business career along lines similar to those that had been marked by the great achievement of his father, and by his own ability and well ordered efforts had risen to high executive position prior to his thirtieth birthday anniversary. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, and a director of the many and important industrial and business corporations with which his father is associated.

Mr. Huntington was born at St. Albans, West Virginia, in 1876, and in his youth he was afforded the best of educational advantages. Mr. Huntington came with the family to California, and in this state his business activities were largely centered throughout his entire active career. In 1894, within a short time after he had completed his studies in historic old Harvard University, he became associated with railroad interests by taking an executive position accorded to him by Epes Randolph, founder of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico. He remained with Mr. Randolph several years, and thereafter maintained his residence in San Francisco for some time. In 1904 Mr. Huntington accepted the position of assistant to John A. Muir, general manager of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, and after the death of Mr. Muir, which occurred in that same year, Mr. Huntington continued his service, with greatly increased executive responsibilities. In 1915 he succeeded Mr. Muir as general manager of this important corporation, and he soon afterward became a director and the vice president of the corporation, which controls the great street railway and many of the interurban lines of Los Angeles. Concerning his activities in this connection the following record has been given: "Five or six years later, due to his zealous and untiring work in building up the city's street railway system, Mr. Huntington suffered a nervous breakdown and was compelled to resign as general manager. He continued as vice president and a director of the railway company, being very active in building up the corporation, but he devoted more time to his own accumulating interests."

Mr. Huntington proved a valued coadjutor of his father in connection with the management of the latter's many large and varied capitalistic interests, and a signal fidelity and loyalty characterized his course in all of the relations of his life. He was generous and considerate, he had naught of ostentation, and, with his appreciation of the real values of life, he was the true friend of humanity. He found many avenues along which to direct his service of human helpfulness, and he won friends among the lowly and obscure as well as among those of high estate. In a newspaper tribute paid at the time of the funeral of Mr. Huntington appeared the following significant statements: "Amid a profusion of wonderful flowers, the tributes from hosts of friends in many walks of life, simple and impressive funeral services for Howard E. Huntington were conducted yesterday (March 29, 1922) at the Little Church of the Flowers in Forest Lawn Cemetery. The short service was conducted by Rev. Robert Freeman, D. D., pastor of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, and cremation followed the funeral service.

In the year 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huntington and Miss Leslie T. Green, of Berkeley, California, and she survives him, as do also their six children: Elizabeth H., Margaret, Harriet G., Howard Edward Jr., Leslie Alice and Henry Edward II, the last mentioned having been named in honor of the father of the subject of this memoir. Mr. Huntington is survived also by his father and by three sisters—Mrs. Brockway Metcalf, of Berkeley; Mrs. Clara H. Perkins, of Los Gatos; and Miss Marian H., of San Francisco.

Mr. Huntington made his life count for good in its every relation, and now that he has passed forward to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," his works do follow him and his memory rests secure in the hearts of the many friends who loved and admired him.

EDWARD A. KEIL. The management of large estates entails a vast amount of work, and necessitates the possession on the part of the one so engaged sound judgment and executive ability. Especially is this true when the estate comprises commercial properties, as is the case with the one of the Keil family of San Francisco, which is ably managed by Edward A. Keil, one of the sons of the founder of this estate.

Edward A. Keil was born at San Francisco, January 27, 1862, a son of David Keil. The latter was born in Nurnberg, Germany, a member of one of the old families of Bavaria. His grandfather was an officer in the Bavarian army, and was under the command of the great Napoleon on the march into, and from, Moscow. For gallantry in action he received a medal that is now in the possession of Edward A. Keil.

In 1848 David Keil came to the United States, landing in New York City, where he found employment for a brief period, but, influenced by the stories of the discovery of gold in California, he came west to this state, working his way on board a steamer through the Straits of Magellan and landed in San Francisco in April, 1851. From that city he went to the mines in Mariposa County, where he remained for eight years, at the expiration of which time he returned to San Francisco. Here he embarked in manufacturing and began handling real estate, in the latter laying the foundation of the fortune that he later passed on to his sons. A man of many interests, he soon became a prominent factor in the life of the city, and was one of the early directors of the old German Hospital, now the Franklin Hospital, having been instrumental in securing its present site. After he had amassed a fortune he retired and lived in luxurious leisure during his declining years, passing away in 1906. He married a Mrs. Clewietta, a widow, and they had three sons: Hugo D., who was formerly with Goldberg, Bowen & Company, wholesale grocers, was a police commissioner under Mayor Taylor, and was also a charter member of the Merchants' Association; Oscar, who is deceased; and Edward A., whose name heads this review.

After he had completed his studies in the public schools of San Francisco Edward A. Keil journeyed to his father's birthplace, where he attended a gymnasium. For some time thereafter he was purser of the Oceanic Steamship Company, running between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand. After seven years in this line of work, during which time he went through two revolutions in Honolulu, although not an active participant in them, he entered Goldberg, Bowen & Company, of which his elder brother was vice president. This connection was maintained until the time of the great fire of 1906, and during the reconstruction period he began the management of his father's estate, of which he became president. This is one of the large estates of the city, and comprises commercial property located mainly in the Mission district. He is a member of Richmond Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Olympic Club. During the San Francisco fair he was one of the most zealous promoters of that undertaking, contributing much in both time and money to make it a decided success.

On June 15, 1903, Mr. Keil married Miss Margaret Leary, a native of this city, and a daughter of John Leary, a mining man of California. Mr. and Mrs. Keil have two sons: Edward D., who is a graduate of Saint Ignatius College, was president of the student body in 1924, and has taken up the study of law, which he will complete in the law school of Harvard University; and Russell D., who is a high school student.

Andrew. P. Duffield

ANDREW PRESTON DUFFIELD. In the death of Andrew Preston Duffield at Los Angeles, January 19, 1926, the west lost another of that generation of sturdy, honorable citizens upon whose enterprise, industry and foresight so much of its material greatness has been builded. He, with the men of his day, passed through the strenuous epoch of pioneer development in Nebraska and helped to build up that great commonwealth. Courage, faith and will belonged to the people of his period, and he shared those manly virtues fully. His reward was success in a measure few men may hope for and the respect of his fellow men, which all men covet, not only in Nebraska, but also at Los Angeles where he maintained his residence during the last ten years of his life. Mr. Duffield was much more than a successful business man, for he was a contributor to the higher life of whatever community he was a resident, and an unostentatious, yet unflagging, contributor to charitable enterprises. As a public-spirited citizen he deserved the high credit he possessed in the good opinion of all who knew him, and the deep affection in which he was held by his family and friends.

Andrew Duffield was born near Sullivan, Crawford County, Illinois, January 19, 1847, and it was his good fortune to come into a world during a period of strenuous action. His father, Dr. William B. Duffield, a very able physician and surgeon in Southern Illinois, was widely known in professional annals because of the fact that he was the first to unite injured arteries successfully. The residence of Doctor Duffield, a large house of the colonial style of architecture, not only sheltered the Duffield family, but also many of the distinguished men of the locality and period whenever their duties brought them into the neighborhood, for, owing to the fact that public houses of entertainment were few and poorly maintained, it was the custom of the times for the leading citizens to entertain at their homes those transients of note in their midst. One of these was Abraham Lincoln, whose law practice frequently called him to Sullivan and different points in Crawford and surrounding counties. One of the most pleasant pastimes of Mr. Duffield as age crept upon him was recalling the days of his boyhood when his parents entertained the man who was to save the Union.

It may be noted that Lincoln and Doctor Duffield were the closest personal friends and not that they kept him as a boarder, but always and often as an intimate friend.

One incident, now a matter of history, which he much enjoyed repeating, occurred when young Duffield was a lad of seven years. Mr. Lincoln and a neighbor of Doctor Duffield, Luscher Linder, were sitting in front of the old fireplace in the Duffield home one evening, and were joking each other about their horse-trading propensities. Finally Mr. Lincoln challenged Mr. Linder to a trade of horses "sight unseen." The challenge was accepted, and the following day the trade took place on the court house square where were gathered all of the men of the community. Andrew Duffield from a seat on the court house fence eagerly witnessed the transaction. From one corner of the square came Mr. Lincoln bearing on his shoulders an old wooden sawhorse which he had secured from Doctor Duffield. From the opposite corner came Mr. Linder leading an old, sway-backed horse, blind and so thin that he appeared but a bag of bones. The two met and solemnly exchanged their offerings, and as he took the rope tied about the neck of the horse, amid the shouts of laughter of the bystanders, Mr. Lincoln declared that he was beaten for the first time in a horse-trade, as he would have to feed

his horse and Mr. Linder would be spared that expense. Mr. Duffield never lost his deep affection and profound admiration for the great man, and cherished all his memories of him. Still in the possession of the family at Hollywood is a patchwork quilt made by Mrs. Catherine (Harness) Duffield, the mother of Andrew Duffield, now fully 100 years old, which used to cover the bed in which Mr. Lincoln slept when he was the guest of Doctor and Mrs. Duffield, and this quilt is still in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Duffield furnished valuable information on the life of Mr. Lincoln to the last picture made about him by Rockett Naylor, and he was equally well qualified to give data with reference to other great men of the period, including Gen. John A. Logan, whom he idolized, as well as General Grant. Mr. Duffield deeply resented any remark to the effect that Mr. Lincoln was a homely man, declaring that he was on the contrary fine and noble looking. He oftentimes used to tell about the excitement that prevailed when his regiment learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. The men went absolutely mad with rage and dispair, and so tense was the situation that throughout the night the officers were kept hard pressed to restrain the men from going out and seeking revenge.

Reared as he was in such an atmosphere of patriotism and public spirit, it was not remarkable that Andrew Duffield should have been determined to enter the army as a real soldier when war was declared between the states, although he was not fifteen. He took his own horse, leaving at 4 a. m., and he rode one hundred miles to Springfield, utterly refusing to consider serving as a caretaker of the officers' horses, as was suggested by his half brother, and by declaring himself as eighteen managed to get accepted as a member of Company B, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, the only regiment of which the men furnished their own horses and equipment. The heavy mustache he had grown assisted him in passing himself off as being of military age. After his period of enlistment expired he reenlisted as a veteran, as did all of the men of the regiment, so that he had two discharge papers, both of which are cherished mementoes of his family, and in both of them his age is given as nearly three years older than he actually was at the time. With the exception of his first night on picket duty the valorous lad experienced but little fear, although he used to confess that he was terror stricken when he found himself guarding his comrades on this first night watch, he and his pet horse under a big tree when there was no actual danger. Yet later in the terrific strife at the siege of Vicksburg he experienced no fear at all. He was under General Curtis, when for some time his unit belonged to the "lost Legions" of the Union forces. He later became General Grant's riding orderly at Vicksburg, was reported killed in action and he retained throughout his life an intimate and perfect recollection of every phase of the siege of Vicksburg. He was called "Little Dick" by the soldiers, with whom he was a great favorite. Many were the daring exploits of this boyish recruit. One day he rode into camp wearing a gray uniform coat, and was fired upon before he was recognized. He had assumed the coat in order to get through the enemy's lines, and had captured single-handed a noted enemy spy. This spy was sentenced to be hanged, but through the intercession of "Little Dick," who refused to bring the picket rope to hang him, the man was reprieved and given a prison sentence instead. Later this same man and Mr. Duffield met and became friends. Mr. Duffield enlisted as a private, but subsequently was made bugler, and then orderly, and his favorite commander was General Logan, General Grant

being second in his affection, and General Sheridan third. At the close of the war Mr. Duffield was with his command in Texas, and was held there a year, during which time there was threatened trouble with Mexico. His mouth became so sore from the constant use of the bugle that when he was honorably discharged he threw his bugle up in a high tree, a boyish action he lived to regret, as he would have much prized in his after life this almost constant companion for so many years. He made and wore a ring whittled out of a piece of the tree under which General Lee surrendered, and this ring was stolen from him while he was on his way home. As did the majority of the veterans of that war, he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and while living in Nebraska he commanded his post. Until the day of his death his memory remained very keen on all of the events of his life from earliest childhood to those of mature years. He cherished many mementoes of his varied and interesting life, and these are tenderly preserved. In the Duffield home at Hollywood is an old Waterbury clock that has been ticking away every day since June, 1870, and has never had a new part except weight cords, and is still keeping perfect time. It was the first clock he and his wife possessed, and he took special pride in it and wound it every night before he went to bed.

Returning to Illinois after his honorable discharge, Mr. Duffield was engaged in farming in the neighborhood of his old home for a time, but the quiet neighborhood presented no special attractions for the dashing young cavalryman, and he sought in Nebraska more stirring surroundings, and in that state developed into a very successful farmer and ranchman. For several years later on in life he was in the cigar business at Denver, Colorado, and in 1904 went to Seattle, Washington. In 1916 he came to Los Angeles, California, following the accidental death of his only son, George Gilbert Duffield. Two years later, in 1918, he bought a residence on Citrus Avenue, Hollywood. He there spent his last days, surrounded by the comforts of a well ordered existence, but saddened because of the almost total blindness from which he suffered during the last three years of his life. As he was an almost constant reader, he felt the loss of his eyesight more than one who had not depended so upon using his eyes. Still, even during those last years he did not lose his humorous and jovial disposition, and always enjoyed telling to interested audiences of events long past.

In 1870 Andrew Duffield married Mary E. Standafer, the two having known each other from childhood, and they lived together in holy wedlock for fifty-six years, during that long period not having been separated more than a few weeks at a time. Very congenial, they found with each other a companionship that was comforting and inspiring. She survives him, and with a daughter occupies the family home at 1312 North Citrus Avenue, Hollywood. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Duffield: Laura Florence and George Gilbert, twins, both of whom are deceased; Martha R., who is the wife of D. D. Cutting, of Seattle, Washington, and has one son, Dean Duffield Cutting, the last male survivor of Andrew Duffield; and Kathleen, who resides with her mother.

Finis is written on the last page of the life history of Andrew Duffield, but the influence of his upright, honorable life lives on, not only in his descendants, but in the community in which he passed the last years of his span of life, and in the great state he assisted in developing. From boyhood he was actuated by high ideals, and made friends through his sterling traits of character. That moderate wealth came to him as a

reward of years of strenuous endeavor was but fitting, but it was not his greatest achievement; that remains behind in the great love and respect in the hearts of those most dear to him. The lonely widow, living over again the happy years passed by his side, and the daughters, cherishing the memories of the kind and watchful father whose efforts were ever exerted in their behalf, knew the real man, and appreciated him as could no outsider. Death came to him as the clock ushered in his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary. Shortly before he had, unassisted, put on his robe and slippers and seated himself in his armchair. Thus he had his oft-expressed wish to die as a soldier "with boots on," and he had insisted, in spite of assurances that he was dreaming, that his old captain and a comrade had been with him all day. He was buried by the Daughters of Veterans with the beautiful flag drill and a small silk flag on his breast and the reading of "Taps" at his grave.

Frank Walter Gale, C. S. D., is recognized as one of the leaders in Christian Science at San Francisco, has devoted his life to his work, and is achieving very remarkable results through his thoroughness and sincerity. He was born near Sacramento, California, February 3, 1862, a son of Thomas Marshall and Lucy A. E. (Nimrocks) Gale.

Born at Norwich, Connecticut, Thomas Marshall Gale was reared in the East, and continued to reside in that part of the country until 1850, when he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for several years thereafter followed mining in the different parts of the state. Locating at San Francisco, he took a very active part in its pioneer life, and was a member of its famous Vigilante Committee which enforced law and order before the establishment of the regular officers of the law. Still later he returned to the East and spent some time with his brothers at Chicago, and his death occurred in that city in 1869. His wife was born at Watertown, New York, and her death occurred in 1900. Following a wonderful healing Mrs. Gale took up the work of a Christian Science practitioner and was one of the pioneers of that calling in California. She came of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent, her forebears having settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1642.

Frank W. Gale was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and his first employment was secured with the Standard Soap Company of San Francisco. Shortly afterwards he entered the employ of the hardware firm of Huntington & Hopkins, and continued with it for seven years. For the next two years he was buyer for Dunham & Carrigan, and still later he was in the office of the general agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Leaving the latter work, he became a teacher of mechanical drawing and electricity in Heald's Business College.

During all of this period he had been an earnest student of Christian Science, and in 1887 accompanied his mother to San Diego, where they practiced for three years. They held the first public meeting in that city, and started the first society there. In 1888 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and attended the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and had the distinction of receiving instruction in Christian Science from Mary Baker Eddy, and the degree of Bachelor of Christian Science. Returning to San Francisco in 1892, he resumed the practice of Christian Science, in which he has since remained, and he is one of the oldest practitioners in the State of California today. He became a member

of the Mother Church in 1894, and at present is a teacher of the Board of Education of the First Church of Christ Science of the Massachusetts College, which operates under the auspices of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. The degree of Doctor of Christian Science was conferred in 1906.

Mr. Gale was one of the organizers of the First Church of Christ Science at San Francisco October 15, 1895, was its first president and director, and later for five years was its second reader. After an interval of time he was elected first reader, and served as such for three years. From 1900 to 1909 he was the commissioner on publicity for the State of California. Mr. Gale is a member of California Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., and California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M.

Edward W. McCarthy was a San Francisco business man whose interests and influence extended far beyond his immediate concerns and entered into the enduring prosperity and welfare of the entire city and state. His individual achievements were highly creditable. Coming to San Francisco when a boy, he quickly proved his salesmanship and executive ability, gained a partnership and subsequently built up the largest wholesale coffee roasting establishment on the coast. He was the soul of integrity in business, ordered his life and his affairs by high and stern principles, and at all times made himself useful and forceful in his community. He also deserves remembrance because of the steadfastness of his friendships and his unwavering loyalty to his adopted city.

This loyalty was never better shown than in the black days of San Francisco when the city was a mass of twisted steel and tumbled brick. He was one of a few merchants not temporarily, at least, overcome by the disaster. Through it all he preached the doctrine of a greater city, and was one of the first to return and rebuild the ruins. There was no hesitation in rebuilding the coffee warehouse of McCarthy Brothers on more substantial foundations than ever before.

Edward W. McCarthy was born at Castletown, Ireland, in 1851. As a boy he came to California in September, 1865, and was soon busily engaged in miner's services for Charles Bernard, a wholesale coffee roaster. Soon afterwards he organized a sales force, then brought his brother out from the old country, and after about five years bought out the Bernard establishment. By close application they developed the trade and long before his death Mr. McCarthy had the distinction of having the largest coffee jobbing concern on the coast. The present location of the firm at 107-111 Front Street was occupied in 1878. The business was incorporated in 1907.

E. W. McCarthy was one of the chief men in the organization of the Half Million Club, which caused the building of the Valley Railroad, later taken over by the Santa Fe Railway. He was one of the organizers and vice president of the California Insurance Company. After the fire, at the meeting of the directors to discuss what settlement could be made of the losses, Mr. McCarthy stood up and forcibly announced that the company should pay one hundred cents on all the losses until every stockholder was drained of his resources and all of them were "down to a bean diet." As a result all losses were paid at a hundred cents on the dollar, and this example of integrity had great weight in reestablishing the confidence of outside capital in San Francisco. Mr. McCarthy was vice president and treasurer of the Central Trust Company, now the Anglo-California Trust Company.

He was a republican, but declined many political offers of office, though for twelve years he was mayor of his home town of San Rafael, and served on the County Central Committee, and was a member of the convention at Santa Cruz which nominated Governor Gillett. For thirty years he was a delegate to nearly all state and county conventions. He was a member of the National Guard of California, serving a number of years as captain of a San Francisco company.

Mr. McCarthy was one of the organizers of the Hollister Water Works, and was the owner of two big cattle ranches in San Benito County. He was a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Union Club and the San Rafael Club. His death occurred in his home at San Rafael at the age of sixty-six, on July 3, 1917. Mr. McCarthy married Miss Sadie Maloney, who was born in New York. She and three daughters and three sons survive him. The sons, all of whom are active in the coffee business established by their father, are Edward W., Walter and Clarence.

Walter McCarthy was born in San Francisco, in July, 1880. He was educated in the public schools and the Tamalpis Military Academy, and in 1900, at the age of twenty, joined his father in business. He is now vice president of the McCarthy Bros. Company. He belongs to San Rafael Lodge No. 1108, B. P. O. Elks; is a member and trustee of the Marine County Golf and Country Club; member of the Klamath Hunting and Fishing Club, and his chief diversion is fishing and hunting. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

Esther Birdsall Darling, of Berkeley, has written books and many stories and articles in magazines, and is one of California's brilliant literary women.

Her father, Frederick Birdsall, was a California pioneer, coming to the state in 1850. He crossed the Isthmus on foot, and for half a century was an honored resident of Sacramento, where he died in 1900. He came to California as representative for an Eastern mercantile house. Subsequently he owned the first stamp mill in Nevada, a five-stamp mill at Dayton. While there he became a friend of the famous Mark Twain. After he had been in California some ten years he returned East and was married in Cincinnati, his wife being Esther Tyler Stratton. They at once returned to Sacramento, where Mrs. Birdsall died in 1917.

Esther Birdsall Darling was born in Ohio, but was reared and educated at Sacramento. Subsequently she graduated from Mills Seminary, now Mills College, and spent four years traveling in Europe. In 1907 she was married to Charles Edward Darling at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Darling was a son of Arthur and Emilie (Furney) Darling. He was born in Ireland, acquired his early education there and at the age of twenty came to the United States and to California, where he was associated with the Whittier & Fuller Paint Company at Sacramento. In 1900 he went to Alaska during the great gold rush, and remained in the far North until 1917. In that year he located at Berkeley, and resided here until his death in 1923.

Mrs. Darling published her first book of verse in 1914, entitled "Up in Alaska." In 1916 appeared her book, "Baldy of Nome." Her verse and stories have appeared in many of the leading magazines. Her story, "For the Honor and Glory of France," first appeared in Vanity Fair, and later was translated into French and was published by the French paper, Le Gaulois. Her favorite themes are stories of outdoor sports.

GEN. AND MRS. ADNA R. CHAFFEE

Mrs. Darling is a member of the League of American Pen Women, California Writers' Club, Authors' League of America, Seven Arts Club of San Francisco, Town and Country Club, Mills Alumnae Society and the Mills Club of Alameda County.

LIEUT.-GEN. ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFEE. The late Lieut.-Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee was in the employ of the Federal government almost continuously for nearly a half a century. In this long period of years was contained a service that for usefulness has been rarely surpassed. A soldier and officer in four wars and known as a dashing cavalry officer, military strategist and able executive, he also served as military governor of the Philippines, which is but a brief outline of a career of notable vigilance in safeguarding the public, of praiseworthy enthusiasm in official service, and of splendid loyalty to his country.

General Chaffee was born at Orwell, Ohio, April 14, 1842, and received a public school education. Following the battle of Bull Run, the first engagement of the Civil war, there was issued an immediate call for volunteers in the Union army. Young Chaffee, then a youth of nineteen years, was ploughing in the field at the time the call came and (as related by him in later years) so eager was he to respond that he left his team and plough standing in the field and hurried to the recruiting office, where he enlisted as a private July 22, 1861. Within two days he had been put in charge of a drill squad, and in two months was made a corporal. From that time forward he rose rapidly and served throughout the struggle between the North and South. Remaining in the army, he became a captain October 12, 1867, and colonel of the Eighth United States Cavalry May 8, 1899. On May 4, 1898, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers for the war with Spain, on July 8 following was promoted to major-general and on April 13, 1899, was honorably discharged under this commission. On the last mentioned date he was reappointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and July 19, 1900, the president having selected him to command the American military forces in China, commissioned him a major-general of volunteers. He reached Taku, China, July 28, and led the American contingent of the allied force which entered Peking August 15 and rescued the foreign legationers. It was reported by Mrs. Conger, wife of the American consul general to China, that General Chaffee and his soldiers were the first to come over the wall of the compound, or station, belonging to Germany, this having been selected as the safest and least accessible to the Boxers. General Chaffee made a brilliant record in the Apache Indian campaigns, commanded the troops which captured El Caney in Cuba, and afterward was chief of staff to both Generals Brooke and Wood, then governor-general of Cuba. He was widely known as a dashing cavalry officer, and his selection to command the American troops in China gave high satisfaction to his brother officers.

On June 19, 1901, General Chaffee was appointed military governor of the Philippines, to succeed General MacArthur, and held that post until November, 1902, when he was given command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York. The next year he was at Washington, District of Columbia, on duty with the chief of staff, General Young, and upon the retirement of the latter, in 1904, General Chaffee became head of the United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant-general and chief of staff, a rank which he held until February 1, 1906, when because of his age he was retired from service,

high in honors and with the esteem and admiring regard of all who had been associated with him in any capacity.

Coming to Los Angeles, General Chaffee felt that he was still too vigorous a man to lead an idle life and accordingly in 1908 he accepted the position of chairman of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he was an active factor in the project which made possible the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, in addition to which he contributed in numerous other ways to the progress of Los Angeles and Southern California. For the last fifty years of his life he had never been without a command, and in memorizing the scenes from the time when he first donned the Blue was one of peace and not of war. He retired from city work to become president of the Great Republican Life Insurance Company, a capacity in which he was still serving at the time of his death, which occurred at his residence, No. 1 Chester Place, Los Angeles, November 1, 1914, and was taken to Arlington Cemetery for burial. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Rockwell Chaffee, his daughters, Mrs. George French Hamilton and Mrs. Howard, also his son, Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, stationed at Fort MacPherson.

The following beautiful tribute is from the pen of Margaret Hobson Albert:

IN MEMORIAM

Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee

He for whom these words are said,
He for whom life's race is sped,
Was so great and good a man,
Fashioned on such noble plan,
Strong and virile, tender, true,
That for every breath he drew
Some one was the better. Now,
Death's cold impress on his brow,
We who loved him well may speak
Words that would have tinged his cheek
Otherwise, and mourn alas
That such souls as his must pass
All too soon beyond the ken
Of his frailer brother men.
Not alone upon the field,
Wore he buckler, sword and shield.
Ever was he knight so brave
That no cover of the grave
Can obscure the record clear
He has left behind him here.
Loyal soldier of the faith,
Calmly keeping tryst with death,
Christlike errands done by thee
Shall thy best memorial be.

Mrs. Anna Rockwell Chaffee, widow of Lieut-Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, who for many years was the most important woman in social circles of Los Angeles, died at Philadelphia after an illness of short duration in 1921. Mrs. Chaffee was the popular hostess of the Chaffee residence, at 1 St. James Place. No entertainment was considered complete without the presence of General and Mrs. Chaffee and to be their guest was the most sought for honor in the social life of Los

Angeles. For all receptions to notable strangers and visitors, Mrs. Chaffee was always chosen as the head of the receiving committee and met them with her usual charming and gracious manner.

Mrs. Chaffee left Los Angeles shortly after the death of her husband and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Howard, of Philadelphia. Her interment took place at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia, where the body of General Chaffee had been placed with full military honors nearly seven years before.

John Charles Ohme, for many years active in business at Oakland, lived a life of great industry and accumulated a competence. Mrs. Ohme survives him and resides at 812 Athens Avenue, in Oakland.

The late Mr. Ohme was born August 18, 1873, at Lewellyn, in Brown County, Minnesota, son of John and Barbara (Peller) Ohme. He was brought to California when a small boy, and received most of his educational advantages in the schools of Oakland. One of his characteristics exhibited very young was a fondness for music and dancing. For a considerable time he played in the Eagles Drum Corps No. 7 at Oakland.

From the age of twelve he worked in his uncle's butcher shop, thus learning the trade which became the basis for his permanent business. He remained with his uncle until he engaged in business for himself, and he eventually conducted two flourishing markets in Oakland and had a trade including hundreds of the best families of that city. Mr. Ohme was a very methodical and energetic business man. His death came after two years of illness on June 29, 1924. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belonged to Oakland Aerie No. 7 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and was a member of the Butchers Benevolent Protective Association.

Mr. Ohme married, November 12, 1916, Miss Alice Gaige, daughter of Mark M. and Mary A. (Walton) Gaige. Her mother was born in St. Clair, Michigan, and in her early life crossed the plains in a covered wagon, her parents reaching Salt Lake City when it was still under military rule. From there the family traveled on to Carson City, Nevada, where her father established himself in business as a painter and decorator.

Max Thelen, San Francisco attorney, author of the Public Utilities Act of California, was born at Rising City, Nebraska, October 2, 1880, son of Edmund and Fanny J. M. (Bayrhoffer) Thelen. He graduated B. L. from the University of California in 1904, and Master of Arts from Harvard in 1906. On May 1, 1913, he married Ora Emily Muir, of Willits, Mendocino County, California.

He practiced with Olney & Olney at San Francisco, 1906-07; was assistant attorney and attorney for the Western Pacific Railway Company, 1907-11; attorney for the California State Railroad Commission, March, 1911, to January 1, 1915; member of the Commission from February, 1912, to June, 1918, and was its president from January 1, 1915, to June, 1918. Mr. Thelen was lecturer on international law at the University of California, 1907-13; president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, 1916-17; chairman of the Special War Committee, 1917-18; chairman of the Committee on Petroleum of California, State Council of Defense, 1917-18; surveyor of contracts for the General Staff, War Department, June, 1918, to January, 1919; also chief of the Purchase Bureau, chairman of the Superior Board of Contract Review,

army representative on Munitions Patent Board, chairman of Advisory Board on Sales and Contract Termination and assistant to director of purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of General Staff, United States Army, from September, 1918, to January, 1919. He was director of public service, United States Railroad Administration, from February 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920, and director of liquidation claims from February 15 to October 1, 1920.

For his war service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi. He is president of the Commonwealth Club of California. He wrote "Leading Railroad and Public Service Commissions," published in 1912. .

Louis Albert Emlay. The name of Louis Albert Emlay is connected with some of the most aggressive work in behalf of San Francisco and the State of California that has ever been accomplished, and he also figured, until quite recent years, as one of the substantial figures in the business world. At the time of his death, which occurred October 21, 1925, he was living somewhat retired from former activities, but his interest in current events was just as strong as ever, and he was a great booster for the Golden State and its glorious opportunities. He was born at Jackson, Michigan, June 17, 1856, a son of Oliver and Roselle (Foster) Emlay. Oliver Emlay, twin brother of Eli Emlay, one of twenty-two children, moved from Canada to Jackson, Michigan. His wife was born and married at Jackson, Michigan. Later Mr. and Mrs. Emlay moved to Tecumseh, Michigan, and in 1870 they came to California and settled at Gilroy.

Until he was fourteen years old Louis Albert Emlay attended school at Tecumseh, and after the family arrived at Gilroy he remained at home for a year, and then went to San Jose, California, and spent two years. In the meanwhile his parents moved to Oakland, and he joined them, and went into the harness business with his father. They were located at 1160 Broadway, now the center of Oakland's business district, and there for twenty years the Emlay store was the largest harness house in the city. Later Mr. Emlay became secretary of the Drivers' Association and served as such for many years. He was connected with the hotel business during a long period, and at different times held the following responsible positions: Steward auditor, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, California; manager and auditor, Goldfield Hotel, Goldfield, Nevada; manager and auditor, Hotel King, Hanford, California; night manager and auditor, Hotel Montgomery, San Jose, California; night manager and auditor, Hotel Turpin, San Francisco, California; night manager and auditor, Washington Hotel, San Francisco, California; night manager and auditor, Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, California; and night manager and auditor, Wiltshire Hotel, San Francisco, California. Like other members of his family, Mr. Emlay was a strong republican. He was a charter member of Oakland Lodge, B. P. O. E., being one of the first to sign the charter.

In 1886 Mr. Emlay married, at Oakland, Minnie Sohst, a daughter of William and Margaret Sohst, who are numbered among the very earliest settlers of Oakland. Mrs. Emlay died in 1911, three months after the death of her parents, who passed away on the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Emlay had three children born to them: Roselle Marguerite,

who lives at Los Angeles, is the wife of a Mr. Gorman; Ilenn Alice, who lives at Medford, Oregon, married a Mr. Fields; and Carl, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company at Oakland, married Dorothy McGregor.

Mr. Emlay collected all the California exhibits for the Paris Exposition, had full charge of them after traveling 9,000 miles over the state gathering them up, and he took them to the exposition and brought them back. In connection with similar work he served at different times in the following capacities: Assistant manager, Alameda County Exhibit, Preliminary World's Fair, San Francisco, 1893; superintendent, California State Horticultural Exhibit, Columbian Exhibition, Chicago; superintendent, California State Horticultural and Agricultural Exhibit, California Mid-Winter Fair, San Francisco, 1894; general manager, all California State exhibits and member International Jury of Awards, Exposition Universal, Paris, 1900; and member of the Advisory Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

Richard John Werner, a veteran of the World war, is a young man who has achieved special distinction in the educational affairs of California. He has been active in vocational education, particularly in teaching agriculture, since leaving the army and is the present state supervisor of agricultural instruction, with headquarters at Sacramento.

Three generations of his family have been in California. He was born in Hennepin County, Minnesota, December 2, 1892. His great-great-grandfather, August Werner, came from Mannheim, Germany, and was a pioneer settler in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he followed farming. The grandfather, Peter Werner, was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1846, and had a successful career as a lumberman in that section of Wisconsin. In 1894 he removed to Los Angeles, and for many years has been retired. His wife, Augusta Keitzman, was born in Coblentz, Germany, in 1846.

The father of Richard John Werner was Charles A. Werner, who was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 6, 1870, grew up in his native city, graduated from the Theological Seminary there, and was well qualified for the profession he chose first, that of minister of the German Lutheran Church. After one year of service in a church at Eau Claire, however, he engaged in the lumbering industry, spending ten years in Northern Wisconsin. Going West, he was for five years a farmer in Cowlitz County, Washington, and in 1904 removed to San Joaquin County, California, where he was a dairy and alfalfa farmer and almond grower. His life was cut short in its prime, when he was killed in a railroad accident at Stockton, California, November 9, 1915. He was a republican in politics. Charles A. Werner married Anna M. Weidner, who lives at Sacramento. She was born at Waupun, Wisconsin, March 6, 1872. There were two sons, Erwin P. and Richard John. Erwin P., now an inheritance tax attorney for the State of California, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is also a veteran of the World war, having spent a year and a half in the service, and was a second lieutenant of infantry at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Richard John Werner acquired his early school advantages in the State of Washington and afterwards in California. He was graduated in 1913 from the Gardena Agricultural High School at Gardena, California, and in 1916 received the degree Bachelor of Science in agriculture from the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. He was a member

of the Tau Sigma Nu social fraternity, the Gamma Sigma Delta honorary agricultural fraternity, and the Phi Kappa Phi honorary science fraternity. For about a year after graduating he served as county farm advisor of Clackamas County, Oregon.

In June, 1917, he volunteered, was in training at Camp Lewis, Washington, until May 20, 1918, and on October 4, 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Medical Corps. In May, 1918, he sailed for Liverpool with Base Hospital No. 46, and two weeks later was transferred with that hospital to Neufchaneuf Chateau, France, and remained in service there until May 20, 1919, being on the Chateau-Thierry front, and in the Argonne and St. Mihiel districts. He received his honorable discharge July 28, 1919.

For three years Mr. Werner was teacher of agriculture in the Esparto High School in Yolo County, and in June, 1922, was appointed assistant in the division of agricultural education at the University of California at Berkeley. On September 1, 1923, he was appointed to his present duties in Sacramento as state supervisor of agricultural instruction. His offices are in the Mull Building.

Mr. Werner is a republican, is associated with Land Mark Lodge No. 253, A. F. and A. M., at Esparto; Woodland Chapter No. 26, Royal Arch Masons, at Woodland; Capay Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Esparto, of which he is a past grand, and Elk Grove Grange. He served as secretary from 1919 to 1923 of the California Agricultural Teachers' Association. He is a past president of the Yolo County Teachers' Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Vocational Education Society of California.

Mr. Werner owns his home at 4165 Thirty-sixth Street, in Sacramento. He married in the capital city, June 7, 1922, Miss Clara Elton, a native of Yolo County. She is a talented musician, being a graduate of the Conservatory of Music in the College of the Pacific. Mr. and Mrs. Werner have one daughter, Margaret Ann.

James Edward Manning, a native son of California, has practiced law thirty years, and has won distinction in his profession in San Francisco and has exercised notable leadership in civic affairs and politics in his home county of Marin. His home is at San Anselmo and his law office is at 704 Market Street.

Mr. Manning was born at Oakland, California, October 3, 1873, son of Andrew and Mary (Kehoe) Manning, both natives of Ireland and now deceased. His father came to California in 1853 and for some years was in the mercantile business at San Francisco and later a farmer. Andrew Manning was of English and Irish ancestry.

James Edward Manning attended public schools, the Sacred Heart College at Oakland, the St. Mary College in San Francisco and graduated LL. B. in 1895 from the Hastings College of Law of the University of California. In the same year he engaged in practice at San Francisco, and has handled a large volume of general practice, representing a diversity of clients and business. For some years he was in partnership with Fisher Ames, but for the most part has been alone in his professional work.

The only important interruption to his career as a lawyer came during the Spanish-American war period, when he volunteered and served nine months in the Philippines as sergeant of Company A, First Battalion of California heavy artillery volunteers. He was in several campaigns

under Major Rice, and at the close of hostilities returned to San Francisco.

In politics he is a republican, has been a member of the Marin County Republican Central Committee and in 1914 was elected to the Legislature, serving eight years by successive reelection. His record in politics and the Legislature was that of a conservative, that representing his attitude toward both labor and capital. He fought the non-partisan policy of Hiram Johnson, but was associated with all important constructive legislation during the term of Governor Johnson. Mr. Manning's home has been at San Anselmo, Marin County, since 1903. He acted for six or seven years as city attorney, and for the last twenty years has been a member of the Sanitary Board. Mr. Manning was an ardent advocate of the present sewerage system, which cost $200,000 and was built with a view to the future growth of the city. The population of San Anselmo has had a large increase in the last few years, and being one of the most delightful places on the northern peninsula its future outlook is particularly bright.

Mr. Manning is a member of the Spanish American War Veterans, Pacific Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, at San Francisco, San Rafael Lodge No. 1108, B. P. O. Elks, and is a communicant of the Catholic Church. He married, December 30, 1921, Miss Gertrude Stoddard, a native of Santa Rosa. Her father was a California pioneer.

Mrs. Matilda W. Inglis. It is not remarkable that the native sons and daughters of California should be so enthusiastic over the advantages of life in the Golden State, but they, as a rule, are not the most zealous of the boosters. The ones who seem to appreciate best their opportunities are those who have come here to find this region the garden spot of the world. One of the women of Los Angeles belonging to the latter class is Mrs. Matilda W. Inglis, a most remarkable lady, cultured, traveled and an entertaining talker. She is accepted as a delightful acquisition to the colony.

Mrs. Inglis located here permanently in 1920, but she had previously visited San Francisco, coming to that city when a very young girl, in 1863, to visit her brother, C. L. Weed, who had come to California in 1852, and from then until his death in 1903 he made Oakland his home. While she was on this visit her education was not neglected and she was sent to school at Benicia, now Mills College. During the three years of this visit she participated in the life of Oakland and San Francisco, and recalls with pleasure attending many times the lectures given by the famous Thomas Starr King. At that time the Yosemite Valley was only reached by trails, over which she traveled. In 1917 she went over the same route, and enjoyed seeing the remarkable changes which had taken place.

In 1866 Mrs. Inglis returned to the east, where she was married to D. D. Inglis, of Scotland, and they lived for some years in his native land, and did a great deal of traveling, visiting nearly every part of the globe, and spent some time in the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Inglis had two children born in Scotland and one in Japan. They were Ruth Victoria, who lives with her mother; Norman A., who lives in Iowa; and Charles A., who died a few years ago. For twenty years the family had been coming to California for the winter months, but it was not until 1920 that they settled here permanently. Mrs. Inglis is a member of the Friday Morning Club, and the Assistance League.

Albert H. Rowe, M. D. A native son of California, his parents having come to the state three-quarterse of a century ago, Dr. Albert H. Rowe, of 242 Moss Avenue, Oakland, is one of the very able physicians of the San Francisco Bay district, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a specialist.

His father was the late Albert Rowe, who was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1832. From the age of twelve to sixteen he served an apprenticeship in the shipbuilding trade at New York, then continued work as a journeyman two years, and set out for San Francisco, California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in the spring of 1851. Going to Sacramento, he took up a mining claim ten miles south of Auburn, which he worked during the summer, while he followed his trade at San Francisco during the winter, keeping up this routine for three years. For three years he was foreman in a shipbuilding yard, and then started a yard of his own with a partner. For twenty-five years he continued this business under his own name. From 1870 to about 1891 he was a managing owner of vessels. On account of ill health he retired in 1892, but retained control of his forty odd vessels until his health and strength compelled him gradually to give up active management. He died in 1914. His mother was of Dutch and his father of English ancestry. Albert Rowe married Susan Abbie Holmes, who was born at Foxcroft, Maine, and is now sixty-four years of age. She came to Oakland at the age of twenty-two, taught for two years, and was married when twenty-six years of age. She was of English parentage.

Dr. Albert H. Rowe was born in Oakland, in 1889. He attended public schools there and took his higher literary and professional education at the University of California, which he entered in 1907. He graduated Bachelor of Science in 1911, Master of Science in 1912, and in 1914 received his degree Doctor of Medicine. In the university he became a member of the Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Doctor Rowe during his professional career has specialized in internal medicine, and an important feature of his practice has been the treatment of asthma, hay fever and diabetes mellitus. He has contributed articles to medical literature on these subjects and on the diseases of thyroid. Doctor Rowe is a member of the various medical organizations and a republican in politics.

In 1915 he married Mildred Etta Porter, a native of San Francisco, daughter of David H. and Etta (Talmadge) Porter. Her grandfather Talmadge came across the plains in the early '50s. Mrs. Rowe graduated from the University of California in 1912. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma and the Ebell Club. They have four children: Albert Porter, born in 1916; Charles Adams, born in 1919; Edward Holmes, born in 1922; and Robert Nelson, born in 1924.

Ann Wilcox, a resident of Los Angeles since 1918, is one of California's most successful artists and business women. She inherits artistic talent on both sides, and has given many years of her life to the creative work of designing women's garments. Her gowns are sold in the leading department stores of Los Angeles and the west and in many high class specialty shops.

She was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. Her parents were Johan C. Rasmussen and her mother Knudsen DeLoth. Her father gained distinction as a sculptor. Her mother for twenty years was a leading

designer. As a girl designing as a profession did not appeal to Ann Wilcox, but later she became overwhelmed with a desire for leadership in that profession. She overcame many obstacles, completing her course of studies as a designer in Paris. She had also taken the preparatory examinations at the University of Copenhagen just before coming to America twenty-two years ago. She has been in business for herself for fifteen years and seven of those years have been spent in Los Angeles.

She was married to Carey Edson Wilcox, of Columbus, Ohio, son of Capt. George W. Wilcox. There are two daughters, both now grown to womanhood, Greta and Karen Wilcox.

On coming to Los Angeles Ann Wilcox started designing in a small room on Spring Street. She spent several hours every night cutting out enough work to keep her employes busy the next day, while with samples she sold to the trade. In a short time she had established a reputation for her output, and her business grew until it justified the erection of the present factory at 818 South Broadway, where a show room attracts thousands of customers who appreciate the artistic beauty of her creations.

Ann Wilcox is an artist first and a business woman afterwards. She has accepted many opportunities to lend her talent to educating the public to better ideals and standards of art in dress. She has carried out some pageants, one of which depicted the old Spanish days and was one of the notable programs of the Ebell Club, the participants being all members of families of high social standing, many of them representatives of the old Spanish regime. Ann Wilcox while going to Europe on the George Washington carried out a fashion show much to the delight of the passengers, many of whom participated in the modeling. She has lectured to many organizations in the west and the east and is frequently heard at the Ebell, Friday Morning and City Clubs.

George Francis McNoble, past president of the California State Bar Association, is a native son of California and for many years has been a resident of Stockton.

He was born at Rich Gulch, Calaveras County, July 29, 1866, son of M. D. and Margaret McNoble, who came from New York State to California in 1857. M. D. McNoble was born in New York State in 1832 and died in 1914. He came to California as a druggist's assistant, but turned miner, farmer and merchant, and was a resident of Calaveras County from 1857 until his death in 1914. He was a business man in the localities of Rich Gulch, Railroad Flat and Glencoe, that county. He was the father of five children: John T., born in 1860 and died in 1879; Hubert R., born in 1862, a resident of Stockton; William E., born 1864, of Calaveras County; George F.; and Emery Lewis, a ship captain and Klondike pioneer, who was born in 1872.

George F. McNoble was educated in schools in Calaveras County, and on examination was granted a second grade teacher's certificate in 1885, and a first grade certificate in 1886. He taught a term of school at Rich Gulch from the autumn of 1885, and one term in the Glencoe Grammar School in 1886-87. Following that for a term he attended the Stockton Business College, and from the fall of 1887 attended the Stockton High School, from which he graduated in 1889. He was elected and served as principal of the Weber Grammar School for two years, 1889-91, then taught a year in the Jefferson School, and in 1892 entered the Uni-

versity of California with the class of 1896. He completed the course in three years, graduating in May, 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. While in the university he attended the Hastings Law School in 1893-94-95, and during 1896-97 taught in the Woodbridge School.

Mr. McNoble was appointed assistant district attorney of San Joaquin County in 1898, and served in that capacity for eight years. In 1906 he was elected district attorney, serving a term of four years. Since the close of his term of office in 1911 he has engaged in a general law practice at Stockton. He served two terms as a member of the San Joaquin County Board of Education. Mr. McNoble was honored with election as president of the California State Bar Association in 1925. Since 1923 he has been a member of the California State Board of Bar Examiners and in 1917 was president of the County Bar Association. In 1907 he was master of Woodbridge Lodge of Masons, and in 1904 was grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star for the state of California.

Mr. McNoble married at Kansas City, Missouri, May 6, 1911, Miss Mary Carroll, daughter of Henry and Martha Carroll, who were farming people in northwestern Missouri. Mrs. McNoble was educated in the Kidder Institute at Kidder, Missouri, and the Stockton Business College at Stockton, California. They have three children: George Francis, Jr., born at Stockton February 3, 1912; Mary Carroll, born at Stockton March 9, 1914; and John Berkeley, born May 4, 1916.

Leonard Grant Kellogg is proprietor of the L. G. Kellogg Company, fiscal agents, at 1110 Board of Trade Building, 111 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles. In the business world Mr. Kellogg's experience has covered a remarkable field. He has been identified with many notable development undertakings, particularly in tropical countries, from the Hawaiian Islands to Porto Rico and Central America.

He is a native Californian, born at St. Helena in Napa County, July 1, 1862. His father, Benjamin Franklin Ephraim Kellogg, a native of Illinois, lived his life in close touch with the frontier of the great west. He was a member of Gen. John C. Fremont's Battalion when Los Angeles was taken from Mexico. From Northern California he came to the southern part of the state and died at Anaheim in 1891. Benjamin F. E. Kellogg married in California Mary Orilla Likkie, who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1832. She was brought across the plains to California in 1850, when a girl of eighteen. She died at her home in Anaheim April 26, 1923, when past ninety years of age.

Leonard Grant Kellogg is therefore of pioneer stock on both sides and may be said to inherit his disposition for undertakings that are essentially of a pioneer character. He was seven years of age when his parents, in 1869, moved to Anaheim, and he grew up there and acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he became a contractor, and for some years did a profitable business as a contractor in the planting and pruning of orchards and vineyards. In the meantime he attended Heald's Business College at San Francisco. At the age of twenty-two he bought a general store at Anaheim, but soon sold out to engage in the real estate business. He assisted in building a railway from Pasadena to Linda Vista, and was its manager two years. The general business and financial depressions that settled on Southern California in 1888 overtook him, but he succeeded in paying his obligations by again contracting in the laying out and planting of orchards of lemons

and oranges. From 1889 to 1894, at intervals, he carried on the study of law in the office of Judge Anson Brunson, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California and confined his energies to the routine of a law practice until 1898.

In 1898, associated with Byron O. Clark and other Los Angeles men, he went to the Hawaiian Islands and spent twelve years there developing the pineapple industry. He fell a victim to the avarice of the sugar monopoly of Honolulu, who rule or ruin everybody.

While in Hawaii Mr. Kellogg contracted a second marriage, with Mrs. Adele (Hull) Hackedorn, widow of a prominent railway attorney of Indiana and daughter of George Washington Hull of Bucyrus, Ohio, founder and president of the Second National Bank of that city. Her mother was the daughter of Samuel Scribner, who served as a surgeon in the War of 1812, and of Artemisia Clark, whose father, Israel Clark, was a prominent figure in the early history of the state of Connecticut. Mrs. Kellogg's ancestors on both sides were English and included lines of the royalty and nobility. Mrs. Kellogg graduated at the age of eighteen, head of her class, from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. For several years she enjoyed distinction as a dramatic reader. Since her marriage she has constantly worked with Mr. Kellogg and has cooperated with and shared in his spirit of enterprise in carrying on development work. After leaving Hawaii the Kelloggs spent two years in British Columbia, and from there went to Porto Rico, where they engaged in the pineapple industry, forming the West Indies Fruit Company. Not being altogether satisfied with Porto Rico, Mr. Kellogg accepted appointment as superintendent of the Laguna Corporation in Campeche, Mexico. This company owns over 600,000 acres of land and employs 2,200 laborers. Not long afterward the outbreak of the Mexican revolution upset any ordered scheme of industry and made living conditions impossible in that country, so that the Kelloggs in 1915 returned to California. After a year in Los Angeles they again sought the tropics, this time in Guatemala, where they developed a big cooperative American colony called Agricola, with offices at Los Angeles. They conducted a real estate office in connection with the Guatemala project and held educational lectures on Guatamala every week. This business was carried on successfully until June, 1923, under the name of the L. G. Kellogg Company.

At the present time, still under the name of the L. G. Kellogg Company, at 111 West Seventh Street, Suite 1110 Board of Trade Building, Mr. Kellogg devotes his attention to the financing of inventions of merit and the promotion of their sales and also the building up of sales organizations of various kinds. He is a licensed real estate broker.

John W. Maltman, son of the late John Scott Maltman, of Los Angeles, is a native son of California and a prominent member of the Los Angeles bar.

He was born April 1, 1888, about two years after his parents came to Los Angeles. His birthplace was at the corner of Sixth Street and Westmoreland Avenue. Mr. Maltman attended public schools in his native city. He took his A. B. degree at Santa Clara College in 1909, and finished his legal education at the University of California. He was admitted to the bar in 1911 and for two years practiced in San Francisco with the law firm of Cooper, Gray & Cooper. From 1913 until 1917 he was engaged in an individual practice at Los Angeles. Mr.

Maltman was deputy city prosecutor of Los Angeles during 1917-18. Since 1919 he has been deputy attorney general of the state of California and is now chief deputy in charge of all the business of the state legal department in Southern California. Mr. Maltman is also in the private practice of law, is a republican, member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, Ramona Parlor No. 109, Native Sons of the Golden West, belongs to the University Club of Los Angeles, the Flintridge Country Club, West Shore Gun Club, and Los Angeles Bar Association. His recreations are golf, hunting and fishing and his wife is also a devotee of golf. Their home is at Altadena.

Mr. Maltman married at San Francisco, February 16, 1913, Miss Tilda R. Schalitz. She was born and reared at San Francisco, being a graduate of the Girls High School. They have three children, all born at Los Angeles, Jane, Phyllis and Virginia.

Ex-Chief Justice Louis W. Myers, former chief justice of the California Supreme Court, was for ten years judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, being elevated from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court in January, 1923, by appointment of Governor Richardson to fill the vacancy created by the election of Associate Justice Curtis D. Wilbur as chief justice. Then a little more than a year later, in the spring of 1924, when Chief Justice Wilbur resigned to become secretary of the navy in President Coolidge's cabinet, Mr. Myers was appointed his successor as chief justice and was chief justice until January 1, 1926, when he resigned.

Louis Westcott Myers was born at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, September 6, 1872. His father, Jesse Hall Myers, a native of Ohio, and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, was a millwright by trade, and for a number of years built and operated flour mills in Wisconsin. He was president of the Board of Town Trustees at Lake Mills. Jesse H. Myers married Elizabeth Louise Wescott, a native of New York State and of English ancestry, a descendant of Stukeley Wescott, who came over with Roger Williams. The distinguished Sir Thomas Littleton, author of "Littleton on Tenures," was a member of the Wescott family, but took his mother's name, Littleton, in connection with the title.

Louis W. Myers graduated from the Lake Mills High School, completed the academic course of the University of Wisconsin in 1893, and graduated from the Law School in 1895. For one year he was a student practitioner in the law office of United States Senator John C. Spooner and Alfred L. Sanborn, who afterwards became judge of the United States Court for Wisconsin, and for about two years was associated in law practice at Chicago with Jesse A. Baldwin, afterwards circuit judge of Illinois for Cook County. All of these were lawyers of the highest eminence in the middle west.

On coming to California Judge Myers engaged in a general law practice at Los Angeles from 1898 to 1913. He became prominent in Los Angeles affairs, serving several years on the executive committee and as vice president of the Municipal League, and was director, vice president and president of the Los Angeles City Club and director, vice president and president of the University Club of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college honorary fraternity; belongs to the University Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Sunset Club of Los Angeles, the Commonwealth Club of California, and is a republican.

He was appointed in 1913 by Governor Hiram W. Johnson as a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. He was regularly elected to that post in 1914 and reelected in 1920. While on the Superior Bench he served a number of terms as justice pro tem of the District Court of Appeal. Judge Myers is affiliated with the Sigma Chi college fraternity, also the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and the American and California Bar Associations. He married, November 27, 1901, Miss Blanche Brown, of Saginaw, Michigan, a native of that state and of English ancestry. Her father, John C. Brown, in his later years was president of the Saginaw Lumber Company of Williams, Arizona, and built that town. Judge and Mrs. Myers have a son, John Wescott, and a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, the latter a graduate of Stanford University.

Harry J. Tremaine is a veteran of the hotel business. Unlike perhaps most of the men who have achieved some degree of success in that line, he did not go through the routine of promotion from bell-hop to manager. He never served as clerk or in any of the many capacities in a hotel, but always held the executive responsibilities of manager or proprietor. Mr. Tremaine for a number of years was in the hotel business at various points in the middle west, chiefly in Iowa and Minnesota. He has become well known in Southern California, and is now owner and manager of Hotel Stowell on South Spring Street.

Mr. Tremaine's ancestors prior to his own parents were rather regularly identified with the hotel business, a number of the family having been inn keepers in their day. Mr. Tremaine is a native of Iowa, and the youngest of his parents' children and the only one of them not born in a log cabin. His birth occurred at Strawberry Point, Iowa, May 20, 1869. He is a son of George L. and Minnie (Blake) Tremaine, his father of Welsh and his mother of English ancestry. His father was born in New York State, and was one of the early settlers of Iowa, homesteading land west of Dubuque. For forty years he was a banker at Humboldt, Iowa, where he and his wife both died. He organized and was the first president of the Iowa Bankers Association. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, two of whom are now living, the daughter being Mrs. Mira Stearns of Humboldt, Iowa.

Harry J. Tremaine is the only member of the family on the Pacific Coast. He attended public schools in Iowa, also the Business Men's College of Des Moines, and has given thirty-five years of his life to the hotel business. His first enterprise was the old Russell House at Humboldt, Iowa. That was in the days of kerosene lamps, stoves, wash bowl and pitchers, with a single bath for the entire hotel. The Russell House is still in operation, though it has been remodeled and practically rebuilt. After being with the Russell House Mr. Tremaine operated eating houses along the route of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system before the days of dining cars. He owned and operated hotels at Spencer, Algona and Mason City in Iowa, his experience in these different places covering the years from 1892 to 1906. In 1906 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where for four years he owned a half interest and operated the Willard Hotel. During 1910-11 he was manager and a half owner of the Hotel Radison, at that time the best hotel in the city and one of the best in the middle west. In 1914 he became proprietor of the Dyckman Hotel of Minneapolis, having in the meantime, during 1912-13, acted as secretary of the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

Mr. Tremaine came to Los Angeles from Minneapolis in 1920 and purchased the Angeles Hotel at Fourth and Spring streets. He operated this hotel until 1924 and still owns the lease. In 1925 he purchased a long time lease on the Hotel Stowell, and has given that hotel the patronage which its high class facilities deserve. In the course of his experience as a hotel manager Mr. Tremaine has entertained a number of presidents of the United States. He has the peculiar executive ability, including mastery of routine detail, required of the modern hotel proprietor, and at the same time has some of the geniality of the old time landlord. He has always been a good mixer in any community.

He was born and reared a republican in politics. He is president of the Sunset Canyon Country Club, a member of the Jonathan Club, a director of the Glendale Athletic Club of Glendale, and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is the owner of valuable downtown real estate. His favorite recreations are fishing, golf and motoring.

Mr. Tremaine and wife reside in the fashionable Bryson apartments on Wilshire Boulevard. He married, January 26, 1893, Caroline Elizabeth Lorbeer, of Pomona, California. Mrs. Tremaine is prominent socially, being member of various woman's organizations, including the Ebell Club, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both her sons belonging to the Sons of the Revolution. These sons are both graduates of Leland Stanford University. The older, H. Raymond, is now a student of law in Yale University. The other son, Glendon L., is attending the graduate school of business at Harvard University.

Arthur M. Sharp. The name Sharp has been an honored one in San Francisco since the early '50s. A pioneer lawyer and man of affairs of the city during its first quarter of a century was the late Solomon A. Sharp. His son, Arthur M. Sharp, found the outlet for his commercial genius in the hotel business. He is one of the best known hotel owners in the United States, and for some years past has owned and conducted upwards of a score of well known hotels in the San Francisco district.

His father, Solomon A. Sharp, was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, representing an old American family of Scotch descent. His uncle, Fidelio C. Sharp, was a captain in the War of 1812. Solomon A. Sharp was a graduate of Jefferson College in Virginia and in 1852 came overland through old Mexico to California. Having been well educated, and qualified for the profession of the law, he soon took his place among the able members of the San Francisco bar. In 1854 he was elected district attorney, and about 1860 was chosen a member of the State Senate. He was a democrat and exercised notable influence in politics, being a member of the County and State Central Committees and attending many conventions. He helped elect General McDougall as a United States senator. In his law practice his clientele included many prominent citizens of San Francisco, one of his friends and clients being Peter Donahue, founder of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. He was also a close friend of Chief Scannell, one of the historic figures in San Francisco. It was through his efforts as an attorney in the courts that Chief Scannell obtained his position as fire chief. Solomon A. Sharp owned a large amount of property in San Francisco. He was a member of the law firm McDougall & Sharp, later was a partner of Reuben H. Lloyd, and other law associates were Judge Dwinnelle, Calhoun Benham and Judge Hagar. For three or four years prior to his death the firm was Sharp,

Lloyd & Newlands, with offices in the Nevada Block on Pine and Montgomery streets. The junior member of this firm was Frank B. Newlands, who afterwards attained distinction as United States senator from Nevada. The law practice of S. A. Sharp consisted principally of land cases and the settlement of Spanish grants. He was a member of the State and County Bar Associations, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Independent Order of Good Templars.

Solomon A. Sharp, who died May 7, 1878, married Caroline Weaver. She was born in England and came to California around Cape Horn in 1850. In San Francisco she met and married S. A. Sharp. Her death occurred in November, 1919.

Arthur M. Sharp was born at the home of his parents, then at the corner of Clay and Powell streets in San Francisco, November 24, 1865. His education was supplied by the grammar and high schools of his native city. As a young man he followed several occupations, being identified with the cattle business for a time, and was in the customs department of the United States government. Mr. Sharp since 1893 has been identified with the hotel business. At that time he formed a partnership with Mr. Edward Rolkin. This was one of the first firms in the country to engage in the ownership and management of hotels under the group or chain system. Prior to the great fire of 1906 they owned and operated twenty-six different hotels in San Francisco. Among these were the Winchester, containing 735 rooms, on Third, near Market; the United States Hotel on Eddy near Mason; The Prescott House, Reno House, What Cheer House, Overland, Tremont, Metropolitan, Colton House, Denver House, Central Hotel, Soto House, Argonaut Hotel, Irwin Hotel, Dewey House, Atlanta Hotel, and the Seneca Hotel. In the operation of these properties the firm practically carried their own insurance. Accordingly their losses in the fire were staggering, but with the resources at their command they rebuilt in a number of the old locations, and while their business includes fewer hotels, it is probably on a larger scale in the aggregate than ever before. The sixteen hotels and apartments now include the Argonaut, Winchester, Thomas, Denver, Reno, Colton, Baldwin, Central, Savoy, Winchester Annex; and the apartment hotels are, Argyle, Hugo, Bon Air and Columbia. Recently Mr. Sharp and associates sold the Irwin and the Graystone Hotels. During the fair they conducted the Grand Hotel at Turk and Taylor streets, under a three year lease, the hotel reverting to the owner after the expiration of the lease.

Mr. Sharp and his partner have organized and developed a complete system of service for their business. This includes the operation of their own laundry, known as the Golden Gate Steam Laundry at Lombard and Fillmore streets. This laundry plant was recently rebuilt and equipped with the latest of modern machinery.

Mr. Sharp was a member of the National Hotel Men's Association. His business has been in the nature of a public service, but he has also found time to act since 1910 as a member of the San Francisco Board of Health. He is a democrat, a member of the California Lodge of Masons in San Francisco, and attends the Unitarian Church.

He married in San Francisco Miss Elizabeth Moffat, who was born in this city, where her father, Henry Moffat, for many years was a wholesale butcher. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have one daughter, Adrienne, who graduated from Miss Spence's School at New York City, and is temporarily living with her aunt, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, of Long Island.

Mrs. Louise Sawyer has been a resident of Los Angeles thirty-three years and cherishes many happy memories of her early days in Los Angeles while it was growing into a great city. Mrs. Sawyer is a beautiful woman in looks and at heart, and has a fond place in the affections of her many friends as well as in her own family.

She and her husband, the late Ashley Sawyer, settled in Los Angeles in 1893. Mr. Sawyer was a native of Ohio, while she was born in New York State. Mr. Sawyer for many years was well known through his real estate operations on his independent capital. He bought and sold many properties, and one of the early homes of the Sawyer family was at 433 Hill Street, a beautiful eleven room house with lawn and trees. This property was sold to the Masonic fraternity for $12,500, and it is now the site of the Red Car Terminal, having been sold by the Masons for a sum many times what it cost them. Later the Sawyers owned a house called "The Ashley" on Grand Avenue. Mrs. Sawyer now resides at 329 South Hope Street, a property she still retains, though it is within the heart of the busy section of Los Angeles, only two blocks from the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were members of and attended the old Fort Street Church on Broadway, then Fort Street. Mr. Sawyer was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at Los Angeles in 1914.

Their children, Reuben, Ruby, Harry and Bertha, all attended the old school at Mercantile Place on Spring Street, where the children of many other prominent families were pupils. Reuben is married and has a daughter, Elsie. Ruby is Mrs. Costerisan and has one son, Raymond. Harry is married and lives on Pasadena Avenue. Bertha is Mrs. Kester and lives with her mother.

Rev. Theodore Christian Petersen, Ph. D., chaplain of Newman Hall of the University of California, is a graduate of the Catholic University of America, a student of Semitic languages, and a priest of the Catholic Church, whose work has been mainly in connection with colleges and universities.

He was born at Nayudupeta, East India, February 1, 1883, of Danish and German parentage. He was educated in Germany. Coming to this country, he attended the Catholic University of America at Washington from 1907 to 1912, and received his degree there. He was instructor in the seminary at Washington from 1912 to 1915, served one year, 1915-16, as chaplain of the Newman Club at the University of Texas, and for three years, from 1916 to 1919, was stationed at St. Philip's Parish at Portland, Oregon. Father Petersen was then called to Washington as a teacher in the seminary, where he remained from 1919 to 1925. In August, 1925, he found congenial work and useful relationship with the students of the great University of California as chaplain of Newman Hall. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Linguistic Society of America and the Knights of Columbus.

Tully Cleon Knoles, president of the College of the Pacific at Stockton, is a native of Illinois, but has spent all his mature years in California and for ten years was head of the history department of the University of Southern California.

He was born at Petersburg, Illinois, January 6, 1876, son of Thomas Stone and Laura Ellen (Hart) Knoles. His father was a son of Asa Knoles, who came from Indiana, and was also a descendant of Thomas Stone of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independ-

ence. Laura Ellen Hart was a descendant of John Hart of New Jersey, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Stone Knoles was born in Indiana, September 8, 1850, and his wife was born in Illinois, March 20, 1856. He took up the law and followed it as a profession, serving as a justice of the peace and in other minor offices. He was a democrat and a Presbyterian.

Tully Cleon Knoles graduated A. B. from the University of Southern California in 1903 and remained with that institution for sixteen years, being professor of history from 1903 to 1909 and head of the history department until 1919. Since April 2, 1919, he has been president of the College of the Pacific at Stockton. Doctor Knoles in 1908 earned the Master of Arts degree at the University of Southern California. The degree Doctor of Divinity was bestowed upon him in 1919. He is a member of the California Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Church Board of Education. His scholarship record in university made him a Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Rotary Club, Southern California Historical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, belongs to the Pi Gamma Nu national social science fraternity and is a past president of the Rotary Club at San Jose. In politics he is a democrat.

Doctor Knoles married at Upland, California, August 23, 1899, Emily Isabel Walline, daughter of P. E. and Jennie (Mascall) Walline. Her father is now deceased. Mrs. Knoles graduated from high school at Cambridge, Illinois, and spent three years in study in the University of Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Knoles are the parents of eight children: Lorraine Isabel, born July 30, 1900, is an A. B. graduate of the College of the Pacific, took her Master of Arts degree in the University of Southern California, and is now assistant professor of education in the College of the Pacific; Dorothy Ann Knoles, born May 8, 1902, graduated A. B. from the College of the Pacific; Peter Walline Knoles, born October 18, 1903, graduated A. B. from the College of the Pacific and is a teacher in high school; Edith Eileen Knoles, twin sister of Peter W., is also an A. B. graduate of the College of the Pacific and is a high school teacher; George Harmon Knoles, born February 20, 1907, and Gordon Elbert Knoles, born August 5, 1909, are both attending college; Tully Cleon Knoles, Jr., born October 2, 1911, is in high school; and Leslie Gay Knoles, the youngest, born April 18, 1919, is in grammar school. All the children are natives of California and all were born in the city of Los Angeles.

Wilson J. Brown, whose home has been in California since childhood, is the district agent at Sacramento for the nationally known bond house of Blyth, Witter & Company, a firm that does business with branch houses in practically all the large cities of the country.

Wilson J. Brown is a member of a very distinguished family, particularly in the state of Indiana, where at least five generations of the family have lived.

The founder of the family in Indiana was George Brown, who moved from Virginia when Indiana was a territory. His son, William J. Brown, was a lawyer, served as prosecuting attorney when his jurisdiction extended over most of Indiana, and was the first secretary of the state after the capital was moved to Indianapolis. He also was a member of Congress and assistant postmaster general.

His son, Austin H. Brown, grandfather of the Sacramento business man, had a remarkable career. He was born in Indiana in 1828. Two of his brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, and another was Admiral George Brown of the United States Navy. Austin H. Brown learned the printer's trade, was a clerk in Washington, was proprietor and publisher of the State Sentinel at Indianapolis, was collector of internal revenue, a banker, and held many other positions in his home state. He died January 1, 1903. His wife was Margaret C. Russell, daughter of Col. Alexander W. Russell, one time postmaster of Indianapolis and a grandaughter of Gen. James Noble, one of the first United States senators from Indiana.

Austin H. Brown, Jr., one of the two sons of his parents, was born at Indianapolis in April, 1861. He was reared in his native city and graduated with a degree in mining engineering from the University of Michigan. His career was that of a mining engineer, and his work brought him enviable distinction in the west. He was in Colorado and Montana and in 1898 came to California, and for four years was general manager of the Bully Hill Mine, a copper property in Shasta County. His most successful record was made at Kennett in Shasta County while general manager of the Trinity Copper Company, a property owned by Thomas W. Lawton. While with the Trinity Copper Company he was the highest paid manager in California. After 1909 he had his home and offices in San Francisco, where he practiced as a consulting engineer. He was regarded as one of the leading authorities in America on copper mining and was author of many technical articles on that subject. He was a democrat in politics, was affiliated with the Episcopal Church, and was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. Austin H. Brown, Jr., who died at San Francisco January 13, 1913, married Katherine Wilson. She was born at Marshall, Missouri, and resides at Willits in Mendocino County, California. Her two sons are: Wilson J. and Austin A., the latter also a salesman for Blyth, Witter & Company, with home at Fairfax, California.

Wilson J. Brown was born at Anaconda, Montana, March 19, 1894. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Shasta County, California, graduated from high school at Berkeley in 1913, and for two and a half years was a student in the University of California, being a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Brown in 1915 entered the San Francisco offices of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bond brokers.

After about a year he resigned and in July, 1917, enlisted as a volunteer under the national army at Camp Lewis, Washington, in training with the field artillery. He was a non-commissioned officer and received his honorable discharge in February, 1919. After leaving the military service he leased and operated a ranch near Willits, California, until August 30, 1920. At that date he was made a salesman for Blyth, Witter & Company in Los Angeles, remaining with that branch of the firm three months, was then transferred to the headquarters at Petaluma, and on March 15, 1924, was promoted to district agent for the Sacramento Valley, with offices in the Forum Building at Sacramento. Blyth, Witter & Company rank as one of the five largest firms or organizations in California dealing in municipal, government and corporation bonds, and afford an expert service for investors.

Mr. Brown is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Episcopal Church, is a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 180, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Petaluma Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Mount

Olivet Commandery No. 20, Knights Templar, at Petaluma, and Ben Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Sacramento. He also belongs to the Petaluma Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Brown married, July 11, 1917, at Petaluma, Miss Helen Olmsted, daughter of Emmett and Annie (Matlack) Olmsted, resident of Petaluma, where her father is editor of the Petaluma Argus and a member of the State Industrial Accident Commissions. Mrs. Brown finished her education in the University of California. They have one daughter, Dorothy Katherine Brown.

Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes. Some of the heaviest responsibilities as well as the chief honors of leadership among California women have been accorded to Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes. She is a native daughter of California, and since early womanhood has been an interested worker in one cause, that of temperance, as represented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Estes is a daughter of James Marshall and Mary Josephine (Thomas) Garwood. James Marshall Garwood, a native of Tennessee, was captain of a wagon train that crossed the plains to California in 1858. He soon went back east and in 1860 led another wagon train to California. In the same year came Mary Josephine Thomas. They were married at Stockton, California, in 1862. James Marshall Garwood was a pioneer rancher near Collegeville, San Joaquin County. He retired some years before his death in 1900, while his wife passed away in 1898. Mr. Garwood was one of the supporters of the old Presbyterian College at Collegeville, California.

Addie Garwood was born at Collegeville in 1868, was reared and educated there, and in 1884 became the wife of William M. Estes, a rancher. Mr. Estes was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows Order and the Woodmen of the World. His death occurred in 1921. His son, Roy Lincoln Estes, while still in the service of the United States army, died in 1918 at the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, of the influenza at the age of thirty-one. The daughter, Ethel, is the wife of W. C. Stephenson, who is associated with the Southern Pacific Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have one son, Garwood Holmes Stephenson.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Estes has been a resident of Berkeley. In 1890 she became a working member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California. Her magnetic personality, her ability to organize, and her carry-out plans and campaigns have been characteristic of all the thirty-five years of her work in the organization, and have fully earned her the high honor she has enjoyed for several years as president of the organization in California.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union instead of working through committees like many similar organizations has handled its departmental work through a superintendent or director, thus centralizing responsibility. The plan has also resulted in the creation of specialists. Mrs. Estes first attracted attention by the work she did as president of the W. C. T. U. in San Joaquin County. Then for seven years she was superintendent of institute work in California. Each year she evolved an institute program as well as a "plan of work" for the department. In making this plan effective she traveled all over the state as institute leader, "training for service" the women of the W. C. T. U. It has been said that what Plattsburgh, Camp Lewis and other training camps were to the American Expeditionary Forces, the institute is to the White-

Ribboner. Much of the moral fiber and the esprit-de-corps of the W. C. T. U. of California is due to the painstaking work of those years.

The state organization recognizing Mrs. Estes' exceptional qualifications elected her recording secretary, and from that position she became vice president at large, and in 1921 was elected president. During these years she was also the legislative superintendent, representing the organization in the "third house" at the State Legislature during several sessions. In the state wide prohibition campaign of 1916 she was chosen as superintendent of Woman's Work for Northern California. She served as one of the vice presidents of the California Women's Joint Legislative Committee, a federation of organizations for special legislative work. During her residence at Stockton she was known locally as a civic worker and represented the W. C. T. U. in the Chamber of Commerce. For two years before becoming president Mrs. Estes was a member of the Board of Lecturers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Estes has likewise been a pioneer woman in party politics in California. In politics as in temperance work she has been guided by ideals mixed with that intuitive understanding of conditions which has given her work such practical success. At all times she has urged women to take their citizenship seriously and make the gift of the ballot effective for better things. It was in direct response to a general recognition among women of her undoubted qualifications as a political leader and advisor that she was chosen delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in Cleveland in June, 1924. In the words of one who was familiar with her part in the campaign of that year she "stood as the personification of the American woman, not swayed by politics or party but by the pure patriotism that stands for loyalty to the constitution and observance of law."

William Reed Brown, Doctor of Chiropractic, is a native of California, having been born at Oroville, Butte County, California, and is a son of Horace H. and Sarah Elizabeth Brown.

He turned from a promising business career to the profession he now follows at Hayward, Alameda County, California. His father came from the state of Maine to California in 1862. He was a farmer and stock raiser in Butte County, and died in 1905. The mother passed away in 1924.

William Reed Brown was educated in the public schools of Butte County, attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and after graduating took up accounting. For seven years he was private secretary and confidential agent for John D. Martin, the well known millionaire oil man. Doctor Brown became a student in the California College of Chiropractic at San Francisco, was graduated in May, 1920, and after practicing a year in Oakland, moved to Hayward. Being unable to secure suitable offices for his practice, he was forced to rent a flat on "B" Street, and very shortly after put up a fine two-story brick building at 563 Main Street. Doctor Brown's offices are on the second floor. He is a close student of the times, and during his term of service in the profession has kept thoroughly abreast of the times by reading, study and wide research. He is of excellent standing, wide professional ability, and is considered by men of the profession as one of the experts on spinal analysis and adjustment, and as a consequence he is enjoying a practice that is ever increasing. Doctor Brown is considered one of

the prominent and efficient professional men in southern Alameda County. He is a member of the California State Chiropractic Association, and has pursued several special courses since graduating, holding the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic Philosophy from the California Chiropractic College, and also being a post graduate of that same institution. He took a course in dissection and anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. Besides being a chiropractor he is a specialist in electro-therapy.

Doctor Brown married Katherine, daughter of Dennis L. and Lillie Gould Cantlin, of Marysville, California. Miss Cantlin was a teacher in the public schools of Yuba County. She is a member of the Hayward Civic League, Neighbors of Woodcraft, and Woman's Benefit Association. Doctor Brown is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, California Parlor No. 1, San Francisco, B. P. O. Elks and Neighbors of Woodcraft.

Mrs. Henry F. Grady, whose maiden name was Lucretia del Valle, is a daughter of Reginaldo Francisco and Helen White del Valle. Her father represented one of the old Spanish families in California. Her mother died in 1922.

Lucretia del Valle was born in Los Angeles, acquired her early education in that city and subsequently took work in Columbia University and the University of London. Before her marriage she was well known in literary and dramatic circles. For some time she played the leading role in John S. McGroarty's "Mission Play." She is vice president of the Berkeley League of American Pen Women and takes an active part in other clubs and literary organizations at Berkeley, where she makes her home. She was married in 1917 to Mr. Henry F. Grady, who is professor of International Commerce in the University of California. Their home is at 26 Alvarado Road in Berkeley. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Grady are Reginaldo del Valle, Patricia Louise, Henry Francis, Jr., and John Weston Grady.

Anna Geil Andresen is a great-granddaughter of Don Simeon Castro, who was alcalde of Monterey from 1828 to 1832. His father, Macario Castro, founder of the Castro family in California, was born in the Province of Catalonia, Spain, went to Mexico when a youth and accompanied the Don Juan Bautista de Anza expedition to California in 1786. Macario Castro was the grandfather of General Jose Castro, commander of Mexican forces during the Mexican war, and also of Manuel Castro, who was prefect of Monterey during the Mexican war and took a prominent part against John C. Fremont before the American Occupation. Don Simeon Castro in 1830 built on Alvarado Street in Monterey the historic Castro-Sanchez home, in which Anna Geil Andresen was born February 13, 1872. Don Simeon Castro married Maria Antonia Pico, daughter of Dolores Pico, who came with his brother to California with the missionary priests successors of Junipero Serra. Their daughter, Maria Antonia Castro, married Don Rafael Sanchez, a native of Madrid, who came to California in 1842. Josepha, daughter of Rafael Sanchez, was married in 1867 to Samuel Franklin Geil.

Samuel Franklin Geil was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, a grandson of John Geil, a Mennonite minister who came from Holland to America before the Revolution. Samuel Franklin Geil was reared a Mennonite. He graduated from the Cleveland Law College. During

the Civil war he was a first lieutenant in the Union army, and shortly after his discharge in 1865 he arrived at Monterey, California. For over forty years he practiced law and was one of the leading men of his profession, being especially skillful in the trial of criminal cases. He practiced and lived ot Monterey and afterwards at Salinas.

Anna Geil Andresen spent her girlhood years in the historic home at Monterey above mentioned, and was a child when Robert Louis Stevenson made his home in Monterey. Later she graduated from Mills Seminary and College, and in 1905 from the Children's Hospital Training School of San Francisco. She devoted three years to special service work and settlement nursing, at first in the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association in the Latin Quarter of San Francisco and in the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, and acted as settlement nurse in San Francisco during the reconstruction period following the fire and earthquake. At the present time she is public health nurse for Monterey County, acting under the State Board of Health.

She was first married to John J. Wyatt, an attorney, who died in 1908. On September 26, 1910, she was married to Jasper Henry Andresen, who was born in Denmark and came with his parents to California at the age of six years. He was educated at the University of the Pacific while it was in San Jose and for many years he was a leading citizen and attorney of Monterey County. He died at Salinas April 14, 1923. During the World war he was a member of the Council of Defense and chairman of the Four Minute Men of his county, was a past exalted ruler of the Lodge of Elks at Salinas, and a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served for over fifteen years as city attorney of Salinas. He was an active democrat, and Mrs. Andresen is affiliated with the same party.

Mrs. Andresen has held many official positions under the California Federation of Women's Clubs, being chairman of the civic department, San Francisco district, from 1915 to 1917; chairman of California history and landmarks department, San Francisco district, 1919-21; third vice president of the San Francisco district from 1921 to 1923; and was state chairman of California history and landmarks department under two administrations. She is a past president of Aleli Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, and in 1916 was appointed permanent chairman of the California History Committee, Landmarks and Roster of Pioneers, by this order. She is author of "Historic Landmarks of Monterey" and has contributed many articles of California history to the Grizzly Bear Magazine, the official organ of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. Many of her writings on California history have also been published in the San Francisco Chronicle and newspapers of Monterey County. She is a past president of the Wanderers Study Club of Salinas and of the Salinas Delphian Club, and is a past noble grand of Violet Rebekah Lodge at Salinas.

John Arthur Brown, chiropractor, located at 5658 College Avenue, in Oakland, took up this profession after spending many years as a marine engineer, in service on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific Coast.

Doctor Brown was born in Capaquiro County, Waterford, Ireland, October 17, 1876, son of Thomas and Anne (Conroy) Brown. He was educated in his native county, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed as a marine engineer machinist with the Cunard Steamship Lines. He was on different boats and made numerous voyages between Liverpool

and Boston and New York. He was in that service seven years, leaving it about the time he reached the age of twenty-one. Soon afterward he came out to California and continued his work as a marine engineer here. He made several cruises to Panama and to the Arctic on whaling vessels for two years. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed chief engineer for the Great Western Power Company at Oakland, and served in that capacity seven years.

Doctor Brown left his first profession as a result of a general breakdown of health due to an injury to his back. After a period of extended travel he entered, in 1919, the California College of Chiropractic in San Francisco, and was graduated in 1920. Since then he has built up a very extended practice at Oakland.

Doctor Brown is unmarried. He is a member of the Alameda County Chiropractors' Association, and the Federated Association of Chiropractors.

Charles Anthony Engelhardt, of Santa Barbara, better known as Father Zephyrin, has been a member of the Franciscan Order for half a century, and has spent a great many years as a missionary among the Indian tribes, both in the middle west and on the Pacific Coast. He is perhaps the best living authority on the history of the Indian missions of California.

He was born November 13, 1851, in the town of Bilshausen, Lower Eichsfeld, Diocese of Hildesheim, in the former Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. In the fall of 1852 his parents, Anthony and Elisabeth Engelhardt, also natives of Bilshausen, came to America, sailing from Bremen and landing at New York on December 8. By way of Buffalo they went west to Cincinnati, and established their home across the river in Covington, Kentucky. Before leaving Europe Anthony Engelhardt had served as second lieutenant in the Royal Army of Hanover during the first war with Denmark. He was an expert mechanic in the manufacture of all kinds of willow ware. During a trip to Louisville, Kentucky, he died in June, 1869. His widow died at Covington, January 7, 1895, aged seventy years. There were four daughters: Catherine, who married; Elisabeth, who became Sister Coelestine; Adelaide and Caroline, both of whom reside at Cincinnati.

Charles Anthony Engelhardt attended Catholic parochial schools, principally St. Francis Assisi School at Cincinnati, until April, 1864. During 1865-67 he worked at his father's trade at Baltimore, Maryland. On returning to Covington he decided to study for the priesthood, and preliminary thereto took private lessons in Latin. The death of his father made him the principal support of the family. He and his two older sisters started a small store dealing in willowware and toys. In September, 1869, he began the regular classical studies at St. Francis Day College under the Franciscan Fathers, and for three years he crossed the suspension bridge over the Ohio River every school day and in all sorts of weather. On September 22, 1872, his mother and sisters being in a position to help themselves, he received the habit of St. Francis at the Franciscan novitiate at Teutopolis, Illinois, and at that time was given the name Zephyrin in honor of Pope St. Zephyrinus Martyr. He completed his classical studies at the Franciscan monastery at Quincy, Illinois, for two years studied philosophy, and in September, 1876, began the three years course of theology at the Franciscan monastery of St. Anthony at St. Louis. He was granted minor orders in December, 1876,

was made a deacon July 25, 1877, and on June 18, 1878, was ordained a priest by Coadjutor Archbishop Patrick Ryan. After completing his theology in July, 1879, Father Zephyrin was appointed professor at the Franciscan Day College of St. Joseph at Cleveland, Ohio. In August, 1880, he was assigned to the new mission among the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin. In August, 1882, he was made superior of the mission. In the meantime he had learned the Indian language, preaching regularly in the Menominee idiom, and in the same year he published a prayer and instruction book, the first in Menominee, this being followed by a catechism.

In August, 1885, Father Zephyrin was transferred to the Franciscan Convent at Superior City, Wisconsin. He secured four building lots for a church on a spot which was then called West Superior. A church was built and later became the site of the present cathedral of the diocese of Superior.

The Indian Bureau at Washington had long desired to establish a school for the Indians at Fort Yuma Reserve, but none of the organizations approached were willing to undertake it, largely on account of the climate. About that time Father Zephyrin, while visiting in Washington, was appealed to by the Catholic Indian Bureau and succeeded in persuading Rev. Mother Agatha, Superioress General of the Sisters of St. Joseph at St. Louis, to make the sacrifice, although she had twice refused to accept. The result justified the opinion of the Indian Department. Out of a possible two hundred children in the Reservation, eighty regularly attended the first year. During 1887 Father Zephyrin was permitted to pass three months at Fort Yuma to recuperate his shattered health. This brought him his first personal acquaintance with California Indians. On his return to Superior he received an order from the Superior General to proceed to New York and act as vice comissary of the Holy Land at Palestine, an office he held one year, during which time he edited the "Pilgrim of Palestine."

In 1888 Father Zephyrin was sent to St. Turibius Indian Mission in Lake County, California, but after two years was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio. About that time he conceived the plan of writing a history of the missions of California, to which the Provincian readily gave his approval. In 1894, however, he was returned to Indian work as superior of the missions in northwestern Michigan, with headquarters at Harbor Springs. He then learned the Chippewa-Ottawa language, which was entirely different from the Menominee. In 1895 he set up a printing office at the Indian Boarding School, printing some leaflets in the Indian language and then founding and editing a monthly paper in the Indian tongue. While at Harbor Springs Father Zephyrin wrote and printed his "Franciscans in California" and his "Franciscans in Arizona," In 1899 by order of the Father Provincial, he made a trip to New Mexico in search of historical material, returning with a written collection in August, 1899.

He was next given charge of the Indian Boarding School at Banning, California, and of the numerous mission stations attached to Banning. The altitude of Banning had an injurious effect upon his health, wherefore in December, 1900, he resigned the position and with the consent of the Provincial went to live at Santa Barbara. That has been his residence except for five years he spent at the Orphan Asylum near Watsonville.

His many years of research and intensive study have resulted in the authorship of a group of works which comprise practically a complete

history of the famous missions in California. These books, with dates of publication, are: The Franciscans in California, 1897; The Franciscans in Arizona, 1899; The Missions and Missionaries of California, four volumes, 1908-1915; Index to the Missions and Missionaries, 1916; The Holy Man of Santa Clara, or life of Father Magin Catala, 1910; Mission San Diego, the Mother of the Missions, 1920; Mission San Luis Rey, The King of the Missions, 1921; Mission San Juan Capistrano, The Jewel of the Missions, 1922; Mission Santa Barbara, The Queen of the Missions, 1923; Mission Dolores, or San Francisco, 1924; and Mission San Gabriel, The Pride of the Missions, 1926. The mission histories of Florida, Texas, and New Mexico were also written by him and published as serials during seven years in the *Franciscan Herald,* Chicago.

Thomas Francis Ford since 1919 has been literary editor of the Los Angeles Times and was also editor of The Times Illustrated Magazine from 1919 to 1923.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, February 18, 1873, son of Thomas and Ellen (Ferris) Ford. Educated in public and private schools at St. Louis and at Toledo, he early took up writing and journalism as his profession, and since 1913 his work has been largely in the west. Mr. Ford is regarded as an authority on international trade, and during 1920-21 was special lecturer on international trade at the University of Southern California. In 1920, with the cooperation of his wife, Lillian C. Ford, he published "The Foreign Trade of the United States."

Mr. Ford married Miss Lillian Cope Cummings, of Los Angeles, June 21, 1911. He is a member of the University Club, Celtic Club, X Club of Los Angeles, and is a democrat and a Unitarian.

Everis Anson Hayes, business man and publisher at San Jose, was for fourteen years a member of Congress, being one of the most forceful and progressive members of the California delegation up to the close of the World war period.

George Hayes, a native of Scotland, "husbandman," came to Granby, Connecticut, in 1680. He was a Presbyterian. He married Abigail Dibble, daughter of Samuel Dibble of Windsor and Simsbury, Connecticut, who was an immigrant from England. One son of George Hayes was named Daniel, and he was the ancestor of President R. B. Hayes. Another son was George Hayes II, who was born at Granby, Connecticut, in 1695. His son, Benjamin Hayes, born at Granby April 13, 1747, was a captain in the Revolutionary army and participated in the battle of Saratoga, being present when Burgoyne surrendered. Elizur, son of Captain Benjamin, was born at Granby May 13, 1787. Anson Everis Hayes, Sr., born at Granby August 27, 1813, became a contractor and merchant, and at different periods of his life was a farmer. He and his elder brother, Perkins Elizur, as contractors built five miles of the Genesee Valley canal in New York. For many years he lived in Wisconsin, and finally came out to California. His religious faith, like that of his ancestors, was Presbyterian. He married Mary Folsom, who was born at Holland, New York, October 2, 1825, daughter of Abraham and Miriam (Bean) Folsom, and a descendant of John Folsom, who arrived at Boston in 1638.

Everis Anson Hayes, of San Jose, son of Anson Everis Hayes, was born at Waterloo, Wisconsin, March 10, 1855. He attended public schools in his native town, and in 1872 came to California with his parents, who

first located at Hayward and soon afterward Mr. Hayes entered the State College at San Jose. He returned to Wisconsin and from 1873 to 1879 continued his studies in the university at Madison, graduating from the literary and law departments with the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Laws. From 1879 to 1882 he practiced law at Madison, and then at Ashland, Wisconsin, from 1882 to the summer of 1885. At that time he and his mother and brother became interested in iron mines at Ironwood, Michigan, and Hurley, Wisconsin, and he had the active management and was superintendent of these mining interests for a number of years. In 1887 he and his mother and brother purchased a home at Edenvale near San Jose, and that has been his legal place of residence since 1891. For some years he and his brother divided their attention between the iron mines and the improvement of their property in Santa Clara County, setting out the first prune orchard in that section.

Mr. Hayes during 1881-82 served as member of the Common Council of the city of Madison, and in 1890 was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Gogebic County, Michigan. Through experiences with some of the old "ring" methods in politics in Santa Clara County he became active in the Good Government League of Santa Clara County and served as its president from 1898 to 1903, leading the fight for better government in the county and in the city of San Jose. It was his interest in politics largely that led him and his brother in 1900 to purchase the San Jose Herald, an evening paper, and in 1901 they acquired the San Jose Mercury, a morning paper. Several years later the two were combined and have since been published as the San Jose Mercury-Herald, a morning newspaper, which for many years has exercised an immense influence in that part of California and has stood for clean and progressive politics at all times.

In 1904 Mr. Hayes was unanimously nominated for member of the National House of Representatives by the republicans, and he was elected, serving fourteen consecutive years. He entered Congress in March, 1905, in the Fifty-ninth Congress, and he concluded his service in the Sixty-fifth Congress in March, 1919. Mr. Hayes was the leader in the fight of the "insurgents" in Congress to deprive Speaker Cannon of his extraordinary powers, and eventually the insurgents accomplished their purpose, though, through the tact of Mr. Hayes, without disrupting the republican party, since Speaker Cannon remained presiding officer, though shorn of the powers that made him "Czar of the House." It is due to the able service he rendered in Congress that something more should be said of his record there. The following paragraphs are quoted from an account which appeared recently in The Argonaut:

"In the Sixty-second Congress William Kent, then a new member of Congress, requested Mr. Hayes' help in securing an enactment permitting the people of Sacramento to drain the tule lands along the river for agricultural purposes. With Mr. Hayes' aid the bill passed the House and, through his friendship with members of the Senate committee, a favorable report was made and the bill passed, thus reclaiming what are among the richest lands in the state. In the Sixty-third Congress, when the federal reserve act was under consideration, Mr. Hayes, ranking republican member on the banking and currency committee, of which Carter Glass, democrat (afterward secretary of the treasury under Woodrow Wilson and now United States senator from Virginia) was chairman, was called into consultation to help draft the measure. The

present federal act is largely the result of this co-operation between these two men of opposite political faith. So great was Mr. Hayes' influence among his colleagues, and so high the regard and respect in which he was held, not alone by his own party but by the democrats, that Mr. Glass voiced an almost universal sentiment when, on Mr. Hayes' retirement, he said: 'His going is a calamity, not alone to his district but to the country at large. We cannot spare men of his caliber. We need their vision, their courage and their sincerity more, perhaps, in this stressful time than ever before.'

"When the present immigration bill—the law of 1917—was before the House, Mr. Hayes succeeded in having passed a provision excluding all Asiatics within given geographical boundaries which, of course, included the Japanese. The Senate refused to concur in this section of the bill and a joint conference committee from Senate and House, of which Mr. Hayes was a member, was appointed to adjust their differences. For two weeks the committee clashed, but not until pressure from above was brought to bear in the person of Robert Lansing, then secretary of state, was the bill reported back without the provision. However, the earnest, untiring work of Mr. Hayes has brought fruit and the last immigration bill, carrying the exclusion clause, passed Congress by an overwhelming vote and was signed by President Coolidge May 26, 1924.

"Mr. Hayes was ranking republican member of the sub-committee that drafted the farm loan act passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress, and had more to do with its drafting than, perhaps, any other man in the country. He was also on the sub-committee that drafted the postal savings law and, next to Chairman Glass, was the most active in its support and passage."

Mr. Hayes is a member of the True Life Church of San Jose, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His first marriage was celebrated at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1884, Dr. John Bascom, president of the university, performing the ceremony. His bride was Nettie Louisa Porter, daughter of Clinton Hiram and Mary (Monroe) Porter, of Randolph, Wisconsin. She was educated in public schools and in 1878 graduated from the general science department of the University of Wisconsin. On July 18, 1893, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, Mr. Hayes married Miss Mary Louisa Bassett. They were married by Judge William Penn Lyon, then chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Mrs. Hayes was graduated from the Whitewater State Normal School in 1882 and was a daughter of Dwight and Lucetta (Wood) Bassett. Mr. Hayes has six children, three by each marriage. Sibyl C., born at Ashland, Wisconsin, February 26, 1886, is a member of the editorial staff of the San Jose Mercury-Herald. Anson Clinton, who was born at Edenvale, California, May 21, 1888, was educated in public schools and Stanford University, and is now in the real estate business. He married at San Jose, October 7, 1911, Marian Maud Darby, daughter of Alfred C. and Jane L. (Fennell) Darby. Harold Cecil Hayes, born at Edenvale, January 3, 1891, was educated in public schools and at Stanford University, and is a real estate broker. He married at San Jose, February 27, 1917, Marian Beatrice Haas, daughter of L. D. and Mollie (White) Haas. Phyllis Celestia Hayes, born at Edenvale July 2, 1894, is the wife of Robert Allen Griffin, son of William and Frances (Black) Griffin. Mr. Griffin was educated in public schools, graduated from Stanford University in 1917, during the World

war served with the rank of captain, being wounded in the Argonne and subsequently receiving a distinguished service cross, and he is now editor and publisher of the Peninsula Daily Herald at Monterey. Loy Bassett Hayes, born at Edenvale June 18, 1897, was educated in public schools and Stanford University and the University of California, served with the Aviation Corps in the World war, and is in business as a real estate broker. Abraham Folsom, the youngest child, was born at Edenvale September 1, 1899, had a public school education, and now looks after extensive farming interests with home at Salem, Oregon. He married at Redwood City, June 2, 1919, Edna Lorraine Van Arsdell, daughter of Andrew D. and Anna J. (Hall) Van Arsdell, of Campbell, California.

George Watson Cole, of Pasadena, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, is a bibliographer and librarian of national and international distinction, and has been a resident of California for fifteen years.

He was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 6, 1850, and is an inheritor of the rugged traits and characteristics of his New England ancestors running back to the early settlement of Litchfield County. He attended public schools, the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, taught four years, and after reading law in the offices of Edward W. Seymour and John S. Turrill, Esquires, was admitted to the bar September 6, 1876. Mr. Cole devoted about ten years to the practice of law in his native county.

He then abandoned the legal profession, in which he had won considerable prominence and success, to engage in the more congenial occupation of library work, then a comparatively new and undeveloped science. During 1885-86 he reorganized, classified, and catalogued the public library at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The catalogue was printed and is still regarded as a model for a classified catalogue of a public library. After leaving Fitchburg, in the autumn of 1886, he became librarian of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, then being started by Mr. Charles Pratt. While there he attended the Library School at Columbia University and was graduated as a member of its pioneer class of 1888. For three years he was connected with the Newberry Library of Chicago under the training of the late Dr. William F. Poole.

In library work his outstanding achievement was as librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, New Jersey. He entered that library while it was being organized in January, 1891, and remained until December, 1895, when he resigned on account of ill health. During his administration more than 50,000 volumes were purchased, catalogued, and made available to the public, a catalogue was printed, and more than a million volumes were circulated for home reading, somewhat half of these being distributed through delivery stations. Doctor Cole was a pioneer in making the resources of libraries available to the public through delivery stations. Such was the success of the delivery stations inaugurated at Jersey City that the attention of the most prominent librarians in the country was attracted to them. Mr. Cole was chosen to prepare a paper on branch libraries and delivery stations, which he read at the World's Library Congress at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The two years after he resigned were devoted to travel. The winter of 1895-96 was spent in Bermuda, and the greater part of 1897

in Europe, principally in Paris. In July, 1897, he attended the Second International Library Conference in London.

While in Bermuda he became interested in the history and literature of that island. In 1907 he published "Bermuda in Periodical Literature," a work largely taken up with its scientific features. After returning from Europe Doctor Cole became interested in bibliographical work, a field in which his studies and energies have since been almost exclusively absorbed. In December, 1901, he began the compilation of a catalogue of the very rare collection of Americana, English Literature and Miscellanea forming the library of the late Elihu Dwight Church of Brooklyn. The results of his labors, extending over a period of nearly seven and a half years, are embodied in seven volumes, imperial octavo, containing in all nearly 4,000 pages. These volumes are copiously illustrated with some 1,750 facsimiles of title-pages, colophons, and other interesting features of the rarest volumes in that extraordinary collection. Doctor Church's library, though not large in numbers, contained some of the earliest and rarest works on American history, many now *introuvable.* The catalogue of this portion of the Church library, consisting of five volumes (2,635 pages with 1,387 facsimiles), was published in 1907 and was immediately recognized as the most complete work of its kind that had ever been published. It was highly praised by competent critics in *The Nation* of New York and in the *American Historical Review.* In the latter it was characterized as "a work of reference of extraordinary high value for historical workers and the best made catalogue of Americana of any such magnitude that has ever been executed."

The portion devoted to Doctor Church's collection of English Literature and Miscellanea, in two volumes (1,154 pages with 368 facsimiles) was published in 1909. The chief value of this catalogue consists in its detailed descriptions of the numerous editions of Shakespeare's works, both folio and quartos. At the time of its publication Mr. Church's collection of the original and early editions of Shakespeare's works ranked first in numbers and importance in this country—was in fact unapproachable—and was surpassed by only four others in England: Those in the British Museum, Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Capell collection in Trinity College, Cambridge, and that of the Duke of Devonshire.

From 1909 to 1915 Doctor Cole took a well-earned rest. During his first visit to California in 1909-10 he became interested in the iconography of the old mission buildings, and prepared a paper on the Missions and Mission Pictures, which he read at the annual meeting of the California Library Association, held at Long Beach, April 27, 1910. In 1911 he returned to California and located at Hollywood. He was in Germany at the outbreak of the World war. On his return to California he was engaged by Mr. Henry E. Huntington to take charge of his library. For this purpose he left Hollywood and went to New York. In the autumn of 1920, Mr. Huntington having erected a library building on his magnificent estate in San Marino, in which to store his treasures, Doctor Cole returned to California with the staff of library assistants which he gathered about him, and spent the next four years in installing the library in its new quarters. On the first of October, 1924, he resigned his position as librarian and is at present Librarian Emeritus.

In recognition of his work as a bibliographer the degree of Doctor of Letters (L. H. D.) was conferred upon him by Trinity College of Hartford at its commencement in 1920. Doctor Cole is a member and has held official positions in various societies and clubs. He is a life member

of the American Library Association (treasurer, 1893-96); also of the Bibliographical Society of America (president, 1916-21); honorary member of the New York Library Club (president, 1893-94, 1909-10). Among others he is a member of the American Historical Association (life member), Bibliographic Society of Boston, Oxford (England) Bibliographical Society, the Bibliographical Society (London), American Antiquarian Society, American Geographical Society (fellow), Hispanic Society of America (corresponding member), the Grolier Club of New York, Authors Club of New York, and University Club of Pasadena. Besides the published results of his labors above noted he is author of numerous papers on bibliographical subjects, a number of which have appeared in the publications of the Bibliographical Society of America and other societies.

John Thomas Jordan gave a good account of himself during the period of his residence in California, for he became one of the successful merchants and loyal and progressive citizens of Oakland, in which city he continued his residence until his death, which occurred March 18, 1898.

Mr. Jordan was reared and educated in New York City, where his birth occurred July 14, 1850, and where his scholastic advantages in his youth included those of Jesuit College. He was a son of Thomas and Ann (Clune) Jordan, and he ever held to the faith of the Catholic Church, of which his parents were earnest communicants. In 1879, at the age of twenty-nine years, Mr. Jordan left the national metropolis and came to California, he having here established his residence in Oakland, where his first business connection was with A. Lippman, who conducted a boot and shoe store at the corner of Ninth Street and Broadway. He continued his association with Mr. Lippman until he engaged in the same line of retail business in an independent way and gave to his establishment, at 962 Washington Street, the name of the Standard Shoe House. There he continued successful in business during the ensuing fifteen years, and he was one of the representative merchants and public-spirited citizens of Oakland at the time of his death. He was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was a popular member of the Oakland Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In Oakland was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jordan and Miss Jennie L. Leonard, who was here born in the year 1864, and who was here reared and educated, Oakland having been a small village at the time when her parents here established their home. She is a daughter of the late Patrick and Julia (Coile) Leonard, the former of who was born in Ireland and the latter in New Orleans, Louisiana, their marriage having occurred in San Francisco in 1852. The result of their marriage was eight children, six sons and two daughters: Terence P., Edward F., Joseph W., Ambrose A., John I., Harry J., Jennie L. and Lily E. Edward F. and Lily E. are deceased. Mr. Leonard came to Alameda County in the early '50s and first located at San Pablo, Oakland, at that time having been represented materially by only one or two houses. Mrs. Jordan continued to maintain her home in her native city, which is endeared to her by many gracious memories and associations, and here her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances. She is active in social affairs and in the work and service of the Catholic Church, of which she is a devout communicant. She is a member of the organization known as the Oakland Pioneer Women, is affiliated with the Native Daughters of the Golden West, has membership in the local

organizations of Business and Professional Women and Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, and is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America, which has a membership of 223,000 through the United States.

The subject of this memoir is survived by only one child, Louis Leonard Jordan, who is now manager of the Republic Steel Company's business in the City of San Francisco, and he and his wife reside in the home of his widowed mother, at 696 Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of Oakland. Louis L. Jordan married Miss Dottie Hubbard, of San Francisco, and they are popular factors in the social activities of Oakland.

George Finley Bovard was born at Alpha, Indiana, August 8, 1856, son of James W. and Sarah (Young) Bovard. The family name is of French origin. The family were adherents of the Huguenot faith, and leaving their native land took refuge in Northern Ireland. George Bovard, the grandfather, in 1817 came from Ireland to the United States and settled at Steubenville, Ohio. Five years later he married Miss Maria McKinley. James W. Bovard was born at Steubenville March 23, 1823. In his early manhood he was a school teacher and later a farmer. He fought in the Civil war, upholding the Union principles, and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He was a republican in politics and in religion a staunch Methodist.

George Finley Bovard is one of a large family, several prominent representatives of which are still living. His parents, James and Sarah Bovard, reared eleven sons and one daughter. On being asked how many members there were in the family Doctor Bovard sometimes replied, "There were eleven brothers of us, and each had a sister!" Of the brothers, Marion M. became the first president of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, rendering devoted service till the time of his death in 1891; Freman D. was an early vice president of the university, later serving many years as editor of the California Christian Advocate and finally general secretary of the Methodist Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; William S. was general secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood and superintendent of the Sunday School Board, and is at present secretary of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters in Chicago; Melville Y. has for years been a faithful and prominent pastor; Charles L. has given long service as president of Montana Wesleyan University; Abner C., now deceased, was for a long time a journalist in Kansas City; Morton E. chose the life of a farmer near Abingdon, Illinois; and Grant, the youngest of the family, is in the banking business. The only daughter was Mrs. Maria J. Griffith, of Abingdon, who died in 1911.

George Finley Bovard was educated in public schools in Indiana, attended the Paoli Normal School in that state, and was a student in the old Indiana Asbury, now DePauw, University, at Greencastle, Indiana. From 1876 to 1879 he taught in public schools. In 1879 he came to California and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His initial pastorate was at San Bernardino, California, and the following year he served at Phoenix, in Arizona Territory. In 1881 he reentered college at Los Angeles, and was a member of the first regular class to graduate from the University of Southern California. His class was 1884. He received the degree Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his Alma Mater bestowed upon him the Master of Arts degree, and in subsequent years other universities conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the Phi

Kappa Psi fraternity. In 1913 he was elected a fellow in the Royal Philological Society of England.

After his graduation in 1884 he made rapid progress as a Methodist minister and church administrator. In 1887 he was appointed a presiding elder. From 1890 to 1897 he was superintendent of the Methodist Mission of Arizona. In 1897 he was appointed presiding elder of the Los Angeles district, serving in that position for a full term of six years.

In the meantime he had become a trustee of the University of Southern California and not long afterwards was made president of the board. During the trying times in the history of the university he became acting president and was called upon to direct the general policies of the institution until 1903, when he was formally elected president. Doctor Bovard remained actively at the head of the university until October, 1921, when, on account of health conditions and on the urgent advice of his physician, he reluctantly relinquished his arduous duties and accepted the title of President Emeritus.

Thus President Bovard has been intimately associated with the work of the University of Southern California almost continuously throughout the course of its entire history. He has witnessed its phenomenal growth, —due in large measure to his own nourishing care and faithful labors,— from a small, struggling institution virtually without financial standing to the leading institution of higher learning in the entire Southwest. Indeed, the university stands today in a peculiar sense as a monument to his unfailing devotion and unceasing labors. President Emeritus Bovard rightly holds a high and enviable place among the foremost educational leaders of California and the Pacific Coast.

He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Brentwood Country Club, member and was president in 1909 of the Celtic Club, for several years was president of the Historical Society of Southern California and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Los Angeles Museum and chairman of its executive committee. In politics he is a republican.

Doctor Bovard married, October 1, 1884, Miss Emma Josephine Bradley, of Los Angeles. There are three children, all residents of Southern California: Warren Bradley, who married Berdine Jackman, and is comptroller of the University of Southern California; Edna Georgina, wife of John S. Malcom; and Gladys Freeman, wife of Charles W. Swiggett.

Walter High Lutz. In the group of financial interests headed by the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, which with affiliated institutions cover practically all of Southern California, and whose combined resources total nearly $250,000,000, Walter High Lutz is well up the list of executive officials, being cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Lutz has been with this institution for a quarter of a century, and has been identified with banking in Los Angeles for thirty years altogether.

Mr. Lutz was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1872, and represents an old Colonial family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. One of his ancestors, John Lutz, enlisted in Bucks County and served as a member of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Lutz is a son of Harrison Michael and Sarah (High) Lutz, his father having been a banker, and in his later years well known in Southern California. Harrison M. Lutz died in 1918, and his wife in 1916.

Walter High Lutz graduated from the Norristown High School in 1889, and on March 5, 1889, he was put on the pay roll of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia, in the lowest order of responsibility and salary, that of messenger boy. Every successive step in his advancement since then has been made on his merits and ability.

In January, 1894, the Lutz family came to California and located at Pasadena, Walter H. coming with them. A few days later he became receiving teller in the National Bank of California at Los Angeles, and was with that institution from February, 1894, until March, 1898. It was in March, 1898, that he entered the service of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, beginning as teller, was later paying teller, in 1905 was promoted to auditor, in 1919 was elected assistant to the president, then assistant cashier, junior vice president, and is now cashier of the bank.

Mr. Lutz is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, the Cauldron Club of Pasadena, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and belongs to the Neighborhood Church of Pasadena. He is a republican in national politics, but nonpartisan in municipal and civic affairs.

On June 15, 1898, at Pasadena, Mr. Lutz married Miss Genevieve Church, of Portland, Oregon, daughter of Charles P. and Julia (Dement) Church. Her maternal great-grandfather was one of the early pioneers of the Oregon country.

John Franklin Johnson, state superintendent of banks of California, has lived in California nearly all his life and achieved his early prominence in banking and public affairs in San Bernardino County. Mr. Johnson is a strong man physically, absolutely square in dealing with his fellow men, a resourceful and able executive, and throughout his life has proved faithful to every trust reposed in him.

It was his fortune to have been born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 27, 1868, during the temporary residence of his parents in the Mormon capital. His parents were John F. and Rachel (McNew) Johnson, his father a native of Indiana and his mother of Kentucky. They had started for the Pacific Coast with wagon and ox teams from Decatur, Illinois, and while crossing Utah the cattle stampeded, so that the family had to remain in Salt Lake City two years. John Franklin Johnson's birthplace was within a block of the Mormon tabernacle. In 1871 the family resumed their journey to California, following the old Salt Lake trail through Death Valley and Cajon Pass to San Bernardino. The father spent the rest of his life ranching in the Waterman Canyon and the San Bernardino Valley.

John Franklin Johnson from boyhood was accustomed to physical toil. He received encouragement from his parents in getting a good education and attended the San Bernardino Academy when it was conducted by Professor Sturgis and had the standing of a college preparatory school. Subsequently he entered the University of California with the class of 1892, but before completing his course was obliged to return to San Bernardino and go to work. When a small boy he worked for the mill crew at Arrowhead Lake, and graduated by promotions into the box factory of the lumber mill. On leaving college he became a full-fledged lumberjack and for two years pulled a cross-cut saw in the San Bernardino Mountains. He also worked on the rip track with the wrecking

crew of the Santa Fe Railroad. As a result of this work he developed a splendid physique, and while many of his later years have been devoted to sedentary positions, he has kept in first-class physical condition. During 1924 the superintendent of banks spent an arduous vacation in the haying fields and proved his ability to pitch as much hay as any of his fellow laborers. He still retains an interest in the Arrowhead Lake district, where he owns 120 acres of the finest timber in the San Bernardino Mountains. Mr. Johnson from 1907 to 1908 was cashier of the Farmers Exchange National Bank of San Bernardino.

For a number of years he was connected with public offices in San Bernardino County, first as copyist under County Recorder Davidson, and continued that employment under Recorders John Goodwin and J. W. F. Diss. He was then himself elected recorder, a position he filled twelve years, until 1910. For a short time he was in the real estate business at Los Angeles. When F. W. Richardson, formerly of San Bernardino County, was elected state treasurer of California in 1915, he appointed Mr. Johnson as cashier in the motor vehicle department, and in 1916 he became deputy state treasurer under Mr. Richardson, serving seven years, until the close of Mr. Richardson's term in 1923. Upon the election of Mr. Richardson as governor he became state superintendent of banks, the position he fills today.

In his younger years in San Bernardino County Mr. Johnson served three years with a National Guard company. He has always been active in republican politics, serving on the County Central Committee and as a member of various county and state organizations. In the Masonic fraternity he is a past master of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M., a past high priest of Keystone Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, past commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, past patron of the Eastern Star, and has been treasurer of the Ben Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Sacramento since its organization, and accompanied this body of Shriners to Washington in 1923. He is a demitted member of the B. P. O. Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He belongs to the Public Spirit Club.

Mr. Johnson married, June 11, 1895, Nellie F. Smith, who was born in Brownsfield, Maine, daughter of Charles E. and Alice Smith. Two sons were born to their marriage: Burke Smith and Kenneth, the latter deceased. Burke Smith Johnson is in the bond department of the California National Bank at Sacramento. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the P. E. O.

Charlotte M. Brown, librarian of the University of Southern California, is a native daughter of California and has devoted practically all her adult life to library work.

She was born at Eureka, California, daughter of Nathaniel N. and Emma (Farnham) Brown. Her parents were natives of Maine. Her father was a Union soldier in the Civil war, and he died January 30, 1920. Charlotte M. Brown as a girl attended public schools at Eureka, the Santa Ana High School, the Orange County Business College, had private lessons in French and Spanish, and in 1905 graduated from the Los Angeles Public Library Training School. Her first experience in library work began in 1902 in the Santa Ana Public Library. In 1905 she was made assistant in the reference department of the Los Angeles Public Library. She was called to reorganize the Monrovia Public

Library in 1906, and performed a similar task at the Ventura Public Library in 1907. In 1908 she was appointed to assist in classifying the University of Southern California Library, in the same year became acting librarian, and since 1909 has held the office of librarian. At the beginning of her service the library of the university contained less than 5,000 volumes. Besides the librarian there were two student assistants. The library at present contains 60,000 volumes, has five branches, and the staff includes sixteen regular full time assistants and seventeen student assistants. Miss Brown is a member of Southgate Chapter of the Eastern Star at Los Angeles, and is president of the College and University Librarians' Conference of Southern California.

THOMAS LEE WOOLWINE, brilliant lawyer, courageous district attorney, an orator who combined great imagination with dramatic forcefulness, was born October 31, 1874, and died July 8, 1925, at the age of fifty years. In the words of J. H. Richardson: "There can never be another Woolwine. There can never be another man in Los Angeles so loved by his friends and so hated by his enemies—his friends who loved him as a fearless fighter, a valiant prosecutor, a relentless crusader against crime, corruption and dishonesty, and as a gallant gentleman. His enemies, some of them upstanding men who fairly fought him, but the others, many of the others, the foes of law and order; the skulking murderer, the thief, the givers and takers of bribes, and the corruptors. * * * He was square, man to man square. His word was his bond. * * * The rare, golden thread of moral courage was in Tom Woolwine's heart. The courage to do right in the face of all odds. The courage to face censure and hatred and even death to hold true to himself and his oath of office. * * * Tom Woolwine. Loved and hated. Friend of right and foe of wrong. Fearless, honest, fair-fighting gentleman. There were few in the world to measure with him."

Thomas Lee Woolwine was born at Nashville, Tennessee, son of Samuel Shanklin and Sally (Shute) Woolwine, and a direct descendant of Lieut. Andrew Shanklin, who was a soldier of the Revolution, being commissioned November 23, 1779, a first lieutenant of Virginia Militia. Mr. Woolwine's father was a Confederate soldier four years, and after the war a distinguished educator of the South, being the first principal of the Howard Public School, the first public school after the war.

The first work of Thomas Lee Woolwine at California began in 1897 as private secretary to George J. Denis, then United States district attorney. Mr. Frank P. Flint, who followed Mr. Denis in office, although a republican, retained Mr. Woolwine as secretary. During this period he read law, was admitted to the California bar in 1899, but subsequently returned to Tennessee, entering Cumberland University, where he received his law degree in 1903, and in 1904 received a law diploma from Columbian, now George Washington, University at Washington.

Beginning the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, Mr. Woolwine in 1907 was made deputy city attorney and the next year became city prosecutor. In 1915 he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles County and was elected three consecutive terms, serving eight and a half years, until he resigned on account of ill health. As district attorney he attracted country-wide attention through the vigor of his prosecutions and his efforts to clear Los Angeles of the criminal element, particularly confidence men and swindlers. Only the briefest summary can be made of his notable work while district attorney. Some of its high points

involved: The strict enforcement of excise laws; brought charges of vice protection against the mayor and police commissioner and other officers of the city, resulting in the resignations and in "recall" of the mayor and election of his successor, this being the first "recall" invoked against such an officer in the United States; prosecuted and convicted conspirators in Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, etc. Among some of his famous murder trials he prosecuted were Harry S. New, convicted; Mrs. Louise Peete, charged with murder of Jacob C. Benton, convicted; Arthur Burch and Madallyne Obenchain, charged with murdering J. Belton Kennedy, case dismissed after inability to secure conviction; Clara Phillips, convicted of murdering Mrs. Alberta Meadows; "Bluebeard" Watson, the "multiple murderer," pleaded guilty. One of the prosecutor's greatest victories was in the conviction of E. A. Hutchings ("Big Hutch"), bunco steerer.

Mr. Woolwine wrote a novel of the Tennessee Mountains entitled "In the Valley of the Shadows," published in 1909. He contributed many articles to magazines, chiefly on phases of the prosecution of crime, one of the best remembered being that which appeared in the American Magazine in the issue of March, 1921. He was a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, University Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, and the legal fraternity Delta Theta Phi.

Mr. Woolwine married, November 7, 1900, Miss Alma Foy. The marriage was celebrated in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral by Bishop Joseph H. Johnson. Miss Foy was born and reared in California, a daughter of the late Samuel Calvert and Lucinda (Macy) Foy, who were representative and honored pioneers of Los Angeles, coming to the city in 1850 and 1854, respectively. Mr. Woolwine is survived by his widow, by his son, Thomas Lee Woolwine, Jr., and a brother, James E. Woolwine, cashier of the United States National Bank of Los Angeles. W. D. Woolwine, president of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, and Woods R. Woolwine, president of the Woolwine Metal Products Company of Los Angeles, are uncles of the late district attorney.

Capt. George E. Nidever. The career of Capt. George E. Nidever, now living in comfortable retirement at the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. P. Ruiz, of Santa Barbara, contains sufficient material for the writing of a number of romances of the sea, as well as sufficient historical and other matter for the compilation of a number of historical and geographical works. The present brief sketch must be limited, however, to those salient features which have occurred in an active and adventurous life.

Captain Nidever was born at Santa Barbara, August 5, 1847, a son of George Nidever and Sinforosa (Sanchez) Nidever. His father, who was born in 1802, in Virginia, possessed in large degree the spirit of the pioneer and adventurer, and passed the greater part of his youth in hunting and trapping in his native state. After eight years of wandering he arrived at Monterey, California, about 1832, and three years later settled at Santa Barbara, where he continued hunting, mainly for sea otter. While here he was united in marriage with Miss Marie Bermudes, who belonged to a pure Spanish family, and to this union there were born five children. He continued his operations as a hunter, and in 1851 rented or leased from the Mexican government all of San Miguel Island, which he controlled for eighteen years, during which time he raised

sheep and goats and hunted sea otter along the shores. Numerous tales have come down through the years in regard to the prowess and exploits of this doughty old ranger of the seas, one of which is characteristic. For a number of years there had been numerous Indians on San Nicolas Island, and in 1853 one Captain Sparks was ordered to transport all of them to the mainland. After he had all aboard ship, one mother found that in the hurry and confusion attendant to the departure her baby had been left ashore and she was allowed to return to seek it. Before she could be brought back to ship a great storm arose and the ship was forced to fight its way through the channel, so that the woman was not called for. It was thought generally that she had perished with her babe. In later years, however, there began to come rumors that this woman had been seen alive, and old Captain Nidever, then in his sixty-ninth year, undertook the search of the island, although eighteen years had passed since the incident related. After a prolonged and arduous search he finally found the mother living alone in a cave, where she had sought refuge from the wild dogs who had destroyed her child. She was the last of her tribe on the island.

George E. Nidever had little opportunity of securing an education in the schools, which he attended but six weeks in all, but through observation and reading managed to gain a fair practical education which has been sufficient for his needs. From boyhood he spent the greater part of his time at sea. At seventeen years of age he was a mate and when he had reached the age of twenty-one was captain of his first ship, the "Arctic," a schooner. During the following years Captain Nidever followed the sea almost without cessation until his retirement in 1913, when he left his last boat, the "Santa Cruz." He cruised the western shores from Mexico to the Arctic Circle, and spent much time in seal hunting in Alaska and off the coast of Japan. Many were his narrow escapes from death by reason of fog or storm, and on one occasion the "Santa Cruz" was driven out of her course during a fog and onto the rocks, but Captain Nidever, with rare seamanship, managed to back her off and save her, although she was badly damaged. After a hazardous and adventurous career he has come safely to port and is spending his declining years in comfort, surrounded by the affection of his children and the esteem and respect of many friends.

In 1868 Captain Nidever was united in marriage with Miss Maria Bermudes, who died in 1918, the mother of eight children: Frank, born in 1869, a sea captain who met his death in the channel, February 1, 1923, by drowning; Mary Sinforosa, born in 1872, July 25, now the wife of B. P. Ruiz of Santa Barbara, who is caring for her father in his declining years; Marguerita, born August 23, 1874, who died in October, 1920; Delores, born December 7, 1878; Emily, born August 24, 1880; George, born July 4, 1882; Anita, born May 31, 1886, now Mrs. Chester Griffin; and Jacob, born November 6, 1888.

Jose Mermenuto Ruiz. Aside from the prestige which attached to his being a member of one of the oldest and best known pure Spanish families of California, the late Jose Mermenuto Ruiz was widely known for what he had accomplished along legitimate channels of business and for the integrity which attached to his every transaction. While forty years have passed since his death he is still remembered by the older generation of Santa Barbarans as a man of generous and kindly disposition, an agriculturist of industry and a citizen of public spirit.

Mr. Ruiz was born at Santa Barbara, in 1820, a son of Jose Pedro Ruiz, who accompanied Padre Junipero Sierra and the first overland party of priests to California first from Barcelona, Spain, then to Mexico, and served Father Sierra as altar boy. Jose Mermenuto Ruiz secured his education in the missions of Santa Barbara and on reaching man's estate chose agriculture as his life work. During his earlier and middle years he was very successful in his undertakings and accumulated much land and city realty, but in later life lost considerable property through the duplicity of some of his countrymen. However, he retained a goodly holding, and at the time of his death, September 17, 1884, was accounted one of Santa Barbara's well-to-do citizens, while his children all were wealthy. Mr. Ruiz was an ardent Catholic all of his life. His participation in public affairs was as a constructive and progressive citizens and a supporter of worthy movements.

Mr. Ruiz married Marie Mateana Cota, a native of Santa Barbara, and they became the parents of the following children: Mercedes, who died as the wife of Guadalupe Elwell; Jose, who died in 1926, having married Juana Sanches, and they had five children, Marie Yenisia, Mercedes, Lucy, Matilda and Julina; Domitila, who died unmarried; Antonio Maria, deceased; Maria Delos A., who is unmarried and resides at 534 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara; Virginia Pilar, who is unmarried; Francisco Fulencio, a carpenter and contractor, who died single; Luis Felipe, a druggist, who married Rhue Gray and has one daughter, Marjoria; Baltasar Pablo, a druggist of Santa Barbara, who married Mary Nidever and has two children, Louisa and Saturnino.

Antonio Maria Ruiz, the fourth child of Jose Mermenuto Ruiz, was for over forty years the leading druggist and pharmacist of Santa Barbara, in which city he was the owner of much real estate, including the Ruiz Block at No. 729 State Street. He was also a leader in civic affairs, and for thirty-five years held the offices of coroner and administrator. A man of high character and sterling worth, he attracted the friendship and esteem of all with whom he came into contact, and his death was widely mourned.

Clarence Vosburgh Gilliland, professor of history at the University of Southern California, was born at Linesville, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1866, son of Samuel Amos and Eliza Almeta (Vosburgh) Gilliland. His father, a Pennsylvania farmer, of Scotch-English ancestry, was born at Linesville in 1840, had a rural school education, was a member of the Methodist Church and a republican in politics. The mother was also born at Linesville in 1840 and was of Dutch-English ancestry.

Clarence V. Gilliland was reared in Iowa, graduated from Cornell College of that state with the B. A. degree in 1900, and took the Master of Arts degree in 1904. In 1907 he received the S. T. B. degree at Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University, and in 1920 the University of Chicago bestowed upon him the Master of Arts degree. Mr. Gilliland was early ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but has given most of his life to education. He was professor of English Bible in Dakota Wesleyan University from 1906 to 1911, was president of Carleton College at Farmington, Missouri, in 1911-13, and from 1913 to 1919 returned to the Dakota Wesleyan University as dean of the College of Liberal Arts and professor of history. Mr. Gilliland took the chair of professor of history at the University of Southern California in 1919.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa, member of the honorary fraternity Phi Kappa Phi, belongs to the American Historical Association and the National Geographic Society, and in politics is a republican.

He married at Albia, Iowa, March 26, 1891, Miss Carrie Stewart Collins, daughter of James Monroe and Sarah (Stewart) Collins. Her father was an Iowa farmer. The children of their marriage were: Grace Eliza, born at Iconium, Iowa, in 1892, graduated with the B. A. degree from Dakota Wesleyan University and is the wife of Theodore I. Flittie, a business man at Wessington Springs, South Dakota; Floyd, born at Iconium in 1894, is now deceased; Glen Clarence, born at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1898, after a high school education engaged in business at Los Angeles, and is married; Roy Collins, born at Kenwood Park, Iowa, in 1901, graduated with the B. A. degree from the University of Southern California and is now a student of medicine; and Miles Thompson, born at Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1910.

Littleton R. Lancaster, who has been a resident of San Diego County since 1894, had practiced law for many years in his native state of Missouri, but since coming to California has devoted his time to ranching, insurance and real estate business.

Mr. Lancaster was born in Clinton County, Missouri, October 30, 1844. His family were among the pioneers of northwestern Missouri when that was part of the Great Western frontier. His father, Manford Lancaster, was a native of Kentucky, and his grandfather was Jeremiah Lancaster, a native of South Carolina, descended from one of three brothers who came to America in 1728, one of whom settled in Maryland, another in Virginia, and one in South Carolina. The Lancaster ancestry goes back in England to the twelfth century, its founder being given the family name and made "Hereditary High Sheriff of the Honor of Lancashire" by Henry II, for special service to that king.

Jeremiah Lancaster went over the mountains into Kentucky about the same time as Daniel Boone, and acquired a tract of land at the present site of Lancaster, Kentucky, and, like all other immigrants, the family bore its share in the horrors and suffering of the Indian wars of that period. The families of Boone, Roberts and Lancaster were united in a close friendship. Manford Lancaster, about 1830, started with ox teams and wagons from Kentucky to Missouri. Missouri had been a state of the Union for about ten years, but the northwestern section of the state, in which Clinton County is located, had practically no settlers, and the Lancasters were among the very first to push into that district. It was a country of woods and prairies, and all the wild animals, including buffalo, still abounded there. Manford Lancaster acquired a tract of land covered partially with heavy timber, and his first buildings were constructed of logs. Several pairs of oxen were used in breaking up the tough prairie sod, and after it was broken a man went along with an ax, making a hole into which he or a companion dropped corn or beans. This was called chopping in the corn. It was a truly frontier and primitive locality. Nearly all the settlers raised hemp and flax and kept some sheep for wool. Mr. Lancaster's mother, as were all other housekeepers, was an expert in the arts of carding, spinning, and weaving fabrics from hemp, and flax, and also from wool, and with her own hands made the cloth and fashioned the garments for the family, using oak bark, sassafras and indigo for dye stuffs. When there was a surplus of farm produce it was shipped to the market from Liberty Landing, on the Missouri River,

thirty-five miles from the Lancaster home. The Lancasters lived in Clinton County for many years and finally moved to the adjoining county of DeKalb. Manford Lancaster married Sarah Roberts, a native of Missouri, daughter of Littleton Roberts, who also came from Kentucky and was likewise a pioneer of Clinton County.

Littleton R. Lancaster was one of a family of eight children. As a boy he assisted in the work of the farm and attended rural schools. He was about seventeen years old when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted in Company D of the Thirteenth Missouri Reserve Corps Volunteers, a Union regiment, and one of the regiments authorized by the government, while the state was practically in the hands of the rebels. He went to the front with this regiment and was captured by the enemy at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, in September, 1861. He was soon paroled, and subsequently his regiment was exchanged and reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and joined the Army of Tennessee, participating first in the battle of Shiloh, being the first regiment engaged, where three-fourths of the field and company officers of the regiment were killed or wounded, and out of the 780 men constituting the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment 250 only escaped injury, while all the others were either killed or wounded, none being made prisoners. Mr. Lancaster on account of his youth enrolled in the army as a drummer boy, but served as a fighting soldier in the ranks. After the battle of Shiloh he was made first sergeant, and then promoted to first lieutenant, and two years after enlistment as a drummer he was in command of the company, being the youngest officer in the army. The regiment in December, 1863, was consolidated with Bissel's Engineer Regiment, and changed its title to "First Regiment Engineers, Missouri Volunteers," and under the latter title, he was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company A of that regiment, and adjutant of the Second Battalion. During the rest of the war he rendered special service as an engineer in the field, and with the regiment, was present at all important engagements during the Atlantic campaign and subsequent movements. During the winter of 1863-64 his regiment built all bridges along the military road known as the "Nashville and North Western Railroad," joining the field army for the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Lancaster was on the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas and finally to Washington. From Washington he returned west to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was honorably discharged.

After leaving the army he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and took up the study of law in the office of Governor Hall. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, in both State and Federal courts. In the fall of 1868 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and served until 1875. He then resumed his private practice at St. Joseph, and for many years specialized in patent law in the Federal Courts.

On account of ill health Mr. Lancaster retired from law practice in 1894, and coming to California, located at Encinitas, in San Diego County, where he purchased a ranch, doing all the hard work incident to ranching. The outdoor life restored him to health and in 1898 he sold his ranch property and removed to the city of San Diego. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Lancaster resides at 108 Nutmeg Street an San Diego. This home was built and occupied for several years by John D. Works, the distinguished California statesman and former United States senator. Mr. Lancaster married, December 5, 1865, Catherine Stuppy. The four children of their marriage are Paul, Helen, Blanche and Adelaide.

STEWART CUTHBERT KENDALL, native son of California, was reared and spent his early life around San Francisco, is an ex-service man of the World war, and since that time has been in the insurance business at San Diego, where his offices are in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Kendall was born at Oakland, California, September 10, 1887, son of Frank I. and Margaret L. (Masten) Kendall. His maternal grandfather, N. K. Masten, was a prominent figure in the early history of San Francisco, being a banker and at one time president of the Phoenix & Maricopa Railroad.

Stewart C. Kendall was educated in public schools at Oakland until 1905, and subsequently entered the insurance business, being connected with the San Francisco offices of the Royal Insurance Company.

He left his business during the World war, joining the colors in September, 1917. He was at Camp Lewis, Washington, attended the Third Officers Training School there, later went to Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Georgia, and going overseas, joined the 36th Division in France as a second lieutenant. He was overseas nine months, and while there attended the School of Fire and Grenades in 1918. He served with the Division Headquarters. Returning home in June, 1919, he was mustered out at San Francisco and soon afterward engaged in business for himself at San Diego. He is owner of his own business, specializing in marine insurance.

Mr. Kendall is a member of the American Legion, the Elks Club and the Kiwanis Club. On October 17, 1914, at San Diego, he married Blanche Berard Vogdes, daughter of Major C. B. and Harriet Putnam (Hawkes) Vogdes. She is a niece of General A. W. Vogdes, and donated the library of that general to the San Diego Museum. Separate sketches of her father and General A. W. Vogdes follow.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE VOGDES. When he retired from his long and active service in the regular army General Vogdes made his home at San Diego, where he became a permanent and much loved figure in the social circles of that city.

He was born at West Point, New York, April 22, 1843, and represented a family that has been distinguished for its scientific and literary achievements, as well as its achievements in military affairs. His father, General Israel Vogdes, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1816, and was reared at the old Wayne homestead by his uncle, a son of General Wayne. Israel Vogdes graduated from West Point Military Academy July 1, 1837, and for twelve years remained there as assistant professor of mathematics. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1838 and to captain in 1847, and for seven years was in service in Florida, participating in some of the campaigns against the Seminole Indians. He had command of some of the posts in the South Atlantic states during the three years preceding the Civil war. May 14, 1861, he was promoted to major, and in November, 1862, was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. He was made lieutenant-colonel during 1864 and in April, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services in the field. Mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866, from that date until January, 1881, he was in command of the First Regiment of Artillery. His active service record covered forty-three years. He finally retired at his own request and died at New York, December 7, 1889. In April, 1840, he married Miss

Georgiana Welch Berard, a daughter of Claudius Berard, who for many years was a professor of French at the West Point Military Academy.

Anthony Wayne Vogdes became a youthful officer during the Civil war, being commissioned second lieutenant in the One Hundredth New York Infantry August 13, 1863, before he was twenty-one years of age. During 1864-65 he served with Light Battery M of the First United States Artillery, and was brevetted captain and major of the New York Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Choosing to remain in the army, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry April 26, 1866. He was on duty during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867-68. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant May 15, 1867, was transferred to the Fifth United States Artillery, May 22, 1875, in 1882 was graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and was promoted to captain October 1, 1889. During the Spanish-American war he served at San Juan, Porto Rico, and on October 5, 1900, was promoted to major and had command of the Artillery District at San Diego and also at Key West, Florida. July 20, 1902, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and on November 1, 1903, was promoted to colonel. His last post command was at Fort Rosecrans. He retired May 20, 1904, as a brigadier-general of the United States army.

He was author of a course of science applied to military art, published by the United States Artillery School as Part One in Geology and Military Geography in 1884. He was also author of several bulletins and papers on geology, paleonthology and related subjects. He held membership as a fellow in the American Geological Society, in the American Association for Advancement of Science, in the New York, Georgia, Philadelphia, Chicago and California Academies of Science, was president of the San Diego Academy of Science and a member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution.

General Vogdes married, December 7, 1867, Ada A. Adams, daughter of Charles C. Adams of New York. She died at her home in San Diego January 27, 1919. She was an active worker in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at San Diego.

Major Charles Berard Vogdes, a brother of the late General Anthony Wayne Vogdes, added to the illustrious record of this family in military circles. When he retired from the army he located at San Diego, like his brother, and engaged in citrus ranching at Lemon Grove in San Diego County.

He was born at Key West, Florida, July 13, 1856. In September, 1876, he was enrolled as a cadet in the West Point Military Academy and graduated in 1880. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the First Infantry, June 12, 1880, was promoted to first lieutenant of the First Infantry in 1889, and to captain in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he was with his regiment, the First Infantry, in Cuba. On October 15, 1903, he was retired with the rank of major, due to disability incurred in the line of duty. However, he has performed active duty as construction quartermaster at Fort Meade, San Diego, and on recruiting duty at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Fargo, North Dakota. From 1918 to August, 1920, Major Vogdes was professor of military science and tactics at Pomona College in California.

Major Vogdes married at Chicago, May 26, 1886, Harriet Putnam Hawkes, daughter of Henry Fitch Hawkes, of Chicago. Her grand-

father was associated with Mary Lyons in the founding of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Mrs. Vogdes is a member of the San Diego Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The two children born to Major and Mrs. Vogdes are: Frances Marion Vogdes, wife of Major John Lee Holcombe, of the Coast Artillery, United States army; and Blanche Berard Vogdes, wife of Stewart C. Kendall, of San Diego.

Frederick William Gehrig, physician, specializing in the practice of electro-therapeutics, is a native son of California, and is a successful man in his profession at Oakland.

He was born in Nevada City, California, October 8, 1892, son of George Carl and Cecelia (Brewer) Gehrig. When Doctor Gehrig was seven years of age his parents removed to Oakland, where he attended public schools, and subsequently graduated from high school at Bandon, Oregon. Doctor Gehrig had three years of general study in medicine and in 1913 graduated from the Pacific Osteopathic College, and in 1915 graduated from the California College of Chiropractic at San Francisco. For several years he has confined his work largely to electro-therapeutics. His office is at 3282 East Fourteenth Street, in Oakland.

He is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Parlor No. 252 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Woodmen of the World.

Frederick Tudor Scripps. A resident of Southern California over thirty-five years, Frederick Tudor Scripps has had a successful experience as a rancher and fruit grower and for many years has been one of the well informed men in real estate conditions in and around San Diego. He conducts a real estate business, with offices in the Scripps Building on C Street.

Mr. Scripps was born on a farm one mile from Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, November 15, 1850. His father, James Mogg Scripps, was born at Bristol, England. His grandfather, William Scripps, came to the United States in 1839, making the voyage on a sailing vessel, landing at New Orleans and going up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Schuyler County, Illinois. That county was then very sparsely settled, much of the land owned by the government and for sale at $1.25 an acre. William Scripps acquired 160 acres of such land one mile from Rushville. One-fourth of it was unbroken prairie and the rest covered with timber. On his farm he built a house, the roof being covered with hand rived shingles. After making these preparations he sent for his family and spent the rest of his years as an Illinois farmer. James M. Scripps had learned a trade in his native land, but after coming to Illinois devoted his time to improving his father's farm, and he too remained a farmer throughout his active life. By his first marriage he had a daughter, named Elizabeth. By his second wife there were five children, named James E., Ellen B., W. A., George H. and John M. His third wife was Julia Osborne, a native of New York State, who spent her last years at Miramar, California. Her four children were named Julia Ann, Frederick Tudor, Virginia and Edward W.

Frederick T. Scripps grew up on a farm in Southern Illinois, attended the common schools at Rushville, and he was identified with the agricultural community of Schuyler County the first forty years of his life. In 1890, on leaving Illinois, he came into California and bought a ranch at Miramar. He was engaged in citrus fruit culture until 1901,

in which year he removed to San Diego. At San Diego he has given his time chiefly to the real estate business. He is a member of San Diego Lodge No. 168, B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Scripps married Sarah Emma Jessup, who was born at Huntersfield, England, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Carter) Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Scripps have four children: Thomas O., who is associated with his father in business, and by his marriage to Ina Carroll has a son, Thomas O., Jr.; Mary J., wife of W. G. Corey and mother of a daughter named Virginia Ann; Annie J., wife of A. G. Brown and mother of a son named Austin Tudor; and Frederick T. Scripps, Jr., the youngest son and not married.

George W. Bowler has witnessed with pride and interest the growth and development of San Diego from its infancy to robust maturity and has played no small part in the movements which have brought about this desirable result. As one of the leading real estate dealers of the city he has handled a number of subdivisions which have increased the city's size and population, and thirty-eight years of connection with this work have made him an expert and authority in his line.

Mr. Bowler was born August 24, 1864, at Kansas City, Missouri, and is a son of Thomas F. Bowler, a native of Virginia, who is now deceased. He was a mail contractor for the government, and in this connection during the Civil war transported the mail from Neosho, Missouri, to Albuquerque, New Mexico. He retired some years before his death, which occurred in 1871. Mr. Bowler was a descendant of one of the early settlers of America, antedating the Revolutionary war. The mother of George W. Bowler, who is also deceased, was Refugio (Newman) Bowler, a native of Virginia, of English and Spanish ancestry.

George W. Bowler was educated in the public schools of San Diego, to which city he was brought by his parents in 1868, when a child of four years. He is and always has been a genuine San Diegan, loving the city and all pertaining to it, and taking a civic pride in its progress. He has watched with unabated interest its development from the swaddling clothes of babyhood to the confident strength of young manhood, for he is confident that San Diego has now fairly started on its upward path. He can tell in interesting detail the struggles, failures, successes of the years in which his adopted city has strode forward, rising stronger and better equipped for the struggle against jealousy and all manner of handicaps.

When he was still a lad he entered the printing business as printer's "devil" under John M. Julian and Judge Norman Conklin of the San Diego World, which newspaper was later absorbed by the San Diego Sun. He worked for one year setting up briefs for the Union, under Douglas Gunn, on the site where his office stands today, at 759 Sixth Street. In 1880, when not yet of age, he went to Colorado to enter the employ of the Colorado Coal and Fuel Company, and remained there seven years, always determined to return to his home city. This he did in 1887, at which time he embarked in the real estate business, in which he has continued to be engaged all through the years, practically alone all the time. He carries on a general real estate, loan and insurance business, with much subdivision work in land all over the city, having handled the Duncan, W. G. Wirth and San Diego divisions, as well as a large number of business properties. Mr. Bowler belongs to the Realty Board and the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and is now president of the

San Diego Consolidated Realty Company. He is identified with all civic organizations, welcoming each new one with pride. As a fraternalist he belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

In 1883 Mr. Bowler married Miss Mary Woodside, who died in January, 1893, the mother of three children: Gertrude L., the wife of James L. Buck, manager of the First Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego; William, born at San Diego, formerly the head of an automobile concern, who passed away on December 19, 1911; and Herbert N., connected with the Frost Hardwood Company, who married Miss June Malcolm, daughter of the late Judge Malcolm, who was an old resident of San Diego. Mr. Bowler took for his second wife Miss Esther O. Kidd, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Mrs. Helen Kidd, of Oakland, California. Mr. Bowler owns and lives in a beautiful home at 2631 Twenty-eighth Street, it having one of the finest views in California.

Marston Burnham. In business circles of San Diego, and particularly in the insurance field, the name of Marston Burnham has come prominently to the forefront during recent years or since his discharge from the United States navy in 1919 after a creditable service. Mr. Burnham is identified with the leading insurance firm of Barney & Barney, in addition to which he is the repository of other important interests, and in general is to be found taking an active part in the city's busy life.

Mr. Burnham was born at San Diego, December 26, 1893, and is a son of the late Dr. Frederick R. and Lilla M. (Marston) Burnham. Dr. Frederick R. Burnham, who was of English descent and Colonial stock, was born July 9, 1853, in New Hampshire, and was educated at Dartmouth College and the Detroit Medical School, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1887. In that year he located at San Diego, where he soon built up a large and lucrative medical and surgical practice. His activities played a large part in the life and affairs of San Diego during the next quarter of a century. Having located in the city at the inception of its modern period of growth and development, he was a participant in nearly every phase of the city's improvement. Many knew him better as a very able business man than as a thoroughly trained and skilled practitioner of medicine. He was a director in the Merchants National Bank and the San Diego Savings Bank, and made many judicious investments in local property, including his own home at Eighth and C streets, which eventually was sold to the Young Men's Christian Association. The offices he accepted were chiefly those carrying no compensation and offering great opportunities for the work of a self-sacrificing citizen. For one term he was harbor commissioner, was president of the Board of Education, president of the Board of Health, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and during the Exposition, was president of the Travelers' Aid Society. He was a member of the University, Tuesday and Scholia Clubs. These various organizations in particular and the entire community suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Doctor Burnham, which occurred December 11, 1918. He married Miss Lilla M. Marston, a sister of the pioneer merchant and philanthropist, George W. Marston, extended mention of whom appears on another page of this work, and to this union there were born four children: Mrs. Harold Boynton, wife of Commander Harold Boynton, U. S. N., a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy; Mrs. Frank Sidney Ostrander, of San Francisco; Mrs. Philip C. Barney, wife of a member of the firm of Barney & Barney; and Marston, of this review.

Marston Burnham received his primary education in the public schools of San Diego, and graduated from Yale with the class of 1917, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the conclusion of his college studies he went to the Boston Technical School for Training in the air service, and for two years served as flight officer at three naval air stations in Florida and Panama. He was honorably discharged with the rank of ensign in the early part of 1919, and returning to San Diego, engaged in the insurance business with Barney & Barney. He is the owner of important commercial interests and is a director in the "Fifth and A Syndicate," a holding company for the Stanford Hotel. Mr. Burnham is a member of the Beta Theta Pi, the University Club, the San Diego Country Club and the San Diego Rowing Club.

On October 3, 1922, at Providence, Rhode Island, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Miss Mary Maud Hollington, a daughter of Rev. Richard D. Hollington, a Methodist minister of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Burnham is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan College, and a popular member of the Wednesday Club. They are the parents of one son, Richard Hollington.

Willie May Bridge is a realtor of Oakland, and has made a remarkable success in that business, being proprietor of the Bridge Realty Company at 1606 Webster Street.

Mrs. Bridge was for some years a teacher, being first connected with the Junior High School, and for four years was its principal. She left teaching to take up real estate, a field into which few women had then ventured. She has made it a profession as well as a business, and has accepted many opportunities to join in movements and enterprises for the general advancement of her home city.

Mrs. Bridge is a member of the Soroptimist Club of Alameda County, the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, Oakland's Business and Professional Women's Club, Oakland Real Estate Board, California Real Estate Association, and National Real Estate Association.

Ann Arabella Page Rodman, widely known among California women through her activities in behalf of many social and philanthropic movements, has been a resident of California over a third of a century.

She was born at Memphis, Tennessee, September 19, 1868, daughter of John Clifford and Ann Arabella Page. Both parents had the same family name but no blood relationship. They were cousins of Thomas Nelson Page, the famous author. Mrs. Rodman is of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry.

She was educated at St. Mary's Episcopal School in Memphis, and in August, 1893, became the wife of Willoughby Rodman, a lawyer, well known as author of a work on the history of the bench and bar of Southern California and articles for Encyclopedia of Law, essays and poems.

Mrs. Rodman has been a speaker for the Woman's Democratic Committee of Los Angeles, has served as president of the Civic Association, and established playgrounds in Los Angeles and other California towns. She has been one of the leading speakers on various phases of recreational, vocational and other social agencies. She has served as a member of the Board of Playgrounds and Recreational Association of America, and has written articles on recreation for Playground Magazine. She was chairman of the Committee of Southern California for Foreign Re-

lief from 1914, and was active in many of the organized agencies growing out of the World war, including the committee for relief in Belgium and many of the committees handling war work. Mrs. Rodman spent two years, 1922-24, in Europe, and has since been a popular lecturer on European conditions.

Mrs. Rodman has two sons, Thomas Clifford Rodman and Willoughby Page Rodman, both natives of Los Angeles, the former born in 1896 and the latter in 1898. Thomas C. Rodman was educated at Andover Academy and Yale University and is now in business at Chicago. He married Katherine Field, the oldest daughter of Stanley Field, of Chicago. Willoughby Page Rodman was educated at Andover and at Los Angeles, and is now in the advertising business in this city.

Edwin Parker Sample. No member of the bar of San Diego County enjoys a higher professional or personal standing than Edwin Parker Sample, senior member of the firm of Sample & Harden of San Diego, known as one of the strong legal combinations of the state. Mr. Sample has been a resident of San Diego since 1913, since which time he has entered actively into the affairs of the city, and has also been prominent in public life, having been a member of the State Senate since 1918.

Mr. Sample was born in Pennsylvania, and was a small boy when taken by his parents to the state of Kansas, where he received good educational advantages, was admitted to the bar and soon attained a position of prominence in legal and civic circles. He became the occupant of a position of prominence as an attorney and a public-spirited citizen, and also served three terms as county attorney of Osborne County and as mayor of his home city of Osborne. No man of his community held a more secure position in public esteem and confidence, and his removal to San Diego in 1913 came as a severe shock to his former associates. At the time of his arrival with his family in 1913 Mr. Sample at once became identified with the brightest legal lights of the city and soon formed a partnership with Clarence Harden, under the firm style of Sample & Harden, with offices in the First National Bank Building. This firm has built up a large and profitable clientele and carries on a civil practice.

Mr. Sample was the first president of the Kiwanis Club of San Diego, and an active member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. He is a York Rite and Knight Templar Mason, belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the San Diego Country Club, and is an enthusiastic devotee of the golf game. At Osborne, Kansas, he was vice president of the Exchange National Bank, and also while in Kansas gained something of a reputation as a forceful, eloquent speaker, having added to his prestige in that direction since making San Diego his home. Standing high in the councils of the republican party, Mr. Sample has been active in the ranks of the organization, and in 1918 was elected to the State Senate, being re-elected in 1922. In that body he has done much for the cause of higher education and for the public highways in compelling the installation of a system throughout the county and state that is second to none.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parker Sample was the outcome of a boy and girl college romance and has proved all they dreamed it would be when they were students at the University of Kansas. Their home life is ideal and they are the parents of just the type of children to be expected from such an unusual father and mother. Mrs. Sample,

whose maiden name was Augusta Flintom, was born at Lawrence, Kansas, daughter of William J. and Jetta (Graham) Flintom, the latter of whom passed on December 24, 1917, since which time Mr. Flintom has made his home with his gifted daughter, Mrs. Sample. Mr. Flintom was for fifty years in newspaper work and the printing business, and for many years was one of the owners of the Lawrence (Kansas) Gazette and the Lawrence Journal, and some of the best-known journalists of the country, among them William Allen White, Henry Allen and Charles Gleed, were on the Gazette staff during their younger years. One of the chief pleasures of Mr. Flintom in his declining years is to receive letters from men now nationally known who speak of receiving their training on the Gazette and thus earning the means to put them through university.

Mrs. Flintom, the mother of Mrs. Sample, was a member of a pioneer family in Kansas, and became the wife of R. C. Dix. At Lawrence, Kansas, August 21, 1863, the notorious band of Quantrell outlaws suddenly surprised the citizens of the peaceful city, looted the city and then burned it with many accompanying horrors. Many of the citizens were murdered, among them R. C. Dix and his brother. Having lost all her possessions and left to provide for her three children, Mrs. Dix proved herself a woman of rare ability for she surmounted every one of the many obstacles which appeared in her path, educated her children and provided them with everything that they would need at the outset of their careers. Her son, Maj. E. E. Dix, is stationed at Fort Scott, Kansas. Of her twin daughter, one, Mrs. Lucy Kinnear, is deceased; while the other is Mrs. George H. Edwards, whose husband is a former mayor of Kansas City, Missouri. After about nine years of widowhood Mrs. Dix married William J. Flintom, and there were three children born to this union: Albert Dix, who had succeeded in his work as a leader of the film corporation business and was a victim of the influenza in 1918; Ralph, who died when he was two years and nine months old; and Augusta, now Mrs. Sample.

Mrs. Sample is a singularly gifted woman and has, by virtue of her exceptional talents, become a leader in San Diego society and in the world of music and dramatic expression. She was graduated from the University of Kansas with the degree of Bachelor of Music, majoring in voice culture and English in the four-year course. When still a child she had shown great promise as a musician and elocutionist, taking part in all the noted public entertainments of the city and being given every encouragement by her parents. As she grew up she became a leader and a singer in the church choir, in concerts, etc. As a child she played the role of Buttercup in Pinafore, the Whipping Boy in the Prince and the Pauper, the Magician in Aladdin and Katisha of the magic elbow in The Mikado. Later she took part in all the college productions and was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta, of which she was president two terms. After graduation she occupied with great success the position of voice instructor in the fine arts department of the university, acting at this time as musical and dramatic instructor in the production of many operas, among them Patience, Princess Ida, Pirates of Penzance, etc. Many of the present-day stars of the stage would be proud to own the books of press notices and photographs which she possesses.

When the first May Fete was given on the campus of the University of Kansas, Mrs. Sample directed the crowning of the May Queen, for which she had trained eighteen of the children of the faculty, ranging in

age from four to twelve years, in a rarely beautiful May song and dance. Twelve college girls she trained in an original interpretative dance accompanying the singing of the composition May Morning by Denza; and sixteen college girls and boys in an original interpretation of the Morris Dance. She has crowded every moment of her life from a little child with the joy of living.

Mrs. Sample resigned her position at the university to travel in Europe, settling in the city of Florence, Italy, where she entered upon the study of voice, art and languages. One can judge of the great progress that she made and her possession of rare gifts from the many importunate offers she received to enter upon a professional career. These offers she had received from the time she was a tiny girl and she went abroad to take further training in order to decide what her career in life would be. She decided to return to America, and soon after wedded Edwin Parker Sample while he was attorney of Osborne County, Kansas.

Upon her arrival at San Diego Mrs. Sample became a member of the College Women's Club and for three years was a director of that organization's Glee Club, a capacity in which she supervised many concerts given by them at various functions, social, civic and club. Her singing with this club, with the great open-air pipe organ, has been given national praise. The deaths of many of her home circle caused her to give up all activities for a time, and this caused the Glee Club to cease its entertainments, but she has since appeared as a soloist in many community affairs, one of her appearances and triumphs being as soloist at Balboa Park when the great exposition of 1915 was opened, the occasion being also the dedication of the beautiful Blue Room in the Southern Counties Building, now functioning as the Civic Auditorium. On this day she also christened the Ivory Piano.

Mrs. Sample is an artist of no small ability and has painted a number of worth-while pictures. She is a member of the Wednesday Club and in 1922 was offered the chairmanship of music of the San Diego County Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been chairman of music of the College Women's Club since 1914, with the exception of one year; in 1922 was chairman of the hostesses committee of this body; in October, 1920, was dramatic and musical director of the local pageant commemorating the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, given by the members of the Wednesday Club; and in the same year portrayed Columbia in the pageant presented by the College Women's Club in the Persimmon Room at Balboa Park. In May, 1921, she was dramatic director for San Diego County in the dramatic mission episode of the wonderful pageant given in the Yosemite Valley by the California Federation of Women's Clubs, entitled California the Land of Dreams. She has composed the words and music for several songs, one entitled California, for Mrs. Sample is a real Californian and San Diegoan. She is a member of the executive board of community service, a graduate community song leader, a charter member of the Friends of Art, and a member of the Congregational Church, the Amphion Club, the Civil Center, the Girl Scouts Council, the Philharmonic Society, the Professional Musicians Guild, the Parent Teachers Association and the Kappa Alpha Theta Alumni.

With all her varied gifts Mrs. Sample is above all a wife and mother. Her children have given evidence of having inherited the gifts of their parents: Katherine Ellen, the eldest daughter, has written many stories; Edwina Belle is the author of much verse, commencing at the age of

seven years with blank verse, and also composing musical pieces, some of which she has presented at public recitals; and Betty Lou, the youngest of this gifted trio, has already shown the possession of talent along similar lines.

Hon. Emmet Seawall, associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, is a native son, and for many years has been a prominent figure on the trial bench of this State, having been judge of the Superior Court of Sonoma County when he was chosen to the Supreme Bench.

Justice Seawell was born at Youngfield in Napa County, April 5, 1862. The Seawells are an old American family the ancestors having settled in North Carolina and in Virginia in colonial days. William N. Seawell, father of Justice Seawell, was a California pioneer and well known in Napa County and other portions of the state. He was a native of Missouri and crossed the prairie with his family in 1853, arriving at Napa in October of that year after a trip of five months. At Napa he joined his brother, Major John Seawell, who had arrived in the state in 1850. William N. Seawell was a farmer on one of the ranches of George Yunt, a pioneer of Napa County, and was a close friend of the Boggs family and Lindsay Carson, a half-brother of the famous frontiersman, Kit Carson, both of whom were associated with the historic Bear Flag party. In the early days William N. Seawell was postmaster at Napa, was a deputy sheriff under George Cornwell, and in 1867 removed to Lake County and later to a ranch below the city of St. Helena. In 1873 he moved with his family to Santa Rosa and a few years later was elected justice of the peace and city recorder. These offices he held for many years, until a short time before his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five years. William N. Seawell married Sarah A. Rickman, a native of Tennessee. She died at the age of eighty years.

Emmet Seawell acquired his early education in the public schools at Santa Rosa and afterwards attended one of the first chartered institutions of higher learning in California, the old Pacific Methodist College, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in May, 1887. In the meantime he had interspersed his studies with various activities, including work as a printer and correspondent for the San Francisco newspapers and the Associated Press. On March 17, 1885, he was appointed a postal clerk, but resigned after six months to finish his college course. Justice Seawell began the study of law at Santa Rosa with Hon. James W. Oakes. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the committee on judiciary, of which his brother, J. H. Seawell, from Mendocino County, was chairman.

Admitted to practice law in the courts of the state on May 20, 1890, he was two years later elected district attorney of Sonoma County and reelected in 1894, holding that office altogether six years. In 1898 he was democratic candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District. In the routine duties of his profession Mr. Seawell early demonstrated the policies of a learned and able counselor and advocate, and he also manifested the integrity of character and personality that are indispensable to public leadership. In 1902 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Sonoma County. By repeated reelections he served on the Superior Court bench twenty consecutive years. Then he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco in 1920.

Justice Seawell during the World war was chairman of the Sonoma County Council of Defense, and chairman of the Legal Advisory Board throughout the entire war period. He became a charter member in 1884 of Santa Rosa Parlor No. 28, Native Sons of the Golden West, and still retains his membership in that parlor. He has been a delegate to many Grand Parlor sessions and is at present grand trustee. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a past exalted ruler of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. Elks; is an honorary life member of the Rotary Club; a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, at Berkeley. Justice Seawell married at Santa Rosa, in March, 1892, Miss Ida S. Graeter. She was born at Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. Her father, Europe Graeter, was a farmer and stockman who came to California from the state of Oregon in 1849. The two children of Justice Seawell and wife are: Dorothy S., a senior in the University of California, and Emmet James Seawell, who is a sophomore at the University of California.

Wade Garfield, attorney at law, has been an active figure at the bar of San Diego for the past twenty years. His offices are in the Granger Building.

Mr. Garfield is member of one of the oldest of New England Colonial families, and one of his ancestors was also a direct ancestor of President Garfield. He is a descendant of Edward Garfield, Sr., who was born in Chester, England, in 1575, and came to America in 1630 with Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For a time he occupied a fine estate on the banks of the Charles River in Watertown, Massachusetts, and later removed to Waltham. He was the father of Edward Garfield, Jr., grandfather of Benjamin and great-grandfather of Enoch Garfield. Enoch Garfield was the ancestor of James A. Garfield, the President, as well as of the branch of the family represented by Wade Garfield at San Diego. One of Enoch Garfield's sons was Timothy Powers Garfield, who was born at Charleston, New Hampshire, September 14, 1799, and subsequently removed to Mt. Holly, Vermont, and in 1841 accompanied the family to Illinois, becoming a pioneer of Kane County. The family accomplished this journey with wagons and ox teams. Kane County at that time, though only thirty miles from Chicago, was sparsely settled and much of the land was for sale direct from the government. Timothy Powers Garfield acquired a tract of prairie land, and he made the moulds and the brick for the construction of a substantial brick house which he used as an inn and stage station. Here he lived until his death in 1859. His wife was Harriet Frost, who was born at Mt. Holly, Vermont, and spent her last years in Kane County, Illinois. One of their nine children was Jefferson A. Garfield, who was born at Mt. Holly in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1831, and was ten years of age when the family moved to Illinois. He finished his education in the primitive district schools of that time, assisted in the work of the farm, and after his marriage in 1855 moved out to Iowa and became a pioneer of Delaware County, where he took up land from the government and improved it. He marketed his grain by taking it with wagon and team to Dubuque, forty miles away. He remained there about five years, and after the death of his first wife returned to Kane County, Illinois, where he bought a farm of 275 acres and was engaged in general farming and dairying until his death in 1895. His second wife was Harriet Snow, a native of Chenango County, New York, daughter of John and Lucretia

(Kingsley) Snow, both of early Colonial ancestry. Mrs. Harriet Garfield spent her last years in San Diego, where she died in 1916. She was the mother of the following children: Minnie Zilpha; Robert Fenton, who died when twenty-two years old; Jennie Elizabeth; Wade; Blanche L., who died at the age of six years; and Mabelle Florence.

Wade Garfield was born on the old homestead near Geneva, in Kane County, Illinois, and was reared on the farm, attending district schools and graduating from the Geneva High School in 1893. He also spent two years in the Elgin Academy and was graduated from the law department of Northwestern University at Chicago in 1897, and subsequently did post-graduate work in the University of Chicago. Mr. Garfield was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1897 and for a time practiced in Chicago, being associated with John Burdette and later with the firm of Boutelle, Currier & Sherman. In 1907 he removed to San Diego, and has achieved a splendid reputation as a lawyer of all around ability and much resourcefulness and power.

He married, November 12, 1904, Miss Mary Ely Durham, a native of Rock Island, Illinois, and daughter of Charles W. and Mary (Brackett) Durham. Her father spent forty-nine years in the government service with the United States Engineer Corps. Mrs. Garfield's mother was a cousin of the famous Maine statesman Thomas Brackett Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield have seven children: Ada Gene, Charles Stuart, Robert Fenton, Mary Alice, Harry Brackett, Harriet Edna and James Allan.

Harry C. Clark. Two professions, those of civil engineering and the law, have occupied the time and activities of Harry C. Clark, who is one of the rising attorneys of San Diego. While he had made a success of his former calling, his inclination lay along the line of the latter, and he has had no reason to regret the decision which made him change his vocation. In addition to occupying a recognized place in his profession and as a citizen of civic pride and public spirit he possesses an enviable military record, established during the World war.

Mr. Clark was born at Bay City, Michigan, June 8, 1883, and is a son of Heman Clark, a native of Vermont, now deceased, who was a well-known lumberman and a member of an old Boston family of English ancestry. Mr. Clark's mother was Melissa C. (Heath) Clark, a native of Michigan, also of English ancestry, who is deceased. Harry C. Clark received his early education in the public schools of Vermont and after graduating from high school entered the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1907, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. He followed the profession of civil engineering until 1912 at Newton, Massachusetts, and Louisville, Kentucky, at the latter place being in the work of general engineering and construction with the exception of three years when he was engaged in sewage construction. In 1911 Mr. Clark came to the decision to come west because of his wife's poor health. He had been studying law for one year, and with this slight preparation undertook to pass the bar examination. He emerged successfully from this ordeal, and in 1915 came to San Diego, where he started into active practice by himself. Later Will M. Tompkins became his associate, a partnership which has since continued, and they are forging rapidly to the forefront, occupying offices at Suite 526 Spreckels Building. They have specialized in bankruptcy cases, a line in which they have already gained an enviable reputation, and the firm also acts as attorneys for the Board of Trade of San Diego and for several

corporations. Mr. Clark is vice president of the San Diego County Bar Association, elected in January, 1926, for one year.

Mr. Clark is one of the loyal boys who served overseas, and when he received his honorable discharge he held the rank of captain and the right to wear three bronze stars on his pin. Enlisting in May, 1917, he started in with the Ninety-first Division, but subsequently was transferred to the Fifth Division, and received his discharge at Camp Dix. Mr. Clark saw much active service, participating in the terrible engagements of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, and was in the defense sector from August to November. He is a member of the American Legion, and as a fraternalist belongs to Silver Gate Lodge No. 296, A. F. and A. M., and the Sciots.

On June 11, 1911, at San Diego, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Georgia L. Kessinger, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of H. L. Kessinger, a former farmer, now living in retirement near Louisville, Kentucky.

Anita Hodgkin is dean of the School for Christian Service and the Deaconess Training School of the Pacific at Berkeley, this school being the official woman's training school for church work in the Protestant Episcopal Province of the Pacific, with the Rt. Rev. E. L. Parsons, D. D., president of the board of trustees.

Deaconess Hodgkin was born in England, daughter of Wilfred H. and Lenora Irene (Smith) Hodgkin. She received her early education by private tutors in England, and after her parents came to this country and located in California her education was continued in Fresno, in both public and private schools. She took special work at the University of California and in 1907 was one of the three founders and one of the first students in the Deaconess Training School of the Pacific, with which her active service has been identified for nearly twenty years. In 1909 she was ordained deaconess by the Rt. Rev. W. F. Nichols, D. D.

She spent about two years, in 1919-21, abroad, associated with the Red Cross in Paris, and in Y. W. C. A. work in Roumania. She was awarded two medals, one by the Queen of Roumania for founding the Y. W. C. A. there, and one by the Roumanian government. In 1925 she was given the degree Bachelor of Christian Education.

Claude Chandler has two service records in the United States navy, the second during the World war. Since leaving the navy he has been identified with San Diego, where he is in the real estate business.

Mr. Chandler was born at Paola, Kansas, a son of Charles and Lyde (Lockhart) Chandler. His father was formerly a banker at Paola, but during the last three years of his life lived retired at St. Louis, Mo., where he died June 16, 1926. Lyde Lockhart was a daughter of David Lockhart, a pioneer of Kansas. He was born in Ohio, went to Kansas in 1858, and his home was only four miles from the place where the famous John Brown lived. However, he was not identified with either the pro-slavery or the free state faction in Kansas. He died at a good old age in 1894.

Claude Chandler was one of six children. He was reared and educated in Kansas, and in 1904 enlisted in the United States navy. He served three years, until 1907. After his honorable discharge he engaged in banking and the abstract business at Lakin, Kansas, and in 1914

removed to Syracuse in the same state and continued his business career there until America entered the World war.

He at once joined the navy and was placed on duty on a United States transport, and crossed the Atlantic a number of times while the troops were being sent to France and afterwards returned home. In 1920 he was retired from the navy with the rank of lieutenant on account of disability.

Mr. Chandler then located at San Diego, and in addition to a brokerage business in real estate has invested largely of his own capital in both improved and unimproved property.

He married, in 1907, Clara Wright. She was born at Mulvane, Kansas, daughter of D. P. and Cassie Wright. They have five children, named Velma, Carl, Marion Lu, Virginia and Jack. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Masonic fraternity and B. P. O. Elks.

Mrs. Grace Sherburne Conroe, widely known as poet and teacher, has been a resident of San Diego since 1910, and a leader in literary and educational circles. As a teacher she has done much to encourage foreign mothers to adopt American customs and train their children in American ways. Since 1920 she has been a member of the faculty of the night high school of the city, conducting classes in English. During the World war she was a volunteer teacher in the school for enlisted men conducted under the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Her success in that work led to her present activities in Americanization programs.

Soon after coming to San Diego she became interested in community welfare and is a member of the Parent-Teacher's Association and in 1919-20 was president of the San Diego Federation of these associations. She has also served as president of the Ninth District Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, and later as parliamentarian. Mrs. Conroe is chairman of the California History and Landmarks Department of the Southern District of California Federation of Woman's Clubs, recently resigning from the county chairmanship of the same department after her third term.

Her work with these various organizations has inspired much of her poetry, and her verse in turn has been a source of inspiration to her coworkers. Among her poems are "My Mother," "A Toast to the Mother Heart," "The Call of the Children," and "Education." During the drive for the Armenian Relief two of her poems, "The Call of the Children," and "Dream Faces," were effectively used. Some of her verse has been set to music, perhaps the most popular being "Life's Sea." This with "Tides" and "Hope" are included with the book, "Unfamiliar Quotations," compiled by Emma Erwin Cooley. The poems entitled "Remorse," "Song of Courage" and "Weary" were used in the "American Literary Association Anthology of 1925," compiled by the director, Clara Catherine Prince. Mrs. Conroe is the western anthologist of this association.

Mrs. Conroe is author of a series of poems and greeting cards under the name "Flower Message Series," and of these "Pansy" and "Goldenrod" were set to music by Miss Maynard of San Diego.

Mrs. Conroe was born at Altona, Knox County, Illinois, but when she was two years of age her family moved to Kansas, where she grew up. She graduated from high school at Coffeyville in Montgomery County. For fifteen years she was a teacher in the schools of Montgomery and Shawnee counties. She was married in Topeka, Kansas, in 1897, to Claude A. Conroe. Mr. Conroe was born at South Butler, New

York, son of George W. and Sarah A. (Albright) Conroe. He was a skilled mechanic and for nineteen years in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Conroe were natives of New York. The town of Sherburne, New York, was named "Sherburne Village" for Mrs. Conroe's grandfather Sherburne. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Conroe are Paul M. and Gerald F. Paul M. Conroe was captain of R. O. T. C. in San Diego High School and was one of the first to join the National Guard after it was reorganized in San Diego. He has just completed his fifth year as a member of Battery A, Two Hundred Fifty-first Coast Artillery of California National Guard. He held third place on the California State Rifle Team at the finish of the Camp Perry competitions of the year 1924. The California team was thirteenth in rank in the contesting teams, which numbered seventy. Mr. Conroe has had the rating of "Expert Rifleman" for four of the five years in the service.

During the last year of Mrs. Conroe's administration of the affairs of the Parent-Teachers' Association and as citizenship chairman for the Ninth District she inaugurated a new citizens' celebration for the Fourth of July, participated in by foreign born citizens. An organ recital at Balboa Park was followed by a program of addresses, songs and recitations.

During the Exposition in 1915-16 Dr. George Whorton James of Pasadena conducted a class in the study of literature known as the San Diego Exposition Literature Class. Certain days were devoted to the literature of San Diego and the San Diego writers, their works and biographies. Bertha Bliss Tyler, now of Washington, was Dr. James assistant and official hostess. At the close of the Exposition Miss Tyler rented a little white bungalow at 1031 Hunter Street, and daily gatherings for the study of literature and for friendly social meetings of the local writers were held. She immediately engaged the interest of Mrs. Conroe, and the interest seems to have been mutual. Mrs. Conroe's first poem published in book form was a tribute to Miss Tyler, entitled "Little White Bungalow" and appears in Doctor James publication "Exposition Memories." When Miss Tyler went to Washington to enter the government service Mrs. Conroe succeeded her in her service to San Diego writers. Monthly meetings were held at Mrs. Conroe's home at 3578 Grimm Avenue, known as "The Bungalow." The best literary and musical talent of the city gathered there. During this time Miss Tyler became associated with members of the National League of American Pen Women of Washington. Upon learning of the projected authors' carnival of that body, Mrs. Conroe assembled and contributed a large collection of the best work of San Diego writers and musicians, and this led to invitations from the Washington League to membership in that body and the subsequent organizing of an auxiliary that is now in a very flourishing condition, known as the San Diego Branch of the League of American Pen Women. Mrs. Conroe has served successively as secretary, historian and second vice president of this body. The Bungalow Society increased in numbers until it outgrew the accommodations of Mrs. Conroe's home, and after that meetings were held in Balboa Park. The exhibit of San Diego writers' publications is now in the library of the San Diego Museum. On January 1, 1921, the organization carried out an idea of Mrs. Conroe's in a New Year reception held in the historic Persimmon Room of the California State Building at Balboa Park. It was one of the notable social events of the year, attended by over

fifteen hundred visitors. Mrs. Conroe has been assistant editor of the Federation Magazine for the past two years and is also assistant editor of the South West, both published in San Diego.

Stephen Neill Peery was a resident of San Diego about three years, and several of his children are prominently connected with the professional, business and social life of that city. Mr. Peery came to California several times, but the greater part of his business career was spent in northwest Missouri, where he was a banker, lawyer and stockman.

He was born in Virginia, June 23, 1836. He was a grandson of William Peery, a Virginian who accompanied the expedition under General Clark in the northwest territory campaign in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the five volunteers from Tazewell County who did not turn back before crossing the Ohio River. While reconnoitering in a canoe he was captured by a detached party of Indians. A white man with the Indians, a "squaw man," who had formerly lived in Tazewell County, recognized his old neighbor and spared his life, but it is probable the Indians did not permit him to continue with the expedition. He was a planter and slave owner. He married Sarah Evans, of the well known Virginia family of that name, and she survived her husband thirty years, spending her last days in Grundy County, Missouri, where she is buried in the George Peery Cemetery. William Peery was a son of Thomas Peery, who with two or three brothers resided in Augusta County, Virginia, from 1730 or 1731 until his death. William Peery was the father of Evans Peery, who was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, in 1798, was reared and educated there, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his service was granted land scrip for 160 acres, which he gave to a namesake. In 1838 he came out to Missouri, accompanied by his family. They came overland, bringing their household goods on wagons, while the family rode in a carriage. He acquired a tract of timbered land about four miles west of the present site of Trenton in Grundy County, and he and his family cleared away the timber and erected a commodious house of oak logs, the interior finish being made of lumber whip sawed from walnut logs. He was a devout Methodist and built a small church on his farm, known to this day as "Peery Chapel," and still in use, A. D. 1926, after eighty-six years. In 1858 he freed his slaves, and they were sent to Liberia, Africa, where their descendants still reside. He lived in the home he erected until his death in 1864. His wife was Elizabeth Neill, a native of Tazewell County, Virginia. Her father, William Neill, fought in the battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolution. She died in 1853, and both she and her husband were buried on the old homestead. They reared seven children: William Neill, Sarah H., Bathsheba, Martha, Elizabeth C., Thomas Evans and Stephen Neill.

Stephen Neill Peery was two years of age when the family moved out to Missouri. He was educated in Grand River College at Edinburg, Missouri, also attended McKendrick College in Illinois, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was appointed probate judge of Grundy County. Along with his law practice he dealt in real estate and engaged in banking, becoming president of the First National Bank of Trenton, and he operated a stock farm famous for its Polled Angus cattle, the foundation of his herd having been imported from Scotland. When the Civil war broke out he joined the Union cause and assisted in raising the Twenty-third Missouri Regiment of Infantry, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant,

and regimental adjutant. His law partner, Colonel Tindall, commanded the regiment. After his military service he organized a party and in 1864 came to California, making the trip overland, the party having twelve wagons drawn by mules. All of the mules were stolen by Indians but were recovered after a sharp skirmish, in which his coat was pierced by a bullet. Mr. Peery during his first California sojourn spent two years on a farm at Cloverdale in Sonoma County. He returned by way of the Isthmus to New York and by railroad to Chillicothe, Missouri, and thence by stage to Trenton, twenty-five miles away. He again visited California in December, 1875, going to Los Angeles, which then contained only about eight thousand inhabitants. In 1893 he came to San Diego and invested in real estate, building his home on Fourth Street. In 1894 he sought health in Arizona, and died at Phoenix in that state January 31, 1896.

Stephen Neill Peery married Emma Hendrick, who was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, April 24, 1842, daughter of James Wesley and Huldah (Clemson) Hendrick, and a sister of Honorable Elijah W. Hendrick, Mrs. Mary E. Walker and Judge J. W. Hendrick. Mrs. Peery was educated to the age of thirteen by a tutor employed by her father, this tutor being a Harvard graduate. She then continued her education in the Palmyra Female Seminary at Palmyra, Missouri, and after her father's death attended an academy at Trenton until her marriage at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Peery remained a resident of San Diego for many years and died in that city January 30, 1926. She was the mother of five children: Bessie E., Herbert, Nelly, Jennie June and Hortense Eugenia.

Dr. Bessie E. Peery, a native Californian and a resident of San Diego since 1893, was reared and educated at Trenton, Missouri, attending public schools there. She graduated in 1884, with the M. D. degree, from the Homeopathic Department of the University of Iowa. Going to Chicago, she had charge of the medical mission of the Dwight L. Moody Church for a time, and was also an interne in the Baptist Hospital of that city. In 1890 she completed a four years course at the University of Iowa and received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Doctor Peery has not engaged in the practice of her profession since 1896. She has cultivated a wide range of intellectual and social interests, spending much time in travel. In 1899 she and her mother and sisters made their first European tour, remaining a year and a half abroad. In 1902 they were again abroad for a year and a half, this time making the trip around the world. In 1913 they went abroad and were in Europe when the World war broke out. They were on a vessel which while passing through the Straits of Gibraltar exercised all the precautions imposed by warfare, all lights being extinguished on the boat. General Hines, of the United States army, was detailed to escort this vessel home. Doctor Peery for several years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Unitarian Church. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi college sorority, was president in 1915-16 of the Wednesday Club, was for one year vice president of the San Diego Children's Home and its treasurer six years, and is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The second daughter, Nelly, also graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1893 from the law department of that institution at San Diego, California. She was married in 1895 to Valmah T. Price, of Elkader, Iowa, where they have since resided. Mr. Price is a lawyer and banker, having taken

his degrees in both science and law at Iowa State University. They are the parents of Herbert Peery Price and Valmah Tupello Price, Jr. Herbert Peery Price attended Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and received his A. B. degree from Harvard in 1922, and graduated in law at Harvard in 1925. He is a resident of Los Angeles.

Herbert Peery, Los Angeles lawyer, property owner and rancher, is a son of the late Stephen Neill Peery, whose career has been sketched immediately preceding.

Herbert Peery was born at Trenton, Missouri, was reared there and during his youth attended the public schools of that city. Before reaching his majority he bought land from his father and engaged in farming and stock raising. He also acted as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Trenton. For a time he attended the Gates Collegiate Institute at San Jose, California, spent one year in the University of Iowa, and after several years of active business experience returned to the university and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1890. At the age of nineteen he was a mechanical draughtsman with the Rock Island Railroad Company. Mr. Peery in 1892 removed to San Diego, and taking up the study of law in the office of his distinguished uncle, E. W. Hendrick, was admitted to the bar in 1895. For seven years he engaged in general law practice. In 1904 he built, at Los Angeles, the Hotel Trenton, named in honor of his birthplace, and in 1926 erected for himself and four sisters, the seven story building at Fourth and "B" streets in San Diego. Since the death of his father he has managed the estate and has had large interests in farming and ranching. He owns a ranch near Tia Juana, also the old farm at Edinburg, Missouri, where his grandfather settled in 1838 after migration from Virginia. During the World war and the general scarcity of sugar, he was the first in San Diego County to engage in the planting of sugar beets on a commercial scale. Three days prior to the declaration of war he volunteered his services to the war department, and received a letter of thanks, but was not accepted for service because of the inauguration of the selective draft.

Mr. Peery on March 27, 1910, married Moira Maud Park, daughter of Rev. Andrew Garret and Adeline (Hayes) Park. Her father was a native of Georgia and early became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. He held pastorates at Tullahoma and Memphis, Tennessee, and on coming to California was for a time stationed at Hanford. Removing to Los Angeles, he founded the Los Angeles Independent, which he later sold, and then started the Sunshine Magazine, which is still published there. Mr. and Mrs. Peery have two children, Virginia Patricia and Neill Park. Mr. Peery is a member of the Unitarian Church, while his wife is an Episcopalian. He belongs to the college fraternity Delta Tau Delta and is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Los Angeles Bar Association, Los Angeles City Club, Sunset Canyon Country Club, and Southern California Fox Hunters Association.

Rev. John J. Hennessy, pastor of St. Ambrosis Catholic Church at Berkeley, has been a well known and faithful priest of his church in California for a quarter of a century.

He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1874, was educated in the national schools of Ireland, and graduated from St. Patrick's College, Carlow, in 1899. Then coming to the United States he continued his training in St. Paul Seminary, Minnesota, and in 1899 came to San

Francisco, where he was assistant pastor of St. James parish, later was transferred to St. Joseph's parish at Alameda as assistant, and from Alameda became pastor of the parish at Danville, Contra Costa County, where he served four years and was then made pastor of St. Ambrosis Parish.

St. Ambrosis Church was founded in 1909, the first mass being said at Christmas, 1910, and the church dedicated in December, 1911, by Bishop O'Connell. Father Hennessy is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Institute.

Samuel Hopkins Willey, D. D., LL. D. For more than sixty years the late Samuel Hopkins Willey, D. D., LL. D., was a resident of California, and during that time was so closely identified with the religious, educational, civic and journalistic interests of various communities and the state at large that he left an indelible impression thereon, his name always being synonymous with Christ-like living and achievements which will keep his memory green for generations to come. Indifferent to public praise, his accomplishments were such that he could not but attract the acclaim of those who noted his disinterested efforts in the direction and successful achievement of splendid movements for the public welfare. His career was useful, helpful and clean, and in his death, which occurred January 21, 1914, when he had reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years, there passed one who had perhaps done more for his state than any other one man of his time.

Doctor Willey was born at Campton, New Hampshire, March 11, 1821, a son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey. He came of sturdy New England Puritan ancestry, his father being in the sixth generation from the Puritan Isaac William Willey of Boston, 1640, and his mother being in the same generation from Thomas Brown, one of the earliest settlers of Newberry, Massachusetts. Samuel Hopkins Willey prepared for college at Pembroke Academy, Ashby Academy, Kimball Union, Meriden, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845, this institution thirty years later conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1875. After leaving Dartmouth he studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1848, was licensed to preach in the same year by the Fourth Presbytery of New York, and ordained by the same body November 30, 1848.

On the day following his ordination Doctor Willey sailed as a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society for California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama as a passenger on the "California," the first mail steamship on the Pacific Ocean, making its maiden voyage, and landed at Monterey, California, February 23, 1849, being the first missionary to put foot in Monterey. In the Berkeley Daily Gazette of February 17, 1921, William Warren Ferrier gives the following interesting account, his article being quoted only in part: "Soon after the steamer dropped anchor in the harbor at Monterey, Doctor Willey, who had been designated for the work there in the territorial capital, went ashore for an interview with Walter Colton, the alcalde, to secure information concerning his mission field. The whole community was found to be in confusion, the gold fever possessing every inhabitant. Many had already gone to the mines, many others were arranging to do so, and it was evident that in a short time very few men would be left in Monterey. Inquiry concerning San Francisco disclosed the fact that

while men were numerous there right at that time the indications were that the place would be deserted ere long." This situation was greatly discouraging, not to say disconcerting, but on February 26 Doctor Willey and his ministerial friends went ashore and conducted religious services. The town seemed to be quiet "but later in the day they became aware of gambling such as they had never known before. Everybody was talking about gold or listening in delightful astonishment to the stories concerning it," and the concluding note in Doctor Willey's diary that evening was: "Men seem to forget their souls in their interest for gold. What mysterious providence is working out here only God knows! What our errand is here is known only to Him. God help me to remember, 'In all thy ways acknowledge the Lord and He shall direct thy paths.' My dear mother taught me that. I love to try to give heed to it."

Feeling that he was needed in Monterey, he remained at that place and in the fall of 1849 served as chaplain in the First Constitutional Convention. He had not been long in Monterey before he saw that the town was full of children who spoke the Spanish language. The school that had been there had been abandoned, and Doctor Willey began his work on California soil as an educator, a field in which he was destined to rise to great and merited distinction. Although he did not know a word of Spanish and his little charges very little of English, he managed to accomplish his ends. His record shows: "We got together stray primers and alphabets, picture books and spelling books, and with the help of a blackboard got on after a fashion." Despite the difficulties of communication, even arithmetic was taught. When six months later he turned his little school, now grown to some sixty scholars, over to his successor, a regular teacher, he was full of educational plans for the new country. When the Constitutional Convention was held at Monterey he exerted all his influence to secure a liberal provision for public schools. It was also while he was at Monterey that he aroused interest in a public library and collected $1,500 for that purpose, which he spent in establishing the first institution of its kind in California.

In May, 1850, with the removal of the capital from Monterey, Doctor Willey went to San Francisco, where he established in September of the same year the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, in the Mission district, in what was long known as "Happy Valley." Not long after settling at San Francisco he led in that movement which resulted in a parade of one hundred children on the streets of San Francisco to impress upon the minds of the indifferent aldermen and other citizens the need for public schools.

It was not until April, 1853, that the college upon which Doctor Willey had set his heart got under way of preparation. Early in June came the announcement of "The Scientific and Classical School at Contra Costa," the name at that time of Oakland. Out of this grew the College of California, chartered in 1855, and which, transferred to the State in 1868, made possible at an early date a great educational institution, the present University of California. In the meantime he had become superintendent of Home Missionary affairs in 1849 and held that post until 1855, and was associate editor of the Pacific Monthly for four years from its beginning in 1851. Doctor Willey remained as the pastor of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church for twelve years, or until 1862, and for a change of service became temporarily connected with the College of California as its vice president, remaining in that capacity until 1870. The College of California was very largely his creation, and dur-

ing all of its existence he was secretary of the Board of Trustees and for eight years its chief executive officer. In 1874, at the General Association of California, he served as preacher and moderator. He joined the California Historical Society early in its existence and was one of its most enthusiastic members throughout his life. Doctor Willey resumed the work of the ministry in 1870, becoming pastor of the Congregational Church of Santa Cruz, a charge in which he remained ten years. In 1880 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Benicia, remaining ten years, at the end of which time, strength for the work of the ministry failing, he returned to San Francisco in educational and literary work. Among his addresses and published works may be mentioned the following: "First Ten Years Ministry in California:" "Thirty Years in California," "Farewell Discourse Howard Presbyterian Church," April 27, 1862; sermon on "Closing the First House of Worship of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church," January 6, 1867; "Centennial Historical Address," prepared at the request of the Santa Cruz Common Council, July 4, 1876; "The Building of a State;" series of articles on "The Christian College," in the Pacific Monthly; "Tell it Unto the Church," an address before the American Home Missionary Society, 1878; "Congregationalism Entering the Twentieth Century;" "History of the First Pastorate of Howard Street Presbyterian Church of San Francisco;" "California Transition Period from Mexico;" "History of the College of California," and many others. Faithful in all things, it stood to reason that he would be foremost in big ones, and whenever any movement was projected that promised to be of lasting benefit to the community he was certain to be either one of the original promoters, or a very enthusiastic and practical supporter of it, thus ensuring its ultimate success.

Six months after landing in California, September 19, 1849, Doctor Willey was united in marriage with Miss Martha Jeffers, whom he had previously known in New York, and they became the parents of six children: Henry Ide, who became surveyor general of California and died in 1914; married Rosa Hinchman, and they had the following children: Guy Hinchman, who died in infancy, Roberta Rafaela, Augusta Fredericka, Maraquita, who died in early age, and Martha, who died in infancy. Mrs. Anne Brewster (Willey) Pray, a widow, residing at 2515 Piedmont Street, Berkeley, had two children, Milton, who is engaged in the steel business at San Francisco, and Miss Fannie Jeffers, who resides with her mother. Maria Mulford, the widow of Dr. Edward Gray, who died in 1920, had two children, Beulah, who died in 1898, and Gerard, who is engaged in business at San Francisco. William Jeffers is engaged in the mining business at Florence, Arizona. Samuel Hopkins died in 1892. Martha Howard died in 1891.

John H. Ferry, county recorder of San Diego County, has been more or less continuously identified with Southern California forty years.

He was born in Utica, Oneida County, New York State, son of William H. and Mary Ann (Williams) Ferry. His father, a son of Heman Ferry, was born at Remsen, Oneida County, New York, in 1819, while the mother was born at Morrisville in the same county in 1817. William H. Ferry was a banker in Utica, had some manufacturing interests there, and also had some railroad connections that took him occasionally to Chicago. In 1864 he moved his home to Chicago, and from that time until his death was a director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad,

and was best known throughout the northwest in railroad circles. In addition he was vice president of the Commercial National Bank and a director in the Elgin Watch Company.

John H. Ferry at the age of nineteen began his business career in Chicago with the old Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California. Later he became an independent broker, handling many large lines of insurance throughout the northwest. He married, October 16, 1883, Clara W. Smith, of Lyons, Iowa. They have five living children, William Howard, Douglass Hewitt, Mary Hayes, Clara Williams and Mabel Farwell. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ferry first came to San Diego in 1886, engaging in the commission business with Joseph Winchester, then British vice consul, in the firm of Winchester & Ferry. On account of Mr. Winchester's failing health the firm was dissolved after about three years of prosperous and successful business. For a time Mr. Ferry engaged in the real estate business, and later became a partner in the Fred N. Hamilton Hardware Company. This business proving too confining for his health, and in 1890 he bought the G. B. Crow Fire Insurance Agency, the largest fire insurance agency in Southern California.

Mr. Ferry had also acquired and was operating a four hundred acre ranch in the Santa Maria Valley. This in 1900 he exchanged for a very desirable flat building in Chicago and returned to that city. However, the lure of the west was too strong, and in 1903 he bought from James Phelan the thousand acre ranch in El Cajon Valley which had formerly belonged to his brother, W. H. Ferry, who had died the previous year at Lake Forest, Illinois. Mr. Ferry continued to reside on and operate this ranch, which he called Lorraine Park, until January, 1907. At that date he was elected recorder of San Diego County and has been continued in this office by reelection up to the present time.

Claremont Heights Out-of-Door School, situated at 54 Vicente Road in the Claremont Park section of Berkeley, was founded in 1912 by Miss Elizabeth and Miss Adelle Place. The object of the founders was to provide a school environment in which healthy, normal children might grow and learn and play in the glorious fresh air and sunshine that are available practically all the year round in California. With this in mind they chose the site high in the Berkeley Hills, where the air is clean and the surroundings quiet; a location which, moreover, commands an unbroken view of San Francisco Bay and its surrounding cities. The building was planned with open-air class rooms opening on a porch surrounding a court.

Only the primary grades were organized the first year, and school opened with ten children and three teachers. The children were taken to and from school by a pony and cart.

Parents who came to visit the school appreciated at once its advantages. Fresh air and sunshine did away with the sickness and colds so prevalent where children are more closely confined. Small class groups gave opportunity for each child to receive help and instruction most suited to his individual needs. The geographical setting of the school, the courts surrounded by beautiful shrubs and flowers, the nearby canyons lending themselves so aptly to nature study excursions, all these blended together in creating that wholesome, happy atmosphere so necessary for the best and highest development of child life.

The marked increase in enrollment the second year called for the establishment of an Intermediate Department and for more class rooms. A new open air building and a separate playground, with modern playground apparatus, were constructed for the kindergarten and primary grades. The pony and cart transportation gave way to the more efficient automobiles. A home department was established, as a result of requests of parents going abroad; a limited number of resident pupils are received each year.

The school has grown steadily in numbers and in scope until now the course of instruction ranges from the kindergarten through the high school. The advantages of individual instruction have been maintained by increasing the teaching staff to correspond with the enrollment.

The quickness with which it is possible to teach and learn under the surroundings of the school have made it possible to maintain a very high scholarship standing, and to give all instruction in the mornings. The afternoons are given to music, swimming, horseback riding, walking, dancing and other cultural and athletic activities. Both study and play are carefully and helpfully supervised.

At the end of each school term the children present a pageant illustrating some phase of nature or other line of study in which the entire school has been especially interested. The outdoor court adjoining the school furnishes an ideal setting for these pageants.

HERMAN BURKHARDT FISCHER, sole proprietor of the Western Leather Supply Co., 753-755 Fourth Street, San Diego, California, is the owner of one of the few old pioneer mercantile enterprises of this city, and the oldest and largest establishment of this kind in San Diego County devoted exclusively to the wholesaling and retailing of leather, shoe-findings, shoe store supplies, shoe machinery, motors, etc.

Identified with this business since its founding in 1888 by Jacob Aaron Cohn, who came here in 1869 and established the first shoe store and shoe repair shop, which in after years became the present firm, Mr. Fischer first started as errand boy, working after school hours at the age of thirteen years, and working up to partner under the name of Cohn & Fischer, until the retirement of Mr. Cohn in 1906, when the firm name was changed to the present form, with Mr. Fischer as sole proprietor.

During this period of thirty-eight years the firm has established a large business covering all of San Diego city and county, Imperial County, Arizona, and New Mexico, and have several traveling salesmen in this territory.

From a small beginning of a frame store building, with but little space and a small stock at 419 F. Street, the firm has grown until today they occupy a very large store room with a very large stock and equipment and with an investment of $75,000.

Mr. Fischer was born in San Diego, November 8, 1876, the son of John Fischer, who served under General Fremont in San Diego, in 1845, and afterwards was interested in mining in the gold fields of California. He returned again to San Diego in 1869 and became one of the leading merchants of the town of that period, and accumulated considerable property, most of which was disposed of as being poor investments. One piece in particular, the corner of Sixth and Broadway, was bought for $85.00 and sold the next day for the same amount, as his friends made such a joke of it, having been considered too far away

from the then business section of Fifth and K streets. Mr. Fischer after his business career lived in retirement for many years, until his death in 1884. Mrs. Fischer died about ten years later, the only child, Herman, of this story, succeeding to the property interest, etc.

Politically he is a republican and a man who has always been an active worker and at the same time identifying himself with all movements of progress and development. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Ad Club, San Diego Athletic Club, and others fraternally, also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, Native Sons and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Fischer unfortunately was too young for the Spanish-American war and too old for the World war, and missed being of any service to his country except in peaceful pursuits. However, his entire organization served in the last war and returned to their old jobs without a scratch, part of their salary being paid them during the time they were in service.

Mr. Fischer married, on his birthday, November 8, 1900, Anna Cary Umbdenstock, of an old time family of this city. The only child, Dorothy, met her death by auto accident several years ago.

Mr. Fischer received his education in San Diego and attended commercial college here.

In addition to his mercantile interests he is the owner of considerable business and residential property of this city and also a ranch and business property in El Cajon, its acquiring being the result of careful investments of earnings in a city whose future he believes is assured as one of the leading commercial points of the Pacific Coast.

Lacy Donoho Jennings, judge of the Superior Court of San Diego, had practiced law only ten years before his election to the bench.

Judge Jennings was born at Farmington, in St. Francois County, Missouri, son of Edward Jackson Jennings and grandson of Alexander Jennings. His grandfather was a native of Natchez, Mississippi, and an early settler in Sainte Genevieve County, Missouri, where he bought land and engaged in farming and planting. He married a Miss Jackson, a cousin of the famous General Stonewall Jackson. She died in 1913, at the age of ninety-four. Their children were Zachariah, who was a Confederate soldier in General Forrester's cavalry, George, Edward J., Columbus, Catherine, Meca and Helen.

Edward Jackson Jennings was born in Sainte Genevieve County, Missouri, February 20, 1850, and after graduating from the William Jewell College, a noted Baptist institution at Liberty, Missouri, he took up a career as an educator, teaching a private school in Monroe Parish, Louisiana, was identified with Farmington Baptist College at Farmington for about twenty years, and in 1902 removed to St. Louis to become treasurer of the Jennings-Amos Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1911. In 1914 he came to San Diego and has since lived retired. He married Ella Berkley, who was born at Liberty, Missouri, October 12, 1852, and died May 1, 1922. There were two children Judge Jennings and Mary C. The latter graduated from high school at St. Louis, attended the Randolph-Macon Woman's College of Lynchburg, Virginia, and is now a teacher in the Memorial Junior High School at San Diego.

Lacy D. Jennings was a pupil under his father in the Farmington Baptist College, and from there entered Central High School at St.

Louis, Missouri, and Princeton University in 1905, graduating A. B. in 1909. For one year he taught in a Boys' High School at Montgomery, Alabama. In September, 1910, he entered Harvard Law School, was graduated LL.B. in 1913, and soon afterward came to San Diego, and in 1914 was admitted to the California bar. He was associated with the law firm of Doolittle and Morrison until 1916. He was then elected and served until 1919 as city prosecutor. In November, 1918, he was elected a justice of the peace for San Diego Township, serving from January 1, 1919, until the fall of 1924, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court.

Judge Jennings married, July 3, 1915, Miss Genevieve Gabrielle Julienne Heuser. She was born in Brussels, Belgium. Her father, Julien Heuser, brought his family to America and settled in California, and now lives at Alameda. Judge and Mrs. Jennings have two children, George Edward and Betty Germaine. Judge Jennings is a prominent Mason, and belongs to various other fraternal organizations. He is a director of the Red Cross Chapter at San Diego.

Will Christopher Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, is a California school man whose experience as teacher began in country schools and continued through to city school superintendence.

He is a native son of California, born at Elmira, December 10, 1880, son of Emerson and Martha J. (Turner) Wood. His mother, still living, was born in Missouri. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Abingdon College, Illinois. Will Christopher Wood attended rural schools in Solano County, graduated from the Elmira High School in 1898 and from the Vacaville High School in 1900. He was a student in Stanford University from 1900 to 1902, and in the University of California from 1906 to 1909. The University of Southern California gave him the degree Master of Arts.

Mr. Wood taught in a rural school in Solano County in 1902, but five months later was made principal of the Fairfield Grammar School. This position he resigned in 1906 and was principal of the Wilson School in Alameda until January 1, 1909, when he became city superintendent of schools of Alameda. Some of the important services he rendered in this position during his five years as superintendent included the foundation for junior high school work through a reorganization of the seventh and eighth grades; the introduction of supervised play and physical training activities; carrying out of an extensive building program; beginning of health supervision; establishment of school savings banks; and expansion of high school courses along vocational lines.

Mr. Wood on January 1, 1914, became commissioner of secondary schools of the state of California, serving as such until 1919. The best evidence of the increased service of the secondary schools during this period is the expansion in enrollment from less than 50,000 in 1913 to nearly 140,000 in 1919. In this connection Mr. Wood drafted much important legislation, including: Provision for the levy of a general county tax to raise approximately one-third of the cost per pupil in high school, a measure later confirmed in a Constitutional Amendment adopted in 1920; authorizing organization of junior high school and junior college courses as part of the secondary school field; annual conventions of high school principals; extension of high school districts to include all territories served by the high school; free high school text books; provision for physical education in the schools of the state. Mr. Wood also co-

operated with the commissioner of vocational education during this period in working out legislation providing for vocational education.

In November, 1918, Mr. Wood was elected by a majority of 44,000 to the office of superintendent of public instruction of the state of California. He was reelected without opposition in 1922. His routine work in administering this important office has met a very high standard of efficiency, and some of the great progress of the California system of education has also been due to measures drafted by him or with his cooperation, including the following: Constitutional Amendment No. 16, providing a satisfactory plan for financing elementary and high school education; amendment to the laws advancing the standards of certification in California; a law recognizing administration and supervision as special phases of professional work and providing certification therefor; law converting the state normal schools into state teachers colleges, reorganizing the curriculum and providing for the granting of a Bachelor's degree at the end of a four year course; law providing adequate rural supervision in the various counties; revision of the law relative to consolidation of elementary school districts; part time education law; revision of the law relative to the apportionment of school funds so as to give advantage to rural elementary school districts; law providing for the organization of separate junior college districts with a special method of financing; law providing for a budget system for all school districts; law providing for special classes for crippled and blind children; revision of compulsory education law; law providing for the organization and conduct of classes in Americanization and adult education.

As the facts above noted indicate, Mr. Wood has had a very busy program as an educator. In addition, he gave summer courses in the Columbia University Teachers College in 1917, and at Stanford University in 1920 and 1921, and at the University of Southern California in 1922. He is a life member of the National Education Association, the National Department of Superintendents, the California School Masters Club, and is joint author of Wood-Cooper-Rice's "America's Message," and is author of various articles that have appeared in educational journals and in the proceedings of the National Education Association. He has now in preparation two volumes, "American Life Interpreted in Prose and Verse," and "Public Education in California."

Mr. Wood is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity, the Lions Club, Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, is a Scottish Rite Mason, member of the B. P. O. Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He married, July 12, 1905, Miss Agnes Kerr. Their one child, Willsie Winston Wood, is a student in the University of California.

John David Sweeney, superintendent of city schools at Red Bluff and treasurer of the North California Teachers Association, has been identified with education in the northern half of the state for forty years. Mr. Sweeney has given much time to the study of California history and has frequently written articles for the press on historical topics, and many of his public addresses have been of a historical nature.

He was born in New Jersey, in 1868. A short time before his birth his parents had come to America from Ireland. Mr. Sweeney is the oldest son in a family of seven sons and two daughters, six of whom are living. About a year after the birth of John D. Sweeney the family came to California, living for a brief time near the present city of Mo-

desto, then moving to the vicinity of Stockton, where he first attended school in the Everett district, and after the family moved to Solano, between Dixon and Vacaville, the children went to the Owen District School. John D. Sweeney graduated from the Elmira School in 1884, then entered the Vacaville Normal College, and from time to time since completing his studies there has taken summer courses in the University of California.

Mr. Sweeney for a time was assistant instructor in the Red Bluff College, a private school. Most of his time, however, has been devoted to public school work. He taught a few months in the Johnston district of Tehama County, for over fourteen years was principal of the Tehama School, and in 1902 was called to the principalship of the Red Bluff city schools. This position was later made a district superintendency and he has been engaged in that work continuously for almost a quarter of a century. In June, 1926, was reelected for another four years. During much of this time he served as a member of the County Board of Education.

Mr. Sweeney was one of the organizers of the Teachers' Association of Northern California, serving as its president a year and for a quarter of a century has been its treasurer. He is a life member of the N. E. A., a member of the American Historical Association, the California Historical Association and the National Geographic Society. He is secretary of the Tehama County Sunday School Association and for thirty years served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and twice was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the church. He is a member of the Red Bluff Chamber of Commerce, and during the World war had charge of the sale of War Stamps in the county schools, was treasurer of the County Junior Red Cross, member of the Y. M. C. A. Committee, the School Garden Committee, and was active in all the bond and Red Cross drives. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand and having twice represented his lodge in the State Grand Lodge. In politics he is an independent democrat and has never held any office outside of school work. Mr. Sweeney married, in 1890, Miss Hattie Carlson, a daughter of Swedish parents. She had taught for several years before her marriage and is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church.

Martha Wright Richardson, a well known figure in women's organizations at San Diego, is a native daughter of California, and has lived a life of more than ordinary experience and service.

She was born in the town of Colusa, in Colusa County. Her grandfather, Colonel Daniel Wright, was a soldier in Indian wars under General Jackson in the South and a planter and slave owner. From Alabama he moved to Missouri, and he liberated his slaves before the Civil war. Both he and his wife spent their last years in Missouri. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Mitchell. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while the Wrights were of English.

Samuel M. Wright, father of Mrs. Richardson, was born in Alabama and was reared and educated in Missouri. In 1849 he came to California by the Isthmus route, landing at San Francisco and soon going to Colusa County, where he obtained a large tract of government land and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Colusa County, and by reelection was continued in the duties of that office until his death on December 16, 1866. He was a democrat in poli-

tics, but not a radical, and was one of the peacemakers in his community and a man of splendid influence. As a youth he joined the Methodist Church and was a faithful member the rest of his life and always took an active part in camp meetings held annually at Colusa.

The mother of Mrs. Richardson was Frances Evans. She was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, daughter of William Livingston and Ann (Gregory) Evans. The mother of William Livingston Evans was named Ann Livingston and she was a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, one of the prominent figures in Colonial American history. William Livingston Evans was born near Norfolk, Virginia, moved out to Missouri, and in 1854, his wife having died, he came with his eight children to California, making the journey across the plains and over the mountains in wagons and teams. He was unmolested by the Indians. He bought land near Chico and was engaged in farming and stock raising there until his death. Mrs. Richardson's mother was educated in a Presbyterian college at Lexington, Missouri. She made her home at Colusa, fifty-one years, and was greatly beloved in that community on account of her kindness to neighbors in times of sickness, and was frequently called upon to verify facts of early history. She died in 1909, at the age of seventy-two. Her three children were: Mary, who became the wife of J. Llewellyn Davis; Daniel and Mrs. Martha Wright Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson was educated in public schools at Colusa, attended the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and soon after leaving the university became the wife of Charles Richardson. Mr. Richardson was born at West Baldwin, Maine, son of Artemus and Dorcas (Hubbard) Richardson, also natives of Maine. He was educated in public schools in his native state, and on coming to California engaged in the lumber business in the northern part of the state. Failing health caused him to remove to Southern California, and he lived at Redlands until his death in 1906. In 1911 Mrs. Richardson came to San Diego to make her permanent home, where she has found many interests to occupy her time and attention. She is a member and was president in 1924-25 of the San Diego Woman's Club. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the University Woman's Club and Sun Harbor Court No. 58 of the Order of Amaranth. She proposed the name Sun Harbor when the Court was organized and is its royal matron.

Gregor McDonald had been a resident of Southern California nearly forty-five years when death claimed him in February, 1926. His active years identified him with building construction at a time when Los Angeles was making its first stride toward the status of a great city.

Mr. McDonald was born in Glengary County, Ontario, Canada, August 20, 1851. His father was a native of Scotland and went to Canada at the age of eighteen. Gregor McDonald was reared and educated in the county of his birth, learned the building trade, and was well equipped for the work of his profession when he came to California in July, 1881. He had followed to California his brother, Angus S., who came by the Panama route and who was a shoe merchant on North Main Street in Los Angeles. Gregor McDonald in 1882 bought the corner of Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, paying $2,500 for ground that is now occupied by the Pacific Mutual Building and is valued at over a million dollars. Mr. McDonald sold this property in 1914. As a builder he helped in the construction of the old Normal School, which recently made way for the new public library, helped build the historic Nadeau Block and numerous

other buildings that are closely associated with the history of Los Angeles. On his property at Sixth and Grand he erected a building which he made a factory for the manufacture of screen doors and windows, and he conducted a very flourishing business in that line until 1906, when he retired.

Mr. McDonald married, October 26, 1880, at Alexandria, Ontario, Miss Mary Moore McNaughton, a native of the north of Ireland and of Scotch ancestry, daughter of John McNaughton and Hannah H. Moore. Mrs. McDonald died in 1919. Of their four children three are living: Hannah, wife of Edwin A. Weegar, of Covina; Annie Laurie, wife of John D'Aule; and Miss Mollie McDonald.

The late Mr. McDonald was a member of the Celtic Club and the Caledonian Club. He knew how to play the bagpipe, and he frequently played that instrument in Scotch celebrations, one memorable occasion being the celebration incident to the Queen Victoria Jubilee of 1897.

Charles Nathaniel Andrews, judge of the Superior Court of San Diego County, practiced law for many years in Minnesota, coming to Southern California from that state.

He was born at Wonewoc, in Juneau County, Wisconsin, son of Robert Andrews, a native of Meriden, Connecticut, who about 1855 went to Wisconsin as a pioneer at Wonewoc and followed the carpenter's trade there until 1869. In that year he settled at Wells in Faribault County, Minnesota, and in 1907 came to San Diego and lived retired until his death in 1915, at the age of eighty-seven. He married Sarah F. Shepard, a native of Connecticut, who died in 1892. Their three children were Alice, Charles N. and Frank B. Charles N. Andrews attended public school at Wonewoc, Wisconsin, and Wells, Minnesota, and studied law at the University of Wisconsin. After being admitted to the bar he practiced at Wells, subsequently at Minneapolis, again at Wells and also Mankato. In 1907 he came to San Diego. In 1913 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and has been retained on the bench for thirteen years.

Judge Andrews married, in 1881, Mary F. Baldwin, a native of Hastings, Minnesota, and daughter of Egbert and Christina (Johnson) Baldwin. They have four children, Alice M., Lois A., Rupert B. and Helmer W. Judge Andrews is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Harriette B. Stephenson, of 2050 North Catalina Avenue, Hollywood, is a native of Georgia and has lived in other parts of the South, but is thoroughly and completely identified with California and has found here all the opportunities for complete living, work and happiness.

She was born at Arlington, Georgia, and all her ancestors were of Colonial stock. She was educated at Mason, Georgia. After her marriage she and Mr. Stephenson left Georgia in 1898 and lived for a number of years in Oklahoma, in the Osage Nation. On coming to California they settled on a cattle ranch in Santa Barbara County, remaining there a number of years. On moving to Los Angeles they bought property at Sixth and Western, then out on the fringe of the city, but now a busy corner.

Mrs. Stephenson has one son, Marshall, who graduated from the Hitchcock Military School at San Rafael. He is now in the Hawaiian Islands studying the business of a large fruit packing and preserving concern, with a view to taking charge of the sale of the output in the

United States. Mrs. Stephenson and her son have traveled a great deal, going to Europe in 1914, and spent a large part of 1925 in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Stephenson built an ideal home in Laurel Canyon. During one of her visits to Arlington, Georgia, she persuaded her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Beauchamp, to visit her, and they became so enamored of California that they bought the Laurel Canyon property and Mrs. Stephenson then built her present home at 2050 North Catalina Avenue. Mrs. Stephenson is a charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club.

Joseph C. Breil, who died January 23, 1926, spent his last years in California, and was one of the most notable figures in musical art to adopt this state as their home. While he died at the age of fifty-five, few American musicians have had a longer list of attainments and achievements to their credit.

He was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1870, son of Joseph and Margaret A. (Frohnhoefer) Breil. His father was a prominent Pittsburgh attorney and the son was liberally educated, attending St. Fidelis School at Butler, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh College and Surrey University at Pittsburgh. He subsequently studied abroad at the University of Leipsig, and under private teachers at the Liepsig Conservatory. He was a student of voice at Milan, Italy. He returned to America in 1890. At the age of seventeen he had written the opera Orlando of Milan, also frequently called the Bogus Duke, which was produced by amateurs at Pittsburgh; from 1891 to 1892 he was principal tenor of the Emma Juch Opera Company; was tenor soloist and choir director at St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, 1892-1897.

From 1897 to 1903 he toured the country as musical director of several shows. One of his last positions of this kind was as musical director of the American Grand Opera Company in 1919-20. For several years he was engaged principally as a revisor and editor of musical publications.

His first big success was the musical score for The Climax, a play first produced at Webber's Theater in New York in April, 1909. This music included perhaps his favorite compositions, "The Song of the Soul" and "Even Song." He composed an opera, "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," produced at Portland, Maine, October 27, 1910.

Mr. Breil came to be known as the "Father of Motion Picture Music." This was due to the fact that he wrote the first musical score for a moving picture play film, the music for Sarah Bernhardt's "Queen Elizabeth," which was produced at Powers Theatre in Chicago, in 1912. Subsequently he wrote the score for Griffith's "Birth of a Nation" in 1915, and many claim today that this was the greatest musical score ever written for moving pictures. He performed a similar service for the great motion picture spectacle "Intolerance" produced in 1916. Mr. Breil wrote the grand opera "The Legend" produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in 1919-20. He and Charles Wakefield Cadman, also of Los Angeles, are said to be the only two composers west of New York who were ever thus honored. He wrote the music of the play "The Seventh Chord" produced at the Illinois Theatre in Chicago in 1913; the book and music of "Professor Tattle," produced in New York in 1913; the music of "The Phantom Legion," produced in New York in 1919; and also wrote "Egyptian Sketches," which were played on the

program of the New York Symphony in 1921. He went to New York in April, 1922, and in ten months had five productions on Broadway. He composed a fantasy for the Symphony Orchestra called "Over There." During the winter of 1925 he wrote the book and a miniature grand opera in one act under the title of "The Asra," based on Heine's famous poem of the same name. This was first produced at the Gamut Club Theatre in Los Angeles November 24, 1925. Mr. Breil's sons and other musical compositions aggregate several volumes. His last composition was a cycle of five songs.

Mr. Breil is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alta G. Breil, who resides at 4426½ Burns Avenue, Los Angeles.

James Bertram McLees, county clerk of San Diego County, has been in Southern California more than twenty years and is widely known as an official, business man and citizen.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 9, 1877. His father, Warden J. McLees, was a native of Edinburgh, was reared and educated there, graduating as a pharmacist from Edinburgh University. He then came to the United States, but after a few years went back to his native land. He married Mary Elizabeth Banes, and when their son James B. was a child the family came to America and settled in Lockhaven, Pennsylvania. Warden J. McLees was a chemist and followed the apothecary business at Lockhaven and in several other Pennsylvania towns. He finally moved out to San Diego and lived retired until his death, at the age of seventy-eight. His wife died aged seventy-four. Of their four children they reared three sons, Warden, Howard and James B.

James B. McLees attended public schools at Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, graduated A. B. from Franklin and Marshall College, and for one year studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. For a time he was in charge of the dispensary of the Altoona Hospital at Altoona, and was also employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company in East Pittsburgh.

Mr. McLees came west on account of a throat affliction, first locating in Colorado and then, in 1902, coming to California. For a year he worked at various camps of the E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, railway contractors of Oakland, as bookkeeper, and in this way made a complete recovery.

Mr. McLees has been a resident of San Diego since 1904. He was employed by the San Diego Electric Railway until 1906, when he was appointed deputy under county clerk Frank A. Salmons and served in a similar capacity for William H. Francis and John T. Butler. On March 13, 1917, he succeeded Mr. Butler by appointment, and in the fall of 1918 was elected for a regular four year term, and by re-election is in office today. He has been connected with the office of county clerk for over twenty years. As county clerk he is ex-officio clerk of the Superior Court and clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. McLees started out with the intention of becoming a physician and surgeon. He was diverted from that profession. Since coming to San Diego he has by private study qualified as a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in 1914. He has also been admitted to practice in the Federal Court.

During the World war there was a great shortage of potash in American industries, and one of the sources of manufacture was the seaweed or kelp. The National Kelp Products Company was organized and in-

corporated in California for the purpose of manufacturing potash and other important products found in seaweed, including commercial iodine. Of this corporation Mr. McLees became president and director. He has also been a director in the Fast Color Base Company, a corporation interested in the development and manufacture of deposits of mineral paint pigment in San Diego County.

Mr. McLees in 1898 enlisted in Company H of the Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and became sargeant and company clerk. He was in camp at Tampa, Florida, when discharged on account of heart weakness. For a similar reason he was rejected for service in the World war, but he rendered many important services as a civilian. He was county fuel administrator, member of the County Council of Defense, agent of the Bureau of Mines, and as county clerk he had the county thoroughly organized in preparation for the first draft before the federal agencies created by the draft law had begun to function. He was also secretary of the "Four Minute Men."

Mr. McLees is a member of the California Bar Association and San Diego County Bar Association, is affiliated with San Diego Lodge No. 35, A. F. and A. M., is a past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter No. 61, and deputy grand lecturer of Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of San Diego Lodge No. 168, B. P. O. Elks, belongs to the San Diego Ad Club, and is former president of the Board of Trustees of the University Christian Church. He married at San Diego, November 3, 1907, Miss Maud Loretta Clark. She came to California from Kentucky with her parents, Winfield Scott and Rebecca (Sands) Clark. She finished her education in Pomona College in California. Mrs. McLees is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the P. E. O. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McLees are James Bertram, Jr., Winfield Scott, Margaret Lenora, Ralph Warden and David Clark. All were born in San Diego County.

Hon. Martin Luther Ward. When the boom times that had attended the early development of San Diego in 1887 came to a sudden and disastrous close, there were a few stalwart souls who refused to allow themselves to be discouraged. Theirs was the courage that never waned, the indomitable spirit that would not die, and for this reason their names should be enrolled upon the honor list of this wonderful community. Among these sturdy, far-sighted men was Hon. Martin Luther Ward, newly-arrived from the middle west, a young lawyer of faith and enthusiasm. During nearly forty years he has been identified closely with the development and growth of this section, winning well-merited honors and universal public confidence and esteem, and serving with honor and ability in high positions of responsibility and trust.

Senator Ward was born on a farm in Lodi Township, Athens County, Ohio, and is a son of Philip and Martha (Chaney) Ward. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Ward, was born November 19, 1787, in England, and as a young man came to the United States and settled near Philadelphia, where he married Lydia Bailey, like himself a Quaker, a faith in which they reared their children. As far as is known they were residents of Pennsylvania throughout their lives.

Philip Ward was born near Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of carriage and wagonmaker. As a young man he removed to Lodi Township, Athens County, Ohio, where he established a factory for carrying on his business on the stage road leading from Athens to Pome-

roy, which he conducted until 1858. Deciding then to go to Illinois, he left Ohio with a four-horse team, but one night the horses broke loose and were injured to such an extent that Mr. Ward was compelled to dispose of them and made the rest of the journey by railroad. After stopping for a short time at Freeport, Illinois, he moved on to Cadiz, Green County, Wisconsin, where he conducted a carriage factory for about six years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joined the Union army in Mississippi. At the end of a few months of service he was taken seriously ill and sent home, where he died three days after his arrival. Philip Ward married Martha Chaney, who was born at Bangor, Maine, a daughter of Jonathan Chaney, who moved from Maine to Ohio, where he became a pioneer of Morgan County and died a few years later. He married Elizabeth Nickerson, who was born in Maine, a daughter of Warren and Anna (Alden) Nickerson, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. Grandmother Chaney survived her husband and married a Mr. Mitchell, and after his death went to Athens County, Ohio, to live with the family of her son-in-law Philip Ward. Following the death of Philip Ward, Mrs. Ward moved to Mount Vernon, Iowa, where she spent her last days, dying at the age of eighty-four years. She reared eight children: Mary Ruby, Quintillion Chaney, Julia, Julius A., Martin Luther, William A., Caroline E. and Anna. Of these children Julius A. served in the Civil war as a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war. Quintillion C. enlisted in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, and later received an honorable discharge because of disability.

In his youth Martin Luther Ward attended the public schools, and when not thus engaged found employment in farm work, which enabled him to attend college. In 1868 he went to Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he attended college for a few months, then returning to Cadiz to accept a position as teacher in a rural school at a salary of $40 per month, at that time considered a princely stipend for a rural educator. He taught through the winter term and then returned to college and was graduated in 1873. He next accepted a position as teacher in the School for the Blind at Vinton, Iowa, applying his spare time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He commenced practice at Cedar Rapids, and in 1886 was elected county attorney, but in 1887 resigned and came to San Diego. The boom, then at its height, soon burst, but Senator Ward believed that San Diego was destined to become a big city and remained, assisting materially in the work of reconstruction. He has risen to a leading position at the bar and has been identified with many beneficial civic movements.

In 1892 Senator Ward was elected district attorney, a position which he held until 1894, when he was elected state senator and occupied the latter office until 1907. The great fire of San Francisco destroyed all records regarding the ownership of land, and Governor Pardee called an extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact a law whereby ownership could be established. A huge task was accomplished, involving many millions of dollars worth of property. A law known as the McEnerney Act was formulated, which has proved satisfactory and for which great credit should be given to the Legislature. Senator Ward served on various committees, including that of Judiciary. He has served also as a member of the Board of Trustees of the San Diego State Normal School,

of which board he was president for the last fifteen years, until its abolishment. He was also a member of the San Diego City Board of Education and has rendered other valuable service. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the First Congregational Church, of which he is a member of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Al Bahr Temple of the Mystic Shrine, San Diego Lodge of Elks and the University Club.

On February 24, 1881, at Vinton, Iowa, Senator Ward married Ella B. McCartney, who was born in Vinton, Iowa, daughter of John and Cynthia A. (Dodds) McCartney, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. To this union there have been born the following children: John M., who married Jessie Smith and has three children, Mifflin, John and Philip; Paul Philip, who married Ruth Mittman, and has one son, Martin; Martin Luther; and Martha Corinne, who married Warner Edmonds and has had five children, Ward, Warner, Jr., George, Janet and Roger, the last-named of whom died at the age of twelve years.

Henry C. Gardiner, attorney at law, has been a resident of San Diego since 1912. He achieved his early reputation as a lawyer in the state of Iowa and for some years was a member of one of the large law firms at Sioux City.

He was born on a farm in Union Township, Worth County, Iowa, son of Darius Gardiner and grandson of Azel Gardiner, both of whom were natives of Bozrah, Connecticut. Azel Gardiner was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his services was given a grant of land in the then far western state of Iowa. The warrant for this land, bearing the signature of President Buchanan, is still one of the prized family possessions. Darius Gardiner for some years was a merchant of Norwich, but ill health compelled him to seek an outdoor life, and in 1858 he moved to Iowa and settled on the land granted his father for military service. At that time the greater part of Iowa was only a wild prairie, and Worth County was nearly two hundred miles from the nearest railroad. Darius Gardiner improved the Iowa farm and lived on it until his death in 1879. While living in Connecticut he married Lucretia Frost Butts, daughter of Chester F. and Sarah Lathrop Butts. Many representatives of the Gardiner, Butts and Lathrop families are still living in the vicinity of Norwich. Two children were born to Darius Gardiner and wife, the son, Henry C., and a daughter, Leni Leoti. The latter, after graduating from the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, taught school at Plymouth, Northwood and Sioux City in Iowa, and now lives with her brother at Pacific Beach, California.

The subject of this sketch grew up on the Iowa homestead, attended district schools, worked like most every farmer boy, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, from which he obtained money for his college course. In 1888 he was graduated from the State University of Iowa, with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy, being president of his senior class and captain of the Prize Company of the University Battalion. He served four years in the Iowa National Guard. In 1891 he graduated in law from the State University of Iowa and at once located at Sioux City. There he became a member of the law firm of Lohr, Gardiner & Lohr, which had a large practice, handling a great deal of important litigation and serving as counsel for a number of corporations. Many of the cases handled by this firm are of record in the state reports of Iowa and Nebraska, and some in the Federal reports, notably the case of Bardes vs.

First National Bank of Hawarden, which was twice in the Supreme Court of Iowa and twice in the United States Supreme Court. The legal profession knows it as one of the leading cases in bankruptcy. The final decision of the Supreme Court caused Congress to amend the law so as to give the Federal District Court jurisdiction in bankruptcy suits.

Mr. Gardiner was also active in public affairs at Sioux City, serving nine years on the Board of Education and two years as president of the board. He was for sometime chairman of the Sioux City Republican Central Committee. In 1912 he came to San Diego, was admitted to the California bar the same year, and has continued in general practice, although specializing in probate law. He owns some valuable property at Pacific Beach, a suburb of San Diego, where he lives and spends his spare time on a small ranch. Mr. Gardiner is not only a well versed lawyer with wide experience, but is also a deep student of history and politics. The great campaign of 1896, when sound money was the issue, brought him out as a speaker for the republican cause. He has given study to the constitutional history of the United States, and in the campaign of 1924, was a popular speaker upon constitutional questions which had a prominent part in that campaign. He has delivered addresses before bar associations and other civic bodies, his address most in demand being that entitled "The Human Side of the Constitution and the Supreme Court." He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Sioux City, Iowa, and is one of the lecturers on Masonic Education of the State of California. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the University Club of San Diego, and to the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the San Diego, California and American Bar associations.

Mr. Gardiner married at Sioux City Miss Jeanette Evelyn Thompson, daughter of James G. and Rebecca B. Thompson, the former a jewelry merchant of that place. Mrs. Gardiner was educated in the public and private schools of Westchester, Pennsylvania. They have two daughters, Helen Leoti and Evelyn Louise, both of whom are graduates of the State College at San Diego. Helen, who is gifted as a singer, is a teacher of music in the Roosevelt Junior High School, and Evelyn, an instructor in the State College of Oklahoma.

Cora W. Jenkins, founder and active head of the Cora W. Jenkins School of Music at Oakland, California, was born in Pittsford, Vermont. Coming to California at a very early age, she has derived her chief inspiration as a composer of music from the picturesque Golden West.

Her father, Clark Nathaniel Jenkins, was born in New York State in 1832. Her mother, Corintha M. White, was born at Pittsford, Vermont, in 1844. Mr. Jenkins came to California in 1854, in the early years of the gold rush, and subsequently established himself in business in Marysville as a wholesale and retail produce merchant.

Cora W. Jenkins received much of her musical training at San Francisco, and later at New York and Boston under the instruction of some of the great masters of pianoforte and harmony.

In 1898 she founded the Cora W. Jenkins School of Music, and in co-operation with her sister, Miss Neva E. Jenkins, has built up during the ensuing years the largest school of music on the Pacific Coast. The faculty is made up of musicians of exceptional talent, all working together to realize Miss Jenkins' ideals of efficiency. The home of the school has several times been enlarged to meet the requirements of its growth, and both school and environs are ideal for the teaching of music.

Miss Jenkins has composed much music for the pianoforte, not only studies for different grades of pupils, but also compositions of general interest. The latest of these, entitled "Fanciful Sketches," has been published by the Boston Music Company, her other works by the Arthur P. Schmidt Music Company. A writer in "The Musician" of New York referred to her compositions as follows: In addition to the charm of the units of the school the year around, which Miss Jenkins believes a necessary environment for making music, there is a summer home in the high Sierras, where with her sisters, nieces and a few friends the summer vacation is spent. In this beautiful forest home many of Miss Jenkins' most enchanting tone pictures for children were conceived, among them "The Song of the Wind," "The Wood Fairies," "A Little Flower," "A Frosty Night" and many others. "The Rushing Stream" is a song of that lovely Feather River now famous on the Western Pacific route for its picturesque winding down the Canyon. "The Merry Heart" is an intimate revelation of herself; "The Whirlwind," "The Drive Around the Lake," "The Fireside Song" all fascinating experiences or tales of childhood, hence their remarkable entree into the child musician's repertoire, and their enthusiastic reception by teachers of children all over the United States and Canada. The Arthur P. Schmidt Company has published some thirty-seven of Miss Jenkins' little pieces, including the "Pictures of Childhood."

Richard T. Robinson, real estate and investments, with offices in the Commonwealth Building at San Diego, is an ex-service man of the World war, and prior to the war spent several years ranching in Southern California.

Mr. Robinson was born in Racine, Wisconsin, son of Richard T. Robinson, a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and grandson of Frederick Robinson, who was a native of England and at an early date settled at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where for many years he was in the drug business. He lived in that city until his death. He married a Miss Betholf, of Dutch ancestry. Richard T. Robinson, Sr., acquired a good education, succeeded his father in the drug business at Kenosha, but subsequently removed to Racine, where for several years he was associated with the great machinery manufacturing concern of J. I. Case Company. In 1915 he removed to San Diego and lived retired, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life until his death at the age of sixty-eight. He married Jeanette Bull, daughter of Stephen and Ellen (Kellogg) Bull, natives of New York State. She died in 1920. There were two children, a daughter, Katherine, wife of Charles Sterling Judson, and Richard T., Jr.

Richard T. Robinson attended public school, Racine College, and in 1908 went west to Colorado Springs and was employed in field work for the Great Northern Power Company several years. In 1913 he came to San Diego County, settling on a ranch at Bostonia, where he was a citrus fruit grower until America entered the World war.

Enlisting, he was assigned to the air service and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, until honorably discharged in February, 1919. Since his return to San Diego he has conducted a growing business in real estate and investments.

He married in 1910 Marguerite Morton, a native of Ohio and daughter of William and Elizabeth Morton. They have four children, Elizabeth, Marguerite, Richard, Jr., and William. Mr. Robinson is a member of the American Legion. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge

at El Cajon, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of El Bahr Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to San Diego Lodge No. 168, B. P. O. Elks.

John Scott Maltman came to California in 1886. He was a lawyer by profession, but his chief work in California and the source of his fortune was real estate development. His operations in Los Angeles, while highly successful, were in no proper sense speculative. He managed his investments through a long period of years, involving a great deal of financial courage and foresight on his part before realizing the object he had in view.

His long life involved unusual experiences and activities. He was born at Glasgow, Scotland, February 16, 1840. At the age of fourteen, after the death of his father, he ran away to sea. After a voyage that brought him to Quebec, Canada, he left the sea, and while employed in the back woods and mines of Canada and Northern Michigan he laid the foundation for his later schooling. Shortly after he graduated from the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, the Civil war broke out. He volunteered in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, entering the ranks as a sergeant. He rose to the grade of captain before the war was over. In one battle he was severely wounded and captured. His southern prison experience included one year in the notorious Andersonville Prison Camp. He finally obtained a transfer to the Florence Prison, and was released by exchange before the termination of the war.

After the war Mr. Maltman entered the University of Michigan, and with the class of 1870 received the degrees A. B. and LL. B. Having qualified for the law, he began practice at Chicago and was a member of the bar of that city until ill health brought him to California.

Upon coming to Los Angeles in 1886, Mr. Maltman purchased his first residence, on Broadway between Eighth and Ninth Streets, where the Majestic Theatre now stands. He continued his law practice in Los Angeles for five years. He then became associated with George R. Shatto in the purchase of real estate holdings, his investments being concentrated in the northwest section of the city, comprising at the time that section now bounded by Willshire on the south, Sunset Boulevard on the north, Vermont Avenue on the west, and Hoover on the east. In many realty projects he was in partnership with O. W. Childs and Oliver A. Ivers.

It was largely through his efforts, covering a considerable period of time, that Sunset Boulevard was opened and paved through from what was then known as the Sister's Hospital, now St. Vincent's, to the northwest corner of the city. The assessment for this paving was a heavy burden on many individual owners, but through Mr. Maltman's generosity many of the losses and sacrifices resulting from such improvements were lifted. He himself assumed the responsibility of paying the assessments in order to encourage people to assist in extending some such boulevard to the city limits. It was the course of an enlightened business policy, and while it added greatly to the value of his own property, his fortune was not really secure until he discovered oil at a shallow depth in the ravine lying east of what is now Bimini Bath. He bored holes to a depth of from sixty to ninety feet. The wells were not cased, and with a sand pump the oil and water were thrown out, a team of horses supplying the motive power. The oil and water were dumped into a tank on wheels. By means of a cut-off valve the water was drawn off, and by

this crude method he secured oil from which he derived an income of from seven hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars a month. This income lightened his burden in paying interest, taxes and assessments, until property commenced to sell. One phase of his efforts in such direction was well stated in the following comment: "During this time he assisted the Los Angeles City Water Department in obtaining rights of way for water pipes over property in the north and northwest portions of the city, which it would have been almost impossible for them to get but for his assistance; a service which was never forgotten by the older engineers of the City Water Department."

His efforts in conserving his affairs and securing the necessary public improvements to enable him to sell his property resulted in his nervous breakdown and he was compelled to leave Los Angeles and travel. For the greater part of nine years he traveled about the world. The majority of his realty holdings were gradually disposed of before the time of his death. This occurred January 19, 1923, as a result of an automobile accident. He was then eighty-three years of age.

Mr. Maltman's wealth was accumulated solely by his own efforts, no assistance being given him from any source, and, as noted above, he accumulated it without encroaching upon the opportunities of others. He was exceedingly charitable, having given donations during his life time exceeding three-quarters of a million dollars. As one who took an active interest in civic matters and a prominent part in the development of the western addition of Los Angeles he enjoyed an honored and secure place among those who have helped make Los Angeles the great modern city it is.

While he was engaged in law practice in Chicago he married Miss Jennie Williams, a native of Evanston, Illinois, where she was reared and educated. She died at Los Angeles in 1904. One child was born to them in Chicago, and four other children were born in California, three of whom died in infancy. Mr. Maltman was survived by two children: John W. Maltman, now deputy attorney general of California; and Theresa, now Mrs. Edwin H. Kennard, of Altadena, California.

Mrs. Minnie Franklin. During the thirty-two years she has been a resident of California, Mrs. Minnie Franklin, one of the honored ladies of Los Angeles County, now residing at 800 North Vista Street, Hollywood, has been enthusiastic about the wonderful possibilities of this favored section of the country, and she rejoices that her lines are laid in such pleasant places. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of Emmanuel and Kathryn Stover, both descendants of old families of Strassburg, Virginia. She arrived in California February 5, 1894.

The same year of her arrival in California Minnie Stover was married to Fleming Franklin, a native of Missouri, who had come in young manhood to California, about 1870, but later he went to Arizona, returning still later to California. While in Arizona he was engaged in the business of raising wheat and barley in the Salt River Valley near Phoenix.

Following his marriage Mr. Franklin became interested in buying and selling real estate, always a profitable business in California, and he handled a large amount of property, but only on his own account. The holdings he acquired have become very valuable, for he possessed foresight and knew property values. His death occurred in 1910. He was a republican, but never sought office. The Masonic fraternity held his

membership. For years he was a member of the Broadway Christian Church. A man of the highest character, honorable and upright, he gave largely to charities, and made and retained hosts of warm, personal friends. He and his wife first lived at 721 Olive Street, but subsequently maintained their home at Forty-eighth and Western, their house being surrounded with fifteen acres of land. After selling this property he bought a lovely residence at 2321 South Grand Avenue, which is still owned by Mrs. Franklin, but she leases it, and is now living with her son and unmarried daughter in one of her son's houses. Their home is beautifully situated so as to command the full sweep of the lovely hills of Hollywood, in the midst of a most attractive colony of typical California bungalows.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin had three children born to them: Mary, who was graduated from the Southern College of Petersburg, Virginia, studied music abroad for a year, and she is now the wife of Hugh Dalton, and they have one child, Hugh, Jr.; Grace; and J. Lynn, who is engaged in handling the properties left him by his father.

Allen Lawrence Chickering. The name Chickering has been a prominent one at the San Francisco bar for just half a century. It was in 1875 that the late William Henry Chickering began his career as a California attorney. The firm of Chickering & Gregory, in which Allen L. Chickering represents the first name, has a distinctive standing among the older law firms of the state.

The Chickerings are an old New England family. The first of the name came from England and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. The great-grandfather of Allen L. Chickering was Rev. John Chickering, a Congregational minister in Massachusetts. The grandfather, Henry Chickering, was a leading citizen of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for thirty years being editor of the local paper, and postmaster from 1861 to 1881. He was a deep student of Masonry and attained the thirty-third supreme honorary degree in that order.

The late William Henry Chickering was born in Massachusetts and graduated with the B. A. degree from Amherst College in 1871. In that year he first saw California while on his way to Honolulu. He returned in 1873, and the impressions were sufficiently strong to decide him upon locating here permanently as soon as he had completed his legal education. In 1875, on graduating from the Boston University Law School, he came to San Francisco, and first worked in the law offices of Stephen J. Phillips, but later in the same year formed a law partnership with William Thomas. The firm of Chickering & Thomas continued eighteen years, when Warren Gregory came in, resulting in the change of the name to Chickering, Thomas & Gregory. In 1901 a reorganization was effected under the name Chickering & Gregory, and that title has since been retained, Allen L. Chickering having practiced as a member of the firm since 1903.

The late William Henry Chickering, who died April 21, 1915, was a leader in the republican party in California, attending county and state conventions, and serving on the county and state central committees, but manifested no ambition for personal preferment, having full satisfaction for his normal ambition in his law practice. For a number of years he was a director in the American National Bank, resigning before his death, and was also a director in the First National Bank of Oakland. He and his law partner, Mr. Thomas, formed the California Fruit Can-

ners' Association and the Alaska Packers Association. While in Amherst College he played on the college baseball team and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. His brother, John Chickering, was a volunteer Union soldier with a Massachusetts regiment.

William H. Chickering married Miss Caroline Clapp, who was born at Newburgh, New York, and resides at Piedmont, California. She represents an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. She was the mother of five children: Harry, in the investment banking business; Roger, in the insurance business; Emily, wife of William A. Jones, of Fresno; Miss Martha; and Allen L. The daughter Miss Martha was a prominent Red Cross worker during and following the World war, her work being such as to attract considerable attention. She is still in charge of the Red Cross in Alameda County. As secretary of the Y. W. C. A. during the World war she had charge of the woman's end of the Polish Relief measures after the war and made several trips to Europe.

Allen Lawrence Chickering was born at Oakland, California, September 20, 1877. He was educated in the public schools in his native city, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and graduated A. B. from the University of California in 1898. Following that he studied two years in the Harvard Law School and in 1901 took his law degree in the Hastings Law School. He was the first editor of the Daily Californian at the University of California, was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Skull and Key Society, and later president of the Alumni Association.

Admitted to the bar in 1901, two years later he became a member of his father's law firm. The practice of this firm in recent years has been largely in financial law and public utility work. The firm has handled the legal investigations and passed on legal questions affecting some of the large industrial bond issues in the west.

Individually Mr. Chickering has some prominent business associations, holding the office of vice president and director, and the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, the Western States Gas & Electric Company, the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company, the Santa Barbara Telephone Company and the Coast Valleys Gas & Electric Company; and is a director in the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company, the Caterpillar Tractor Company, the Schmidt Lithograph Company, the Pratt-Low Preserving Company, the Bass-Hueter Paint Company and other corporations.

Mr. Chickering is a republican, was for two years president of the San Francisco Commercial Club, and during the World war a member of the General Executive Board of the Liberty Loan and chairman of the General Speakers Committee for all five Liberty Loans in the Twelfth Federal District. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club, the University Club, San Francisco Commercial Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City, the Mount Diablo Country Club, and the San Francisco, California State, American and New York Bar Associations.

He married, May 19, 1903, Miss Alma H. Sherman, of Fresno, daughter of Dr. Walter N. Sherman, a retired professional man. The Shermans are of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Chickering was a member of the class of 1903 at the University of California. Five children were born to their marriage: Mary C., a student at Vassar College; Allen L., Jr., attending the University of California; Sherman, attending the Thacher School at Ojai, California; W. H. Chickering II,

a grammar school pupil; and William W., who died in 1913, when two years of age. Mr. Chickering's offices are at 465 California Street, San Francisco.

Clifford George Hurlburt came to San Diego in 1916, after a long career as a farmer and banker in the state of Nebraska. Since making his home in southern California he has been loaning money, investing in securities, and enjoying California as a home.

Mr. Hurlburt among other activities compiled and published the genealogy and history of the Hurlburt and Saxton families. From this genealogy it is seen that he is in the eighth generation of the Hurlburt family in America. Thomas Hurlburt, Sr., was born probably in Scotland, and came to America in 1635. He was a soldier under Capt. Lion Gardiner and was wounded in one of the battles with the Pequot Indians. He was a blacksmith by trade and established a shop at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was an early settler and active in public affairs, serving as constable, as clerk of the train band and a deputy to the general court. For his services in the Indian wars the assembly voted him 120 acres of land. The town records also show that he was granted lot number 39 and that he owned other tracts of land in town. His son, Thomas Hurlburt, Jr., was probably born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, also learned blacksmithing and succeeded his father in business. In 1662 the town of Wethersfield voted him a tract of land upon which to place his shop. He died in 1689. His son, Nathaniel Hurlburt, was born in Wethersfield about 1682 and was seven years of age when his father died. He then lived with his uncle, Joseph, in Woodbury, Connecticut. He settled at Simsbury, Connecticut, not later than 1708. His first wife was Sarah Jenner and his second wife, Mary Halliday. His son, Thaddeus, representing the fourth generation of the family, was baptized at Woodbury, Connecticut, September 21, 1746. He married Eleanor Chapman at Dalton, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, William Hurlburt, was born at Dalton, Massachusetts, October 4, 1773, and became a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He moved to Warren, New York, and then to Harpersville in Broome County, New York, where he bought a farm and lived out his life. He died July 23, 1849. His wife was Elizabeth Auston, who was born February 6, 1782, and died May 19, 1868.

Their son, Daniel Hurlburt, was born at Warren, New York, November 12, 1800, and married Polly Montgomery, who was born March 26, 1802. She died in the early evening of March 6, 1870, and his death occurred the following morning.

George F. Hurlburt, son of Daniel and father of Clifford George, was born at Harpersville, New York, October 26, 1829. He attended rural schools in Broome County and at the age of seventeen began teaching at Harpersville and subsequently taught in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one he started west, spending a time in Ohio and then going to Illinois, where he taught for seven years. Soon after his marriage he bought a farm near Northampton in Peoria County, making a partial payment on the land. Then followed two very bad years in that section, years in which frost blighted the crops nearly every month of the growing season. Unable to meet the payments, he gave up his farm, losing the fifteen hundred dollars he had paid. During the winter of 1859-60 he moved by team to Bartonville, three miles west of Peoria, where he became a coal miner. Subsequently he was employed in the office weigh-

ing and settling with the miners. In 1864 he entered the Union army as a soldier in Company G of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry and was with the regiment until the close of the war, after which he returned to the coal company's employment. In 1872 he again started west, accompanied by his three oldest sons, and journeyed with wagons and teams to Seward, Nebraska. That section of Nebraska was then well out on the frontier and most of the land open to entry. His nearest market was at Lincoln, forty miles away. Nevertheless, he made a substantial success as a Nebraska farmer. In 1881 he engaged in the grain business and subsequently was a merchant and banker, and continued active until his death on June 2, 1915. George F. Hurlburt married Nancy Elizabeth Saxton, who was born in Brookfield Township, Madison County, New York, November 18, 1829, daughter of Frederick Sebra Saxton, who was born in Oneida County, New York, and granddaughter of James and Salome (Pierce) Saxton. Frederick S. Saxton was a mason by trade, and after his marriage lived a time in Madison County, New York, and in 1837 moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1852. Then with seven children he moved out to Northampton, Peoria County, Illinois, where he lived out his life. He died at the age of seventy-three. He married Eliza Clark, who was born April 8, 1810, and died June 25, 1847. Their daughter, Mrs. George F. Hurlburt, died August 7, 1877. Her seven children were: Clifford George, Lewis Emory, Arthur Charles, Ernest Lamont, Elmer A., Myrtle Alma and Nancy Elizabeth.

Clifford George Hurlburt was born at Northampton, Peoria County, Illinois, and as a boy attended the old Coal Hollow and Seventh Ward Schools in Peoria County. He worked with his brothers on the farm, and shared in the pioneer experiences of the family in Nebraska. In 1882 he conducted a mercantile business at Utica, Nebraska, doing the buying, selling and all work connected with the business in which he and his father were the sole owners. At the end of fifteen months he had cleared four thousand dollars. He and his father and three others formed a partnership to engage in the mercantile, grain and banking business. None of them had any experience in banking. Mr. Hurlburt was chosen as manager of the bank and his father accompanied him to Lincoln and introduced him to the cashier of the First National Bank, saying that the young man should remain in the bank two weeks and learn the routine of banking. Mr. Hurlburt was given one of the books of the bank to keep, and after working at it a week decided that he was making little progress. After much study he evolved a system of bookkeeping which he laid before the cashier. The cashier commended the plan and with his cooperation Mr. Hurlburt selected a book that would enable him to keep all the day's transactions of the bank and permit a balance of the business to be struck at the end of the day. At the end of the first day the book balanced and the plan was voted a complete success. Thus at the end of two weeks Mr. Hurlburt pronounced himself ready to run a bank, and the cashier said that he believed he could. Returning home, he took the management of the bank started by his father and in time he and his father bought the successive interests of the other partners and became sole proprietors. Mr. Hurlburt was in the banking business thirty-two years, finally selling out his Nebraska interest in 1915. In 1916 he removed to San Diego, where he has employed his energy and wealth in the upbuilding of the city. He married at Utica, Nebraska, September 21, 1887, Miss Etta Nora Laggett, a native of Henry County,

Illinois. She died at Utica, Nebraska, February 26, 1892. Mr. Hurlburt is a member of the Chamber of Commerce at San Diego. In Utica, Nebraska, he served ten years as township clerk, as village trustee, and his father for two terms of three years each was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Hurlburt is a republican in politics.

He has one son, Ralph E., who was born at Utica, July 24, 1888. He attended public schools in Nebraska, getting his higher education at Omaha and York and at Racine, Wisconsin. He is now engaged in a prosperous real estate business at San Diego, building and selling residences. Ralph Hurlburt married at Utica, Nebraska, September 1, 1909, Miss Nettie Goodbrod, and they have a son, George Gordon.

Rufus Choate, a native son of San Diego, has for many years been closely identified with the larger phases of that city's business affairs and is an official of the Union National Bank.

He is descended from the noted Choate family of old New England. His father, Daniel Choate, was born on a farm six miles northeast of Augusta, in Kennebec County, Maine, September 9, 1827. He grew up on a farm, attended district schools, and at the age of twenty went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he attended school for two years. In 1849 he joined a party bound for California, sailing from Boston and landing at Panama. He crossed the Isthmus with a pack train and then embarked on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. This vessel had provisions on board to be delivered at San Diego for the men employed to survey and fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico. The vessel encountered severe storms and after the regular provisions were exhausted they had to help themselves to the government supplies. Six months from leaving Boston the boat landed at San Francisco, then a village on the sand dunes. Daniel Choate engaged in mining in the Ophir district and soon became a merchant there. His goods were packed over from Sacramento. Bandits were frequent, but fortunately none of his trains were molested. In taking gold dust down the Sacramento he concealed it in the collar worn by one of his horses. He continued at Ophir until the mines were exhausted and in 1868 removed to San Francisco, where he became associated with his brother, Nehemiah, in the mercantile business. In 1869, at the invitation of A. E. Horton, whom he had known in Northern California, he visited San Diego, and was soon convinced that it had the prospect of a great city. He then authorized his brother to dispose of their interests in San Francisco and invested heavily in land around San Diego. He platted and made ten additions to the city, including University Heights and East San Diego. He was one of the five founders of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and was one of the men who brought about the building of the first railroad through the city. He served as postmaster of San Diego from 1875 to 1882. His name for all time will be closely associated with the men who founded and built the modern city. He died at San Diego April 6, 1899. Daniel Choate married Sarah L. Wilson, a native of Indiana.

Rufus Choate was born at San Diego in 1870 and as a boy attended public and private schools there and later went east, attending a preparatory school at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and spent one year in Princeton University. On returning to California he became associated with his father in the real estate business. For ten years he was an employee of the Merchants National Bank, and in March, 1910, became secretary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. In 1914 he was elected

president of the Chamber, and he was a member of the legislative committee handling the project of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He also served as president of the San Diego Harbor Commission and made a number of visits to Washington to promote the interests of the harbor and the city in general. Since 1917 Mr. Choate has been vice president of the Union National Bank and gives most of his time to that institution. Mr. Choate is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

He married, December 24, 1902, Miss Flora May Martin, daughter of George W. Martin, a native of New Orleans.

Mrs. Choate is an accomplished pianist, and descends from a long line of musical and literary people, her maternal grandfather, Judge T. G. Turner, having founded and edited for years the Cleveland, Ohio, "Leader-Democrat," also the Cleveland "Plaindealer," Her paternal grandfather, Judge Warwick Martin, was for some years publisher of the New Orleans "Picayune." She is a niece of the Kimball brothers, Frank and Warren, who settled in San Diego County in 1850, and acquired the Sancho dela Nachion, a tract of 27,000 acres, reaching from San Diego to the Mexican line on the south-west and now called National City, Chula Vista, Otay and Weston.

Charles Newton Woodworth, one of the leading realtors of San Diego, possesses a line of ancestry of which anyone might feel proud. The line of descent has been traced as follows by his brothers:

Originally Norsemen, the progenitors were prominent in an expedition under Duke Rollo to Britanny; they were given charge of vast parcels of conquered lands, the French rendering of their name into Du Boisgarde, the Woodworths, written into the annals of the country. Seven hundred and odd years later their "fighting men" went to England with William the Conqueror, and there held many important offices under the English kings for many generations, incidentally acquiring great wealth and valuable lands. Walter Woodworth was the first of the name in America, coming in 1628. Returning to England, he came back in 1632, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he acquired possession of much land, and he built his home at Scituate with other "men of Kent." Charles Newton Woodworth headed the tenth generation, following: Walter, from England; Walter, third son; Benjamin, Ebenezer; Ebenezer II; John; John II; Heman; Thaddeus, Junior. Benjamin, of the third generation, purchased lands at North Lebanon, Connecticut, and with other prominent families started organizing churches, schools and colleges, a work that has been continued all down the line of descent. The first Ebenezer was one of the men who established Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. Ebenezer II, while a farmer, was also a singing teacher, and was possessed of a fine voice, and his musical talents have been transmitted to his descendants.

The branch of the family from which Charles Newton Woodworth is immediately descended moved to Ohio, then the Western Reserve, in 1808. This ancestor was John Woodworth, one of the leaders in the migration westward. Several of the Woodworth brothers, with their families, made what was then a long and perilous trip in covered wagons drawn by oxen. Their household possessions were in the wagons, and their cattle and horses were driven and ridden. John Woodworth was a magnificent specimen of manhood, a true pioneer, who continued active until his death at an extremely old age. The day he was ninety years old he cut down, unaided, a huge tree in the woodland. He married

Mary Ingraham, whose family at one time owned the lands in England on which now stands the city of Leeds. His son, John, Junior, was a prominent farmer, preacher and teacher, and he married Clo, a member of the celebrated Bridgeman family. Her first cousin was Laura Bridgeman, so well known in the world of the blind.

Heman Woodworth, grandfather of Charles Newton Woodward, married Betsy Tourgee, of the famous family of statesmen and writers, including Albion Tourgee, who will be remembered for his "A Fool's Errand," and "Bricks Without Straw," and who was the brilliant United States minister to France. Heman Woodworth settled at Minnehaha Falls, Minnesota, where he took up a homestead and erected the seventh home in Saint Anthony, now a suburb of Minneapolis. He later founded the town of Freemont, where he operated a sawmill and manufactured heading and all kinds of hardwood kitchen utensils. He spent his declining years at Fremont, where he died at a ripe old age.

Thaddeus Woodworth, Junior, was born in Ohio, and for a time attended school with James A. Garfield, who boarded at his home. As he entered young manhood he, too, took up a homestead, now a portion of the site of the Pillsbury Milling Company at Minneapolis, and did carpenter work with his father. When war broke out between the two sections of the country he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery and rose to the rank of a petty officer. Later he became a Methodist circuit rider, and while on a visit to his son, Charles Newton Woodworth, at San Diego he preached in the Central Christian Church. He married Juliet Bentley, of the New York Bentleys. Both died at Jennings, Louisiana, where he had property interests.

Charles Newton Woodworth was born near Fairhaven, Minnesota, February 22, 1864, second in the following family of children: Ernest E., who resides at Minneapolis; Charles N., who resides in San Diego, Califnia; George L., who resides at Hillsboro, Oregon; Lyle A., who resides at Palo Alto, California; Frank E., who resides at Cravens, Louisiana; Wynne W., who is president of the First National Bank at Ringling, Oklahoma, and prominent in the oil industry; and a son who died in infancy.

After attending the public schools of Clearwater, Minnesota, Charles Newton Woodworth, then but a little over sixteen years old, began teaching school. For eleven years he continued in the educational field as a school teacher. Later he became principal of the schools of Saint Cloud, Minnesota, at the same time taking up life insurance, at which he was so successful. He later went into the life insurance business for himself.

On May 5, 1905, Mr. Woodworth arrived at San Diego, and subsequently went into the real estate business.

Having made a profound study of real estate, he realized that nearly everyone coming to San Diego wanted to purchase a home, and also that very few of these persons had enough money to buy one outright. To supply these homeseekers and to give the utmost value to one and all Mr. Woodworth commenced home building. In order to fill the demand for worth-while homes at worth-while values, he built up an organization of utmost service: A sales department, an architectural department which views the land on which building is projected, making sketches and plans most appropriate for the situation from which the purchaser can make his choice, a building department which supervises all of the details of

construction, and a finance department which enables the homeseeker to get the very best financial assistance through loans at reasonable interest.

The National Real Estate Journal had for its cover frontispiece recently a picture entitled "Built by C. N. Woodworth, Realtor, San Diego, California," showing one of the adorable "Konkrete Homes" and a long article on Mr. Woodworth and his achievements, profusely illustrated, proving that "Konkrete Homes" means uniqueness, security and picturesqueness. The garage he built at Copeland and South University was the first one ever constructed with re-inforced concrete trusses. The home he built at Twenty-ninth and Kalmia streets has been visited by everyone interested not only in buying a home, but in the latest and finest ideas.

While he has always been a republican, he has never held office, steadily refusing nomination. He is a member of the San Diego Realty Board, of which he served as president in 1922, and he also belongs to the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. A member of Herman Lodge No. 18, K. of P., he held numerous offices in that order while residing in Minneapolis. His chief recreation is golf.

Mr. Woodworth is a writer of merit, and also a notable speaker, and he uses his talents in the furtherance of his work. In one of his addresses he said in part:

"San Diego is the City of Opportunity, of unequalled advantages," and then he enumerated some of them, after which he continued: "San Diego realizes that the 'bed-rock' foundation of the greatest and best cities is found in the happy homes of beauty, comfort, peace and love. San Diego is the 'homey city,' the Mecca for untold thousands."

Mr. Woodworth resides at the Saint Charles Hotel. His two children are: Velma E., who is Mrs. E. Payson Marsh, of Los Angeles, California; and Dorothy J. Woodworth, of San Diego. There have been Woodworths in every war of this country, up to and including the World war.

Walter LeRoy Hunt. Essentially a self-made man, the late Walter LeRoy Hunt was for years one of the most highly-respected citizens of Santa Barbara, and took a most determining part in the development of the city where he had large mercantile interests. The flourishing department store he founded and built up stands today as a substantial monument to his good judgment and keen business acumen, but a still more solid memorial exists in the hearts of those whom he befriended in his generous charities which knew no limitations of creed or party, but were bestowed where his sympathies led him. When he died the whole community mourned the passing of a fine citizen, a good man and a loyal friend.

Walter LeRoy Hunt was born in Wisconsin, in 1856, and he died at Santa Barbara December 25, 1923. After completing the grammar schools Mr. Hunt had one year in Austin, Minnesota High School, to which city his parents had moved when he was two years old. Realizing that his talents and inclination better fitted him for a business career than for one along professional lines, he left school, and for a few months was a clerk in a general merchandise establishment at Austin. In 1872, when only sixteen years old, he sought his fortune in the west, and coming to Santa Barbara here joined his uncle, C. C. Hunt, and was his clerk in his general store for a time. Subsequently this uncle took him and his cousin, E. H. Hunt, into partnership with him, and this part-

nership continued until 1886, when Mr. Hunt married Miss Ella Show and went to Texas, where he spent two years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Santa Barbara and formed the firm of Show & Hunt, and until 1893 they conducted a general merchandise business at 500 State Street. In that year the business was moved to the present location, 811 and 813 State Street, and they at once began to enlarge their various departments and build up a very desirable trade. In 1908 a close corporation was formed, of which Mr. Hunt owned the greater part of the stock, and was president and general manager, and at his death his widow succeeded him in ownership and office. He was one of the organizers of the Central of Santa Barbara, now the Bank of America, and was a director from its organization until his death. He was an active member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, the Santa Barbara Commercial Club, and was president of the Santa Barbara Credit Association. Fraternally he affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While he was a strong republican, he could never be induced to accept nomination for office, preferring to exert his influence in a private capacity. One of his active interests in life was the Young Men's Christian Association, and he never relaxed his efforts in its behalf. His rise in business life and the confidence and esteem of the community was a steady and healthy one, and was based on no spectacular movements, but upon a uniform and kindly course of action, and an honorable policy that never varied.

The first Mrs. Hunt died at Santa Barbara in 1900. In 1902 Mr. Hunt married Miss Martha Lowsley, a native of Virginia, who has lived in California since very early childhood. Mr. Hunt had no children by his first marriage, but there were four by his second, namely: Robert Walter, a 1920 graduate of Leland-Stanford University; LeRoy Lowsley, a student in Leland-Stanford University; Orville a graduate of the Santa Barbara High School; and Oswald, now a student in the Santa Barbara High School.

Andrew J. Gallagher was twenty-four years of age when he first came into prominence in San Francisco as secretary of the Labor Council as the youngest man ever chosen to that important position. During the past twenty years he has been noted as a stalwart in the Labor Federation in the city and county government, as a prominent leader of the Irish race in California and for active participation in a long list of movements and activities that comprise many weighty chapters in the history of his native city.

He was born in San Francisco, October 27, 1878, son of John and Catherine (Horan) Gallagher. He was educated in public and private schools in San Francisco, attending the Whittier Primary School, St. Ignatius College and the St. Louis College. After leaving college he learned the trade of photo engraving, and was connected with the photo-engraving departments of practically all the leading San Francisco newspapers.

In 1902 Mr. Gallagher was elected secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, having previously served as president of his local union. He was with the Labor Council until 1910, twice holding the office of president, and was noted as the only man who left the office and went back to it while a member of the council. Mr. Gallagher served six terms as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor and was second vice president of the International Photo Engravers Union. In his career as a

labor and political leader Mr. Gallagher has not only enjoyed a large personal following, but has been a man of singular force and tact in effecting harmony and in securing important results with a minimum of contention.

In 1906 he was a member of the election commission appointed by Mayor Smitz, and his long career of public service began. In 1908 Mayor McCarthy appointed him supervisor, and in the election of 1911 he was the only member of the union party chosen, the remainder of the ticket being swept out by the incoming Rolph administration. In 1914 he was the only supervisor elected at the primaries, and in 1916 he was again chosen for a term of four years. He resigned from the Board of Supervisors in 1918 to accept appointment as sealer of weights and measures by Mayor Rolph, resigning this appointment in 1920 to take over the office of industrial director of the Southern Promotion Association, an organization devoted to the industrial and property interests in the southern portion of the city. In January, 1926, Mr. Gallagher was again appointed supervisor by Mayor Rolph to fill a vacancy in the board.

Mr. Gallagher has occupied a position of leadership in Irish affairs in San Francisco for many years. He had personal charge of the DeValera party on its visit to the coast, and conducted the California drive for the subscription of bonds for the Irish Republic under De Valera. He took charge of the Irish Victory Drive in California, was president of the California Association for the Freedom of Ireland, and a director in the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Gallagher's name was also well known for many years in the realm of sports, having held the title of Pacific Coast amateur heavyweight champion for three years, from 1898 to 1901. He still takes a keen interest in sports, being one of the most prominent members of the Olympic Club.

A few of the many achievements credited to Mr. Gallagher can be noted briefly. He was author of the first San Francisco traffic law. He fathered the Hetch Hetchy legislation in the Board of Supervisors from 1913 to 1916, and was a member of the mayor's committee that went to Washington in 1913 to prevent the Department of Interior from withdrawing the Hetch Hetchy permit. He was author of the law compelling factories to conduct safety drills for their employes. He proposed the ordinance creating the city planning commission, was chairman of the Public Utilities Supplies Committee, and a member of the Finance and Building Committees of the Board of Supervisors. He led the fight against the four tracking of Market Street and promoted the Farmers Public Market at Tenth and Market streets, where farmers were permitted to sell direct to consumers. He was a member of the San Francisco Arbitration Committee, which secured an adjustment of the threatened strike of the iron and metal workers, and made permanent the eight-hour day in the metal trades and ship building industry. He was the arbitrator between the Dairymen's Association and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in 1907, settling their differences. He was a member of the committee that adjusted labor conditions at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915, and one of those who signed the agreement in behalf of labor that created peaceful conditions during the construction of the exposition buildings. He has been a member of every committee on promotions for the issuance of bonds for proposed utilities in San Francisco.

Mr. Gallagher was candidate for mayor of San Francisco in 1915, was a member of the mayor's reception committee to President Wilson, Roosevelt and Harding, represented San Francisco in 1913 at the mayor's convention in Washington and was a delegate representing San Francisco to the National Conference of the Unemployed, called by Mayor Mitchell of New York. Governor Richardson appointed him to represent California at the National Good Roads Convention at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In October, 1909, Mr. Gallagher married Miss Loretta Monahan, of San Francisco, who is now deceased.

Mr. Gallagher is a member of Native Sons of the Golden West, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Olympic Club, Mayo Men's Association, Victory Highway Association, National Automobile Club, Insurance Brokers Exchange, the Downtown Association, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the California Motorade Service Association, chairman of the Western Branch of the India Freedom Foundation, and is a former director of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic and of the National Association of Prison Reform.

Some years ago Mr. Gallagher organized the Golden State Insurance Company. He now carries on a general insurance business, with offices in the Grant Building on Market Street.

JOHN FREDERICK DIEHL. It was the consensus of his associates in the business world of Santa Barbara that the late John Frederick Diehl during his long and eminently successful career typified in full degree the highest ethics and principles of business life. Gifted as he was with superior talent and innate shrewdness, it would have been no task for him to take advantage of those who were not similarly endowed. Therefore it is to his lasting credit that the splendid success which he gained was attained through no questionable methods, and that he will be remembered not only as a successful merchant, a public-spirited citizen and a real philanthropist, but also as an earnest apostle of fair play.

Mr. Diehl was born at Palmyra, Missouri, April 9, 1863, and was a son of Frederick and Augusta (Drescher) Diehl, natives of Germany, who came to the United States as young people (the former when he was fourteen years of age) and settled at Palmyra. There the son gained a grade and high school education and in 1881 came to Santa Barbara, where he secured employment as a grocer's clerk. During the next ten years he worked faithfully and saved carefully, acquiring a large capital in the way of business knowledge and something like $300 in currency. In 1891 he invested in a small stock of goods and embarked in business as a grocer at 721 State Street. When he had spread his pitifully small quota of goods around the store they made but a meagre showing, so he hit upon the plan of dividing the already small room with a partition so that his stock would seem larger to prospective purchasers. Santa Barbara was then but a village and the merchants who were already established resented the entrance of newcomers, not believing in the adage that "Competition is the life of trade." Naturally, this did not make it any easier for the young man who was honestly trying to gain a foothold. His perseverance, industry and ambition, however, were equal to the task set for them, and gradually he began to enlarge his stock as his unfailing courtesy, prompt service, constant industry and fair dealing began to attract a larger and larger patronage. Mr. Diehl recog-

nized opportunities and grew into them, and when there were none to be seen he created them for his own and his customers' benefit. He was constantly inaugurating innovations, not of the showy, catch-penny kind, but of a character that assisted his business and therefore allowed him to give better service to his customers. Through these methods he built up one of the most splendidly-appointed enterprises of its kind on the Pacific Coast, a unique but most modern business which includes extra fancy delicatessen, grocery and bakery. It is now a closed corporation, all stock being owned by members of the immediate family, and operates under the corporate name of the Diehl Grocery Company in the Diehl Block, built as a memorial to Mr. Diehl. He remained at the head of this business until his death, which occurred February 4, 1921.

It was not only as a business man that Mr. Diehl was well known and that he contributed to the development and growth of the city of his adoption. He early recognized the imperative need of public utilities and was one of the founders and first president of the Mutual Gas and Electric Company, pioneers in the city, now the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern California Edison Company. Politically a republican, he served as a member of the Central Committee at times, but always refused public office. Mr. Diehl was instrumental in founding the Young Men's Christian Association local at Santa Barbara, and through his own efforts secured about $45,000 in subscriptions for a new building. He served as president of the Y. M. C. A. and was always interested in its work. While an ardent Presbyterian, he was a generous and silent giver to all creeds, and his private benefactions were numerous. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons.

Mr. Diehl married at Santa Barbara Jean Maude Benedict, and they became the parents of one son: John F., Jr., who is following in the footsteps of his father as an officer of the Diehl Grocery Company, as he is recognized as one of the enterprising business men of the city.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Diehl at the funeral held from his home February 7, 1921: "This is no hour for eulogy. Any fulsome praise would be distasteful to our friend and contrary to the wish of the family. Yet your presence here today is eloquent evidence of your appreciation of his worth and encourages me to say, as my heart compels, a simple word of tribute though imperfectly expressed. During the years of his business activity in our midst Mr. Diehl has been so closely identified with the city's activities and development that there could have been no resident or tourist, during that period, but has come to know him personally or to know definitely about him. And this fact proves him to have been much more than an ordinary—even great—character. As I have asked myself why this was so, I have discovered at least three definite and really great things which Mr. Diehl achieved. And, first of all, he achieved a really great business success. Coming here as a boy forty years ago, without resources except his clean hands, high ideals, strong purpose and an ability to make friends, he began his business career. From the first he put such vision, understanding and fidelity into his work as to attract the favorable attention of those engaging him. Soon he was by himself, beginning in a small way, but an independent merchant. There were years of hard struggle, there were critical periods, and there were moments when his courage almost failed, but always there was a definite policy reaching into the years ahead, and there was a clearly-shaped program, and there was a magnificent purpose always pushing behind policy and program. Is it any wonder that the business

succeeded? But the great success lies not alone in the fact that the business came to bring splendid financial returns, but in the fact that Mr. Diehl's vision should be realized—his dream should come true—the dream of a mercantile business that should so perfectly minister to the community, so honorably discharge its higher obligations, so fully meet aesthetic and utilitarian demands that it should become a part of the city's life and pride, and help to publish it to the world. And this has come to pass. Only yesterday a gentleman said to me—a banker, widely informed, though not of our own city: 'I do not know of a store so efficient in its service, so perfect in its appointments, so able to meet the demands of an exacting public as Mr. Diehl's.' And such a success is no little thing. It is in no sense the fortuitous result of a combination of favoring circumstances, but the working out of a policy long held and definitely followed, often against great difficulties and discouragement. And such success is the mark of a big man. But also Mr. Diehl achieved a great character success. By this I do not mean a character that consists of merely negative virtues. His was of a different type. He must get out into the thick of the battle. He must strike sturdy blows. He would be in the open. And so it came to pass that he was in the front of every matter of civic improvement, of public welfare, of local political betterment. He had a great vision of the city's future and a great passion of love for its good name and advancement. Thus he touched the city's civic life for its betterment. And also its social conditions. Every organization that sought the social good found a friend in Mr. Diehl. A hungry child was a reproach to the city, and a situation that invited or induced evil was a plague spot to be removed. He touched also helpfully the city's religious life. And I do not mean simply that of his own church. He fellowshipped men of widely different faiths, and honored every effort to sincerely promote the Kingdom of God. His deep religious nature and broad sympathies, his splendid judgment and fine faculty for interesting others made him a natural builder of religious institutions. The Salvation Army quarters, the Y. M. C. A. building, the Presbyterian Church bear eloquent testimony to his genius for such service. The population of this city will not grow so large, its rapid development will not become so beautiful and attractive, it will not grow so hoary with the passing years that it will not bear visibly the character touch of this man who loved it so well and served it so faithfully. His was a great character success. Mr. Diehl also achieved a radiant spiritual triumph. I am not saying this hastily. I am speaking thoughtfully, after careful study, especially of facts developing through the last few months. You who met Mr. Diehl only casually, or knew him only in business relations, may not have known how deep founded was his religious nature and how exalted his spiritual aspirations. His was a nature that did not manifest these on every occasion—they were never worn on the sleeve. But when the times that test men's souls came, they they stood out in bold and prominent relief, the most evident and beautiful phases of his character. I count it one of the great privileges of my life to have walked with Mr. Diehl as far as one may walk who is treading that upward way that leads to opening into eternal day. I have seen this strong man, clear in mind and vision, meet the great tests of life and triumph. And it is a goodly sight, one to gladden and strengthen faith. You know how accustomed Mr. Diehl was, as the head of a great business, to issue orders and have them carried out—to speak and have his wish obeyed. It had come to be the custom of his life. But here in the sick chamber the

order was reversed. Here he had to take orders. The doctor and the nurse must be obeyed. And it was no easy task. One day he said to me: 'I think I am a very dull pupil, but I am gradually learning the lesson of patience.' You know how earnestly he desired to live. He willed to live as few men can compel the will. And he wished to live that he might serve. And this is a good Biblical reason for desiring life, as it is for praying that life may be spared. And friends were praying—How many! I think I have never known a case where so many people of so varying faiths were earnestly praying that health might be restored. And yet, humanly speaking, we knew, as the doctor declared it must be, that the days were few. And I felt I must talk with Mr. Diehl about this—but how? One day I said: Mr. Diehl, you want to live, and we want you to, and so many are praying that you may. But suppose God—And he took the words from my lips before they were spoken. 'Dr. More,' said he, 'my desire to be restored is conditioned upon God's will. If He has other plans it is absolutely all right.' And it was settled right with Mr. Diehl. He had met the test there alone and had triumphed. God's will was supreme. And that was characteristic. The great questions of life with him were settled right, for they were tested by the will of God—a radiant spiritual triumph. And so our friend came to the end, not like Bryant's 'quarry slave, by night, scourged to his dungeon;' but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, he wrapped the draperies of his couch about him and lay him down to pleasant dreams. Shall our last word, then, be the old pagan benediction 'rest in peace'? No; his body will rest in peace. But his soul will go marching on. Trained to service here, it has been prepared for larger service there. Shall we say 'Good-bye? Farewell'? Nay; rather, let us say 'God-speed; God-speed into the realms of larger service into which God, in his infinite wisdom, has called him.' And now, lest your faith falter, a word to you who were so near to him, and who prayed so earnestly for his recovery. You prayed in faith, you prayed in the name of Christ, you prayed earnestly, you fulfilled the conditions for answered prayer. Yet your prayer was not answered. His health has not been restored—he has passed on. Does it mean God does not answer prayer? That He cannot or will not? No; no; you are not shut up to that alternative. Get the true case. God acts in wisdom; God acts in love. He knows all, and He knows what is best. And He did not give you the answer as you asked simply that He might give you the best. Because He knows and because He loves you and yours, He is giving you the better answer. Mr. Diehl now knows the better answer and he is satisfied. Believe it and rejoice with him."

John Fay. One of the men who exerted a wide influence in local affairs in the earlier days of San Francisco, and always warred against "gang politics," John Fay has passed from the scene of his earthly activities but what he accomplished remains, and the force of his example is still felt. So generally was his integrity and uprightness recognized that he was long known as "Honest John Fay." He was born at New York City, November 17, 1827, on Monroe Street, in the famous old Seventh Ward, the son of Luke Fay, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1817 and died here in 1842. The mother of John Fay was Martha (Pearsall) Fay, born in New York, a daughter of Tony Pearsall, a Tory who left New York City during the American Revolution, but returned after the termination of hostilities. Luke Fay was a very successful business man, and when he died his son John Fay inherited $100,000 from

his estate, which was then considered a large fortune. During his younger days John Fay was an intimate friend of Bob Crean, a brother-in-law of James Gordon Bennett.

The young men of the east in the late '40s were restless, and when gold was discovered in California they journeyed westward, some across country, others, with more means, taking the water route, across the Isthmus of Panama, or around Cape Horn. John Fay was one of the venturesome voyagers of 1849, and he with his three brothers, Logan, Dane and Jerome, came to California by way of the Isthmus, on the Oregon, and in their party was John W. Gary, first postmaster of San Francisco. Immediately following his arrival at San Francisco John Fay went to the mines at Coloma, but after working in them for a time, returned to New York, but in 1856 came again to California and engaged in the soap manufacturing business, taking over the interests of his brothers, who had established it in 1853 under the name of Fay Brothers. This line of endeavor absorbed his attention until 1872, when he invested in mining again, and made considerable money during the Comstock developments.

In the meanwhile he was becoming active in local politics, and in 1863 was elected supervisor of San Francisco, and served for two years. He was one of the six men who opposed the granting of the bonus to the Southern Pacific Railroad, but was overruled by mandamus proceedings with Judge Croaker on the bench. In 1892 John Fay was elected to the State Senate of California, and served during the term of 1893-95. His death occurred at Stapleton, Staton Island, in 1902.

On May 6, 1860, John Fay married Bridget M. McAvoy, a native of Ireland, who came to this country as a young girl and was reared at Loretta, Pennsylvania. In 1855 she came to California, and it was on the steamer Oregon that she first met John Fay, who subsequently sought her in marriage. They were the parents of three children: Luke, who was born February 28, 1861; Mamie, who was born August 6, 1862; and John Fay, Junior, who was born December 9, 1865, and is a capitalist of San Francisco. The elder John Fay was opposed to the Vigilante Committee of the early days, for he was a law and order man. Among his close friends of that period was Broderick, who was killed by Terry. Among other activities he became interested in the San Pablo Rancho, and when it was divided and distributed he became the owner of many hundreds of acres, which his sons inherited, and which later yielded, on sale, millions of dollars.

Luke Fay, son of John Fay, was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, Saint Ignatius College, which he attended for two years, Saint Mary's College, which he attended for two years, and Saint Joseph's College, which he attended for one year.

His first line of work was in the insurance business, and later he was a railway mail clerk, running from Ogden to San Francisco and back. After these experiences he and his brother assumed charge of their father's interests, and since 1902 Mr. Fay has been devoting all of his time to his personal interests, which have assumed very large proportions, his realty holdings including the very valuable business block corner of Eleventh and Howard streets.

Mr. Fay has many connections with clubs and societies, and belongs to San Francisco Lodge Number 3, B. P. O. E., and since 1883 has been a member of Fremont Parlor Number 16, N. S. G. W. In politics a democrat, he has never sought office, but has served on the County Cen-

tral Committee of his party. A student of California history, he has accumulated many books and manuscripts of great value, to which he is steadily adding. In his home, which is most richly furnished and finished, he has a heavy, solid, rosewood grand piano, with mother of pearl keys, all in a beautiful state of preservation, which was brought around Cape Horn in 1853 for the notorious El Dorado gambling hall. His father acquired this instrument in the early days, but later traded it off for a grand piano of later date. All trace of the old piano was lost for forty years, and then one day Mr. Luke Fay was called over the telephone and informed as to its whereabouts. As a boy he had written his name and address, and some of the history of the piano, on the back of the frontal board. This being discovered, the person into whose possession the piano had come felt impelled to get into communication with Mr. Fay. Needless to say he gladly bought it back at a generous price, and today it occupies a place of honor in his home.

On July 22, 1903, Mr. Fay married, in Santa Clara, California, Miss Eugenia G. Gairaud, a native of that county, and a daughter of Louis and Ellen Gairaud, pioneers of California. Mr. Gairaud came to the state to lay out grounds for orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have one daughter, Mary Eugenie Fay, a student in high school. She is following in her father's footsteps with reference to California history, and is a deep student of everything pertaining to this interesting subject.

Dr. Frank Fischer was born in San Francisco on December 10, 1864; attended the public schools of that city, and graduated with highest honors from the University of California. He received his medical degree at Cooper Medical College; served an internship at the San Francisco Hospital, and at Cooper College he filled at various times the positions of lecturer on hygiene, instructor in neurology, and assistant and chief of the Neurological Clinic. Simultaneously with his active practice of medicine, he taught for thirty years in the evening schools of San Francisco, during most of that time having charge of the Washington Evening High School and its successor, the North Beach Evening High School.

While at Berkeley he was, in his senior year, the literary editor of "The Occident." He also made many contributions to the other student publications during his college career. His literary productions have consisted mainly of writings on subjects having to do with civic betterment, and occasional poems. Many of his productions of the former class have appeared as contributions to the correspondence columns of the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner, the Daily News, and the Bulletin. Occasionally he has, upon invitation, contributed to the editorial columns of some of these papers.

Most of his poems relate to topics pertaining to schools and education, the material being largely the result of his experience in the classroom. Many of them first appeared in "The Washington Clarion," which was a student publication of his school during his incumbency, and whose publication as an annual he has continued since his retirement. Through this journal the alumni of his school, now widely scattered, some in distant lands, including Europe and the Orient, keep in touch with him, cementing a friendship begun in their school nights.

He is the president of the California Literature Society. He takes an active interest in social service and civic betterment projects, being secretary of the North Beach Promotion Association and of the Northern

Federation of Civic Organizations, and chairman of the educational committee of the Central Council of Civic Clubs. Since his retirement as a teacher he has been likewise active in the movement for improvement in educational methods. He was secretary of the campaign committee that sponsored the amended law now controlling San Francisco's educational system; and his advice is frequently sought in matters of educational policy by the city's Board of Education.

Some of his better known poems include "The Frogs and Winds of San Francisco Town," "My Fountain of Youth," "The Old Piano," "In Picnic Time," "The Adventurous Bowman," "The Veterans of the G. A. R.," "Our Soldier Boys," "My Boys and Girls," "Frank Lynn is With Us Yet," "A Plea for Preservation," first recited by President Hugh K. McKevitt, of the North Beach Promotion Association, in the Court of Abundance at the P. P. I. E. on Thanksgiving Day, 1915, and "To Owen Wister," published in "The Star" in answer to the latter's metrical attack upon President Wilson during the World war.

Doctor Fischer comes from a family of San Francisco pioneers. His father, Moritz Fischer, was a native of Germany and came to California in the early fifties, and for many years was engaged in the draying business. He died in 1906. His wife, Johanna (Pincus) Fischer, also a native of Germany, died in 1908.

Colonel Fred Jewell during the many years he has lived in San Diego has been prominent in banking, and has played a conspicuous part in the general movement to give San Diego its proper place as an unrivaled commercial and residence city of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Jewell was born at Wheaton, Illinois, son of Elias Jewell, a native of Detroit, and a grandson of Elias Jewell, Sr., a native of Connecticut The first American ancestor was Thomas Jewell, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1600, and with his wife and one child came to America in 1639, landing at Plymouth, and subsequently settling at Braintree, Massachusetts. Elias Jewell, Sr., from Connecticut moved out to Detroit and was one of the early American settlers there, buying a tract of land, where he followed farming until 1830, and then went further west to Illinois. In the absence of railroads he traveled by wagon and team to Chicago, which was then a town of only two thousand inhabitants. He was offered land for ten dollars an acre, including a portion of what is now Lincoln Park in that city. He did not accept the proposition, since it was not desirable farming land. Going west about twenty-five miles, he bought a tract of prairie land at what is now Wheaton, in DuPage County, and there improved a farm on which he lived until his death at the age of sixty-five. Elias Jewell, Jr., was born at Detroit, in what was then the territory of Michigan, in 1827, and was three years of age when his parents settled in Illinois. He grew up in what was then a frontier community, and after leaving the farm engaged in railroad construction. He helped build some of the pioneer railroads in northern Illinois. Subsequently he became associated with the Kirby Harvesting Machine Company, manufacturers of the first mowing machine. However, he kept his residence in Wheaton until shortly before his death, when he moved to San Diego and died in that city in 1894. His wife was Sabra Winchel, who was born in Lake County, Ohio, daughter of Luther Winchel, who was born in Connecticut in 1795 and was an early settler in northeastern Ohio, and finally removed to Wheaton, Illinois, where he improved a farm, but after some years returned to Lake County, Ohio, where he died

at the age of ninety-six, and his wife, at the age of ninety-five. Sabra (Winchel) Jewell reached the age of ninety. She reared five sons, named Luther H., Walter, Fred, Adelbert and Edward W.

Fred Jewell grew up at Wheaton, Illinois, attended school there, and as a youth frequently drove wagons of grain and other produce into Chicago, twenty-five miles away, starting on this trip at three o'clock in the morning, and after his arrival standing at the open market until his products were sold. After graduating from the Wheaton Academy Mr. Jewell taught school, the first year at Downers Grove, and then went west to Columbus, Nebraska, where he taught for four years and also bought land. He engaged in farming and then became a general merchant at Oconee, Nebraska. Colonel Jewell was one of the pioneer growers of sugar beets in western Nebraska, and for some years had a large tract of land devoted to beet culture in Platte County, employing about one hundred men in the industry. He also organized and was president of the Platte County Bank at Platte Center, but after putting it on a paying basis he sold out. The Legislature of Nebraska employed him four years to audit the state accounts, and he put the public bookkeeping of the state on a systematic basis that saved the people many thousands of dollars. He was also appointed by Governor Poynter as a member of his staff, with the title of colonel.

Colonel Jewell came to San Diego in 1900, and for a quarter of a century has been closely identified with financial and other business interests here. In 1904 he and former Mayor L. J. Wilde organized the Citizens Savings Bank, and he was its president and active executive until obliged to resign on account of ill health. Then he and Mrs. Jewell made a tour around the world, starting westward across the Pacific and continuing their general westward course until they came back to California. This trip took them to all the better known parts of the globe. They climbed mountains in Switzerland, visited the Vatican in Rome, and altogether the journey was a source of both recreation and education. Many of the beautiful objects of art that adorn the Jewell home at 305 Southlook Avenue were collected during this trip. Upon his return Colonel Jewell became interested in the United States National Bank, and gave much of his time to the affairs of that institution. When he took charge its assets were $318,000, and under his able management it became a million dollar bank in resources. He retired from the bank after two years. In the meantime he had purchased a tract of land on Southlook Avenue, and the development of this property has been his chief business concern in recent years.

Colonel Jewell was one of the active San Diegoans in carrying out the plan for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in Balboa Park during 1915-16. Colonel Jewell handled much of the publicity work which attracted visitors to the Exposition from all parts of the world. From 1913 to 1916 he was one of the Board of Directors of the Exposition. Colonel Jewell was the first to drive an automobile across the Carillo Bridge, and accompanying him at the time was one of the honored guests at the Exposition, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy. Colonel Jewell, on May 23, 1887, married Margaret A. Myers. She was born at Richmond, in McHenry County, Illinois, daughter of George H. Myers and granddaughter of John Myers. John Myers was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, came to the United States when a young man and settled in New York State, and from there moved out to McHenry County, Illinois, where he bought a tract of land and improved a farm. George

H. Myers was born in Herkimer County, New York, January 22, 1825, and succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm in McHenry County, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. This farm is now owned and occupied by one of his sons. George H. Myers married Margaret Snell, a native of New York State and daughter of John Snell, and sister of Amos J. Snell, late of Chicago. She died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving four children, named Alberta, Emily, John and Margaret. Colonel and Mrs. Jewell are the parents of one daughter, Maude, now the wife of Dr. Fred J. Smith, a graduate physician and a veteran of the World war. Doctor and Mrs. Smith have a daughter, named Dorothy Jewell Smith.

Colonel Jewell is affiliated with Lebanon Lodge No. 58, A. F. and A. M., at Columbus, Nebraska, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, a member of Al Bahr Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Eastern Star.

Seth George Ames, organizer of the Ames Realty Company, has developed one of the most reliable organizations for the handling of San Diego County and southern California real estate properties. Mr. Ames knows his subject thoroughly, having been in this county for nearly thirty years, was a practical horticulturist himself, and is likewise a very able business man. In the course of years he has handled a large number of important transactions involving ranches, fruit farms and acreage subdivisions.

Mr. Ames is of true New England stock, and his ancestors lived in Massachusetts and Maine from the early Colonial period. Mr. Ames was born in the town of Palermo, Waldo County, Maine, son of Paul and Jane E. A. (Lowell) Ames. His First American ancestor was Robert Ames, who came to America in the seventeenth century, accompanied by his brothers Anthony and Thomas. Anthony's descendants are known as the Marshfield branch of the family, while Thomas located at Framington. It is said that the name was originally spelled Eames. Robert Ames died July 30, 1712. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 22, 1710. Their son Samuel was born September 2, 1664, and his wife, Mary, was born at Wilmington, Massachusetts. Their son, Johnathan Ames, was born August 18, 1716, and married, July 3, 1754, at Woburn, Dorothy Richardson. From Massachusetts they removed to Maine, first locating at Woolwich and later at Jefferson. Their son, Phineas Ames, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1757, and was a soldier in the American Revolution. He died February 24, 1834. His wife, Mary Jones, was born in 1762, and died October 20, 1841. They were the parents of Francis Ames, grandfather of Seth George Ames. Francis Ames was born at Jefferson, Maine, April 18, 1786, and spent his last years at Palermo. He married Mary Douglas May 10, 1809. Paul Ames was born at Jefferson, Maine, February 9, 1819, was reared on a farm, attended rural schools, and was a well known resident of Palermo, very active in public affairs there. He served as selectman and postmaster and was a republican in politics. His death occurred July 30, 1896. His first wife was Alice Lowell, and his second wife, Jane E. A. Lowell, was a cousin to his first wife.

Jane E. A. Lowell was born at Dresden, Maine, March 14, 1829, daughter of James Lowell and a lineal descendant of Percival Lowell, who was born in England in 1602 and came to America with his father, Percival, in 1639, landing at Boston and soon settling at Newbury, Massa-

chusetts, where he acquired a freehold right, as is shown by the records of Essex County. In the deed to his land he is named "Gentleman." After these two Percival Lowells the line of descent is traced through Captain Gideon, John, Lieutenant John, Jacob and James, the later the father of Jane E. A. Lowell. The Lowells were also connected by marriage with the Decker, McFadden, Currier, Sargeant and Sweet families of New England. Paul and Jane Ames were the parents of six children: Ernest L., Paul, James H., Lizzie J., Seth G. and Rosa May.

Seth George Ames spent his boyhood days in the Pine Tree State of Maine, attended public schools, and graduated from the high school at Unity. When he was eighteen years old he left home to seek his fortune in the great west. For a time he was occupied in dairying and stock raising in Nevada. Then, in 1892, coming to California, he spent some time at Lakeport, and in 1893 removed to San Diego, where he became a citrus fruit grower. For three years from 1900, he made his home at Los Angeles, where he employed his business talent and capital in cement construction. In 1904 he returned to San Diego and has since engaged in the real estate business, his operations extending to adjoining states as well as California.

Mr. Ames married at Lakeport, California, in 1893, Lizzie A. W. Nicoll. Her father, D. C. Nicoll, came to California from Nova Scotia, making the voyage on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. He was a California pioneer and lived for a time at Santa Rosa and Sebastapol before settling at Lakeport, where he engaged in business as a carriage and wagon manufacturer. Mr. Ames' first wife died December 19, 1896. In 1904 he married Helen Clapp. Her father, James D. Clapp, was a native of Connecticut, as was also her grandfather, Nathan Clapp. The Clapp family about 1820 moved to Livingston County, New York, and developed a home out of the wilderness in that section. James D. Clapp made the best of limited opportunities to gain an education, attending rural schools and later Wyoming Academy. He was a skilled penman and taught penmanship in the Temple Hill Academy at Geneseo, New York, and later engaged in the mercantile business. On account of ill health he was unable to serve as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. About 1860 he moved out to Iowa, settling at Hazel Green in Delaware County, but after the war returned to New York State and was a farmer in Livingston County. Since his health did not improve, he came to California in 1871, locating at Riverside, where he experienced an immediate improvement in his health and decided to remain. He bought twenty acres of land on Brocton Avenue, planted it to oranges and other fruits, and in 1880 he purchased two and a half acres on Ninth Street, where he built his home in which he spent the rest of his days. He died March 23, 1896. He was a good business man and accumulated a handsome competency. He was a republican in politics, and very public spirited, liberally contributing to charity and other causes in Riverside. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Ames, was Mary Jane Dodge, daughter of John Dodge, a native of Wardsboro, Windham County, Vermont, and an early settler in Livingston County, New York, where he was a farmer. He was a man of education and taught school in Livingston County, and was one of the three school directors of the county serving without pay. He died April 30, 1853. Mrs. Ames' mother was educated in public schools in Livingston County, also attended the Rochester Female Seminary, and prior to her marriage taught in Livingston County.

After the death of her husband she continued to make her home at Riverside.

Mr. Ames by his first marriage had a daughter named Hope W., and by his second marriage, another daughter, Mary G. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Ames has membership in the San Diego, California State and National Realty Boards. Long residence has made Mr. Ames one of San Diego's best informed citizens and one of its most enthusiastic admirers, and he has done much to advertise and promote the advantages of this favored section.

Albert L. Derbyshire, M. D., of San Diego, came to southern California to practice medicine forty years ago. Comparatively little of his time has been devoted to the regular routine of a physician or surgeon. His career has been a distinguished one from the point of view of experience and service, largely under the Federal government, and along the Pacific Coast from the extreme southern end of California to almost the northernmost limits of American jurisdiction in the Behring Sea.

Doctor Derbyshire was born in Franklin County, Indiana, May 31, 1851. For several years he was a telegraph operator. At the same time he took up the study of medicine, attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and on February 26, 1886, was graduated from the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis. For one year he practiced at Connersville, Indiana, and in 1887 came to California and settled at San Diego. He practiced in San Diego, also in the El Cajon Valley, and for a time was physician to a mining company in Mexico. For five years, from 1893, he was at Slayton, Oregon, then opened an office at Portland.

Doctor Derbyshire in 1900 joined the great exodus from the United States to the gold fields at Nome, Alaska. He sailed from Portland on the steamer George W. Elder and spent the summer along the coast, ascending and descending numerous rivers by canoes in search of gold. Without success as a gold hunter he decided to locate at Nome and take up the practice of medicine. In 1902 he was engaged by Dr. J. B. Lloyd, then in charge of the United Public Health Service at Nome, to take charge of a smallpox camp nearby, and he handled that situation until all the cases had recovered. When Doctor Lloyd left Nome the same year he recommended to the surgeon general that Doctor Derbyshire be put in charge of the United States Public Health Station, and this recommendation was carried out and made permanent in June, 1903. In 1904 the United States Public Health Service directed that the complete hospital equipment at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, be packed up and reestablished at Nome. After the arrival of the fifty-five tons of equipment Doctor Derbyshire remodeled the old barracks and early the following spring opened up the Marine Hospital for the care of merchant seamen. He also took charge of the quarantine work at the station. The duties of quarantine officer were especially arduous and hazardous. He had to board vessels in the open roadstead nearly two miles from shore, and often in the roughest weather. With three men at the oars the doctor was rowed out to the vessel that had to be inspected, the men waiting for a lull in the breakers, but frequently were thrown back on the shore, the boat being capsized and all the men getting a ducking or even worse injury. Doctor Derbyshire had charge of the public health service at Nome until 1910. For one winter he acted as Federal jail physician and for a time as city physician and health officer.

After ten years in the far north he returned to San Diego and became temporary quarantine officer. In 1916 he was appointed and assigned to duty as examiner for the immigration service. When the war risk insurance work was taken up by the United States Public Service this duty was added to his other busy program, and he handled it until the organization of the Veterans Bureau and separation of the Public Health Service in 1922. After that he continued in charge of the United States Public Health Service, with office in the Federal Building, until October 6, 1923, when quarantine work was again added to his duties. In January, 1925, he was relieved as quarantine officer by Major J. F. Worley, and since then he has devoted his time to relief work and occasional temporary duty at the quarantine station when other officers are on leave. From January, 1920, to January, 1925, he also had charge of the Alpine Sanitarium for tubercular service patients, where from thirty to forty Veterans Bureau cases were hospitalized until 1922, when Camp Kearney was taken over by the United States Public Health Service and all the Alpine cases transferred there. When Camp Kearney was taken over by the Veterans Bureau the Merchant Marine cases, thirty-two in number, were sent from Kearney to Alpine, and Doctor Derbyshire looked after them by order of the secretary of the treasury. For a considerable period of time Doctor Derbyshire made frequent trips out to the Alpine Sanitarium, a sound trip of sixty miles, doing this after regular office hours and without expense to the service for transportation.

During the draft period of the World war he gave much time to examination of men for service overseas and also answering sick calls for a company of men stationed at the Hercules Potash Plant for guard duty, where he spent part of each day making examinations of workmen entering the plant and attending the sick and injured in the company hospital. While all this constituted a heavy program of real patriotic duty, Doctor Derbyshire had volunteered for service overseas, but on account of his age he was retained at home.

Doctor Derbyshire married, in 1879, Miss McCann, who died in 1882, leaving a daughter, Laura. Laura is the wife of Cecil J. Bancroft and has a son named Bruce. Doctor Derbyshire married in October, 1923, Elleta E. Stocking, of Coronado, California. Doctor Derbyshire is an honored member of the San Diego Medical Association and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Ada York. The present superintendent of schools of San Diego County, Ada York, enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to hold this office in this county. San Diego is often mentioned as the birthplace of California, hence the significance of the distinction has added value because the place of service is on historic ground.

Miss York was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in August, 1921, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. F. F. Martin, now superintendent of schools in Santa Monica. The succeeding year Miss York was elected by the people and is completing the fourth year of her term of office. No candidate opposed Miss York at the polls, which argues for the general satisfaction her administration has given to the public.

In 1921, when Miss York assumed office, the famous Amendment Number 16 had just become operative. The newly appointed superintendent was quick to take advantage of the possibilities to enrich rural school life which came as a result of the increased revenue provided by the constitutional amendment mentioned. Special teachers of music, art,

physical education, nature study, and a supervisor of attendance were appointed as field workers. There was a general arousing of interest on the part of the public through the activities of Parent-Teachers Associations, Farm Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, and other community organizations. A close affiliation with the County Health Department was accomplished. The ties between the State Teachers' College and the schools of the open country became closer and more varied. Conferences, trustee's institutes, track meets are held at the college, establishing contacts that make for the progress of the schools. Relations between various groups of school districts have been established by Play Days, combined celebrations of holidays, and participation in the annual school exhibit at the County Fair.

Miss York received her educational training in Massachusetts, being a graduate of the elementary schools, the high school and the State Normal School of Worcester, Massachusetts. Subsequent to her graduation she taught for some years in the schools of Worcester. Coming to San Diego in 1912, her first public school service was in the office of the superintendent of schools, where she served as deputy, later assuming the superintendency which she now holds.

Schuyler C. Kelly, long and prominently known in San Diego as a printer and newspaper man, and county coroner, came to California in 1904.

He was born at Delavan, Illinois, August 9, 1868. His father, William Kelly, was born in New York City, but as a youth went to Illinois and was a boot and shoe maker there. In 1858 he joined a company which with ox teams crossed the plains to Colorado. This was during the Pike's Peak mining excitement and Denver was only an incipient village. After two years as a prospector he returned east and settled in Ray County, Missouri, where he resumed his business as a maker of custom made boots and shoes. He married there Sarah Ann Roberts, who was born in Ray County, and her people were among the first families to settle there, coming from Tennessee. When the Civil war came on, Missouri was a border state and Ray County was largely Southern in sympathy. William Kelly on the contrary was an intense Union man, and determined to fight for the Union, he walked sixty miles to the nearest railroad station, and going back to Illinois enlisted as a private in Company I of the Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. His first battle was with Morgan's Raiders at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and after that he was with his regiment in all its service until the close of the war. He then returned to Illinois, subsequently lived in Colorado and Missouri, and was a farmer and fruit raiser. He died in Missouri in 1911, at the age of seventy-five, and his widow survived him and passed away at Brentwood Park, Los Angeles, in July, 1921. They were the parents of seven children: Mary L., William H., Thomas L., Schuyler C., John G., Lucille and Elizabeth, all of whom are now living.

Schuyler C. Kelly had a public school education in Missouri, then learned the printing trade and for a number of years was employed in the composing room, and also occasionally was given a writing assignment with such noted newspapers as the Kansas City Post, Kansas City Journal and Kansas City Star. On removing to San Diego in 1904, Mr. Kelly was for a time employed by the San Diego Union, for two years conducted a job printing plant and for four years was editor of the San Diego Labor Leader. In 1918 he was appointed coroner for an unex-

pired term, and in November of the same year was elected for the regular term of four years.

Mr. Kelly was captain of Company G of the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war and during the World war attended the Second Officers Training Camp at the Presido in San Francisco. He is a republican, was one of the founders of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, is a veteran member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Elks, Red Men, Eagles, Spanish War Veterans, American Legion and Typographical Union.

Mr. Kelly married Miss Keo Idell Taylor, who was born and reared at Oswego, Kansas. She is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans Auxiliary Association and of the American Legion Auxiliary. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly's only son, Jack Roberts Kelly, was born at San Diego, graduated from the San Diego High School, and is assistant teller in the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank. He spent three years in the Military Training School at the Presido at San Francisco, earning high honors in drill and marksmanship. He also spent three years at the Field Artillery at Del Monte, California, and was awarded first prize for best all around efficiency in his class, and won a second lieutenancy in Field Artillery in the Reserve Officers Corps of the U. S. Army.

Henry Clay Taft was an ambitious, self-reliant youth of sterling character when he came to California in the year 1865; here he passed the remainder of his long and useful life; and here he marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement, especially in connection with the upbuilding of what is now one of the largest and most important mercantile establishments in the city of Oakland. The character of the man and his splendid service to the community as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and representative business man make most consistent the entering of a memorial tribute in this history of California and Californians.

Mr. Taft, whose death occurred at his beautiful home in the city of Oakland March 1, 1919, was born at Rochester, New York, May 29, 1846, and thus he was nearly seventy-three years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Mason and Samantha (Gray) Taft, the Taft family, of English origin, having been founded in New England in the early Colonial period of our national history. Mason Taft was born and reared in New Hampshire, and was a leading merchant at Dansville, New York, at the time of his death, when he was fifty years of age. He was a son of Samuel Taft, who likewise was a native of New Hampshire, who was one of the first to manufacture hair combs in the United States and who died at the age of seventy years.

Henry C. Taft received the advantage of the common schools of his native state and supplemented this discipline by attending Dansville Academy. He continued his residence in the old Empire state until 1865, when, at the age of nineteen years, he came to California and became associated with the Haskell & Campbell dry-goods store at Petaluma, Sonoma County. In 1868, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, he there engaged in the general mercantile business in an independent way and under the title of H. C. Taft & Company. For short periods he had two partners, on different occasions, but during the greater part of his residence at Petaluma he was the sole owner of his prosperous mercantile business.

Far-sighted, self-reliant and enterprising, Mr. Taft became impressed with business opportunities offered in the rapidly growing town of Oakland, and in 1875 he here established a branch store. In 1879 he sold his business at Petaluma, and thereafter he continued to give his attention to his business in Oakland until death brought a close to his career. In 1880 he admitted to partnership in the business at Oakland, Albert A. Pennoyer, and the original firm name of Taft & Pennoyer is perpetuated in that of the present great concern known as the Teft & Pennoyer Company. The first and the later company stood for progressive business policies and fair dealings, with effective service, and upon this staunch basis the great business of the present corporation has been built up and maintained. In the Taft & Pennoyer establishment was placed one of the first passenger elevators in Oakland, and the concern introduced many other modern improvements from time to time, so that facilities and service of the establishment have been kept up to high standard and have eventually became metropolitan in all ways. To a special publication issued in Oakland a writer, under the nom de plume of "Oakland's Guardian Angel," made a contribution that is well worthy of perpetuation in this memoir and the context of which is as follows:

"I remember many years ago there lived in the promising city of Petaluma a man, H. C. Taft by name, who owned a store devoted to the selling of what was called in those days 'general merchandise.' This man was known for his foresightedness, his broad vision and keen intellect. One day he came to Oakland on a visit, and so impressed was he with its great possibilities that he decided to establish here a branch of his Petaluma store. This he did, and in 1875 he opened a store, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, which rapidly attracted the attention of the citizens of Oakland. This store became known for its high-class merchandise, its excellent service, its fair, square dealing. It was conceived with the idea that people wanted only the best merchandise, at a fair price to their pockets. And from this small store of over fifty years ago has grown the great institution of Taft & Pennoyer Company, with the same high ideals of its founder, Henry C. Taft. In 1908 was erected a new and splendid building, on Clay Street,—bigger and better and greater, adding many more departments, with the same fine reputation for the best merchandise in the land. From far and wide people came for Oriental rugs, elegant linens, rare antiques, beautiful silver and chinaware, and kindred other needs for men, women and children. Fifty-one departments in all. And thus it has grown, this institution founded in Oakland, built around the needs of this great community, believing in Oakland, backing Oakland at every step, fostering every movement for Oakland's progress—this, in short, 'Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House, established in 1875.' Long live this wonderful firm that has done so much to bring fame to the city of Oakland."

Mr. Taft ever maintained a fine confidence in himself and his powers of achievement, was actuated by high motives and ideals, and made of success not an accident but a logical result. Oakland meant much to him, and he meant much to Oakland, as a leading business man and as a citizen of unbounded loyalty and public spirit. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and he was well fortified in his opinions concerning governmental and economic policies. He was a Knight Templar Mason and was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Taft and his wife were earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while residing at Petaluma he was

there a member of the vestry of St. John's Church, while in Oakland he gave many years of constructive service as treasurer and senior warden of the parish of St. Paul's Church.

In St. Peter's Church, Protestant Episcopal, in the city of Dansville, New York, was solemnized, in 1877, the marriage of Mr. Taft and Miss Lizzie Maxwell, who was born in that city on the 27th of August, 1854, a daughter of Olney Bryant Maxwell and Elizabeth (Foote) Maxwell, her father having been a citizen of wealth and large influence in Dansville for many years. Mrs. Taft survived her husband six years and passed to the life eternal July 12, 1925, both having been loved by all who came within the sphere of their gracious and kindly influence. They are survived by one son and two daughters: Joshua Maxwell Taft, the only son, was born March 11, 1878, and was reared to manhood in Oakland. In 1902 was solemnized his marriage with Miss Florence Hayden, and they have five children: Florence Elizabeth, Abbie Maxwell, Henry Hayden, Maxine, and Clara Frances. Miss Clara Maxwell Taft, elder of the two daughters of the honored subject of this memoir, was born April 21, 1879, resides at 348 Vernon Street, and is a popular figure in the representative social and cultural circles of her native city, besides which she is a zealous communicant of St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, as were her parents. Dorothy Elizabeth, youngest of the children, is now the wife of George Marwedel, of Oakland, she having been born December 18, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Marwedel have two children: Elizabeth Ellen and Dorothy Anne.

Aurelia (Henry) Reinhardt. One of the well ordered and important institutions that contribute to the precedence of California as a center of the best of educational service is Mills College, in the city of Oakland, and of this institution Mrs. Reinhardt is the president, her high reputation as a scholastic and administrative executive and interest in her effective stewardship as a leader in educational affairs being enhanced by the fact that she is a native daughter of California.

Mrs. Reinhardt was born in the city of San Francisco, April 1, 1877, and is a daughter of William Warner Henry and Mary (Rogers) Merritt. The public schools of her native city afforded Mrs. Reinhardt her earlier educational discipline, which has been supplemented by the best of training along higher academic, as well as professional lines. From the University of California she was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. In historic old Yale University she was a scholar in English in 1901-2 and a fellow in English in 1902-3, this great institution having conferred upon her in 1905 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1919 Mrs. Reinhardt received from the University of California the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1925 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Southern California.

In the period of 1898-1901 Mrs. Reinhardt was instructor in English in the University of Idaho, and thereafter she served in a similar capacity at the Idaho State Normal School at Lewiston until 1908. Her marriage occurred in December, 1909, and after the death of her husband, in 1914, she continued as lecturer on English in the University of California until 1916, in which year she was chosen the incumbent of the office in which she has since served with unqualified ability and enthusiasm, that of president of Mills College, the work and standards of which as well

as the general success, have been signally advanced under her careful and progressive scholastic and executive administration.

On the 4th of December, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Aurelia Henry to George Frederick Reinhardt, M. D., who was one of the representative physicians and surgeons of California at the time of his death, which occurred June 7, 1914, his widow thereafter having resumed her active association with educational work and having won still higher honors in her profession, which she dignifies alike by her gracious personality and her high intellectual attainments.

Aside from her direct pedagogic service Mrs. Reinhardt has otherwise made valuable contributions to current scholarship. Thus it is to be noted that she is the author of a work (translations and notes) entitled the Monarchia of Dante Alighieri and published in 1904, and a volume, with glossary, of the Episcoene, or the Silent Woman, by Ben Johnson, which she published in 1906. She contributed also to Volume XXXI of the Yale Studies in English, and made contribution of some translations that appeared in Select Translations from Old English Poetry in 1903, Cook and Tinker editors. She has made numerous contributions to leading journals and magazines, is a member of the Dante Society and the Concordane Society, has served as state chairman of the department of literature of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, is a member of the Philosophical Association of the Pacific Coast, and she is National president of the American Association of University Women, to which office she was elected in 1923. Mrs. Reinhardt is affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa college honor society, with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and with the Colonial Dames. She is a member of the Book Club of California, the San Francisco Mills Club and Sorosis Club, the Ebell Club in Oakland, and the Town and Country Club in Berkeley. Her religious faith is that of the Unitarian hurch.

Capt. Joseph W. Brennan, harbor master of San Diego, is a native of San Francisco, and since boyhood has followed the sea and has long been familiar with every phase of maritime operations along the coast of southern California.

Captain Brennan was born in San Francisco December 2, 1883. His grandfather, George Patrick Brennan, was a native of Ireland, and on coming to America located in Canada, where he spent the rest of his years. George Patrick Brennan, Jr., was born at Merricksville, Canada, and when a young man came out to California, settling at San Francisco, where he was in business as a building contractor. He left that to engage in the lighthouse business, being stationed at various places until his final assignment to Point Loma, which he tended until his death. He married Mary Ann Flynn, who was born in Wales, of Irish ancestry. Her father was a native of Ireland, sojourning only temporarily in Wales when his daughter was born, and then coming to America, settled in Oakland, California.

Joseph W. Brennan is one of eight children, all of whom were born in California. He attended school at San Diego, graduated from high school, and already during vacations had served a practical apprenticeship as a sailor. After leaving high school he entered the employ of the Spreckels Brothers, rising to the position of commander of their tow boat fleet.

Captain Brennan in 1918 resigned to enter the United States navy. He was commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, but before being sworn

in for service he was stricken with the influenza, then epidemic, and for several months was in the hospital, the war being over before he had recovered. In 1919 he was appointed to his present position as master of San Diego Harbor. His office is on the Municipal Pier.

Mr. Brennan married in June, 1910, Miss Dorothy Ann Sloane, who was born in Arkansas, daughter of Samuel Sloane. They are members of the Catholic Church and Captain Brennan belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

THE HORTON SCHOOL. One of the long-established, reliable and thoroughly efficient educational institutions of the Pacific Coast is the Horton School of Oakland, California, which, after having been in existence for more than four decades, occupies a place of importance among the factors which combine to contribute to the intellectual advancement of this great section of the country.

The Horton School, which since 1912 has occupied its present site at Perkins and Palm streets, near Lakeside Park, and occupies a large, modern building with ample playgrounds, was founded in 1884 by Sarah W. Horton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose name it bears. The original building was the old home of Judge McKee on Adeline Street, and the school was started as a private school for boys and girls. One year later, or in 1885, a school was built at Twelfth and Filbert streets, and this was occupied until the erection of the present structure in 1912, the erection of which was made necessary by the shifting of the residence district of Oakland. Miss Horton, who has always been considered a pioneer educator of Oakland, was the first to introduce science as a study for young children, and the one also to inaugurate the movement which made manual training a course in the schools. This greatly-beloved instructor passed away in January, 1920, and the ownership of the school passed into the hands of Miss Nellie V. Jones and Miss Charlotte F. Center. When Miss Nellie V. Jones died, in August, 1925, Miss Center became sole owner and principal. Miss Center is one of California's progressive and capable women educators. Adopting the vocation of teaching in young womanhood, she gained her early experience in the Teachers' College at Framingham, Massachusetts, and other eastern fitting schools, and in 1891 came west and joined Miss Horton. During her thirty-four years of connection with this institution she has helped send many scholars forth to achieve positions of worth and prominence, especially through her rare sympathy and guidance of individual students through their formative or character-building years.

This institution has never been a boarding school. It includes kindergarten, primary, grammar and high school departments, systematically graded and taught by teachers of training and experience, all of whom are college graduates. While the course of study is essentially the same as in the public schools, smaller classes give an opportunity for greater thoroughness and a better understanding of the individual needs of pupils. French, drawing or modeling, and various forms of physical training are included in the regular work of the grades. Boys form a part of the school through the kindergarten and primary grades.

The high school provides full preparation for California and eastern colleges, and also a general course for those who do not wish to go to college, and sixteen units are required for graduation. For the regular course four years of English three years of history, two years of mathematics, one year of science, four years of foreign language and two elec-

tives are required. Physical training is required throughout the four years. This course may be varied to meet individual needs, or in preparation for eastern colleges, where the entrance requirements differ somewhat from those of the California colleges, and many require four years of Latin. The Horton School is accredited to the University of California, Leland Standford Jr. University and Mills College.

Maria Hart. It is the trained young man or woman who readily finds desirable employment. Few employers will spend valuable time and effort in supplying the lack of a proper education along practical lines. They find it more profitable to engage helpers who have already acquired a knowledge of business methods at a reliable commercial school. Such an institution is the Hart Business School of Santa Barbara.

This school, opened in 1921 on very limited capital, at first occupied two rooms and had an enrollment of two pupils. But the vision and enterprise of its founder, Miss Marie Hart, has been amply justified in the growth and progress of the school which bears her name. Today it occupies eight rooms in the beautiful new Daily News Building, has excellent equipment of modern furniture and all up-to-date business appliances and conveniences, with a library of the best commercial magazines and books on commercial education, salesmanship, advertising, secretarial work, reporting and applied subjects.

Classes are conducted the year round, with an average enrollment of fifty; and each pupil is given a careful grounding in the fundamentals of commercial training, with special emphasis on thoroughness.

Four courses are offered: Bookkeeping, stenography, secretarial work, and complete business course. Each student is advanced as rapidly as his abilities permit, and many have made high records in speed and accuracy. The California State School Typewriting Championship was won by the Hart Business School in 1924.

Having worked hard for her own success, the head of this training school realizes the difficulties that beset the way of the beginner, and she maintains a free employment bureau in connection with her school, and has a record of having placed all her graduates in excellent positions, as well as many other applicants able to pass the tests she requires of them to determine the kind of work they are fitted to perform. Employers of Santa Barbara and surrounding territory all turn to the Hart Business School when in need of trained helpers; and strangers in search of employment are directed to the same source for information concerning worth-while positions.

The pupils of the Hart Business School are not drawn from Santa Barbara alone, or even Santa Barbara County, but come from a wide area to avail themselves of the excellent and conscientious training to be had in this school, and, in addition, to enjoy the natural scenic beauties and the mild, delightful climate of Santa Barbara.

This world-famed "beauty-spot of the Pacific" lies in a fertile valley, rimmed on three sides by the purple Santa Inez Mountains, and bordered on the fourth side by the blue waters of Santa Barbara Channel. It is conveniently located on the Southern Pacific railroad, 370 miles southeast of San Francisco, and 98 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Its many prosperous business houses offer good opportunities to graduates of these practical courses.

The principal of Hart Business School, Miss Maria Hart, was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, a daughter of Alfred Eugene Hart and Maria Cas-

sandra (Ashby) Hart, the former a thorough student of Latin and Greek, and a teacher of both languages.

Miss Hart has had normal and University training, and is a graduate of Gregg School in Chicago. She had a number of years as a commercial teacher in high and business schools in Missouri and Oregan, and has held positions as stenographer and bookkeeper as well, so that she has both a technical and a practical knowledge of the subjects she teaches.

Most of her time is spent in the actual work of the school room, and she is in close touch with the needs and advancement of each pupil. Her assistants are carefully selected to measure up to her own high standard of character, education and experience.

These factors, combined with her natural aptitude for teaching, her broad vision for the future, and her deep interest in the development of each individual pupil, have established Hart Business School as an active force in the progress of Santa Barbara.

John Philip Wisser was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 19, 1852, the son of Philip Wisser and Barbara (Weber) Wisser. He received his early education in the public schools, being graduated from the Central High School, St. Louis, in 1870. His parents had planned to send him to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, to study engineering, but he passed a competitive examination for appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and entered that institution in August, 1870, and was graduated therefrom in 1874, number nine in a class of forty-one.

He was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery and joined his company in the fall of 1874 on the east coast of Florida, near the present site of Palm Beach. He served on garrison duty at Key West Barracks, Florida, and at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, until the spring of 1876, when he was ordered to the United States Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1878. During the fall of 1877 he served in South Carolina, in connection with the Hayes election troubles, guarding the polls.

In August, 1878, he was ordered to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, as Instructor (promoted to assistant professor in 1880) in the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and served as such until 1882, when he was transferred to the U. S. Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, as instructor in chemistry. Meanwhile, in 1880, he had been promoted to first lieutenant, First Artillery. In 1883 he was granted permission, in order to improve himself for his duties as instructor, to study for a year on full pay at the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, and at the same time he was ordered to visit (under authority of the State Department) the military schools of Germany, Austria, France and England. The inspections of the military schools of Germany (comprising cadet schools, artillery and engineer school and the great General Staff College) were made during the Easter holidays, those of Austria at Whitsuntide, and those of France and England in July, 1884.

On completion of the course at Freiberg in 1884 he took a post-graduate course in a laboratory at Wiesbaden, Germany, to study the chemical analysis of the articles of the army ration, and in the fall of that year he represented the United States at the great military maneuvers in France, where he met (among the sixty foreign officers present) General Kuropatkin, afterwards commanding the Russian forces in the Russo-Japanese

war. General Sheridan, then commander-in-chief of our army, had also directed him to study the French cavalry equipment, and for this purpose he remained a month in Rouen, France, visiting daily the nearest French Cavalry regiment.

On his return to the United States, in November, 1884, he was ordered to join his regiment at Fort Winfield Scott, adjacent to the Presidio of San Francisco, where his company was quartered in the old brick fort out on the Golden Gate, but toward the end of the year his company was ordered to Fort Camby, Washington Territory, where he served until the next summer, when he was transferred to the light battery of his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

In 1885 he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General John Gibbon, and served with him at Vancouver Barracks, and, during the Anti-Chinese Riots at Seattle. In 1886 he was again ordered to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, as assistant professor in the same department as before, and served for eight years, spending his summer vacations generally in Europe, where he studied the armies of England, France, Germany and Austria, especially their methods of instruction in tactics, and he was the pioneer in our army in practical field instruction in that important subject. In 1888 he instructed in that system the officers at West Point, New York, Willett's Point, New York, and (under direction of General Wesley Merritt, the department commander) at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, and Fort Reno, Indian Territory.

He was selected in 1895 to edit the *Journal U. S. Artillery* at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1896 was appointed instructor in military science there, and in 1897 also instructor in military engineering. He was promoted captain, Seventh Artillery, in 1898, and during the war with Spain, while the Spanish fleet remained in existence, he was ordnance and signal officer at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; later he was on muster-out duty in Connecticut.

He was a recognized authority in military strategy and delivered courses of lectures on that subject at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, in 1888, and again in 1901, and at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, besides contributing to Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia and the New International Encyclopedia articles on military tactics and strategy.

His company was selected to represent the Army at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, New York, and when President McKinley was assassinated it was his men who captured the assassin.

He was promoted major, Artillery Corps, in November, 1901, and served as fort commander at Forts Adams and Greble, Rhode Island. In 1902 he was detailed to witness the naval maneuvers under Admiral Dewey in the Carribbean Sea, and in 1904 transferred to the inspector general's department and assigned to duty in San Francisco as acting inspector general, Pacific Division, where he served during the earthquake and fire of 1906.

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in March, 1906, and in the fall of that year was appointed military attaché at Berlin, Germany, where he remained until 1909. On his return to the United States he was assigned to the command of the artillery district of Savannah, Georgia, having been promoted Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, in 1907.

From 1911 to 1912 he commanded the Presidio of San Francisco and had Fort Winfield Scott made a separate post and was its first com-

mander; he also commanded the artillery district of San Francisco and for a time the Department of California, and in 1913 was assigned to the command of the Pacific Coast artillery district, which then included all the forts from Puget Sound to San Diego.

In May, 1913, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and in the fall was assigned to command the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, on the Mexican border. In 1914 he was again in command of the Pacific Coast artillery district, and in 1915 commanded the First Hawaiian Brigade and Schofield Barracks, H. T. In 1916 he commanded the Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, H. T., and was retired from active service, having reached the age limit, on July 19, 1916.

When the United States entered the World war he was called into active service again and placed in command of the Hawaiian Department from August, 1917, to June, 1918.

During his active life he contributed numerous articles to military and scientific periodicals, among others to Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, and for twenty years contributed articles to the New York Sun. His published works comprise *Guncotton* (1886) and *Explosive Materials* (1898), *The Second Boer War* (1901), *Tactics of Coast Defense* (1902), which was translated into Swedish, *Practical Field Exercises* (1903). In 1921 and 1922 he was a contributing, nominating and advisory editor on the staff of the new edition of the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography.*

He married, June 15, 1893, Georgiana Hollister, of Buffalo, New York, and they have two sons: Edward Hollister Wisser, mining engineer, and John Philip Wisser, Jr., sales supervisor, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, San Francisco, California. His home is at 1986 Yosemite Road, Berkeley, California.

General Wisser is a member of the Society of American Authors, belongs to the Century, University, Army and Navy, Old Freibergers in America Clubs of New York; Authors and Old Freibergers Clubs of London; Bohemian Club of San Francisco, Army and Navy Club of Washington, University Club of Honolulu, Athenian-Nile and the Faculty Club of Berkeley.

Herman Freese, San Diego attorney, practiced law as a Nebraska attorney for many years before coming to California.

He was born in the parish of Holle, Oldenburg, Germany, son of John D. Freese, a native of the same locality, who in 1869 brought his family of wife and two children to the United States and settled in Dodge County, Nebraska. He was one of the pioneers of that section. The nearest railroad to his homestead was Fremont, twenty miles away, while most supplies were brought from Omaha, sixty miles distant. He secured and began the development of a tract of land, engaging in farming and stock raising. In 1884, disposing of his possessions, he moved to the Omaha Reserve, settling in what was later organized as Thurston County. The town of Pender was built nearby, and upon the organization of the county he became one of the temporary Board of Commissioners. Later he sold his property in that county and moved to Antelope County, where he lived until his death at the age of seventy years. His wife was Anna Sophie Widau, also a native of Oldenburg. They reared four children, named Herman, Gesine, Henry and Sophie.

Herman Freese was reared from early childhood in Nebraska, attended country schools in that state and had working experience on the farm

and ranch. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He practiced at Pender until 1894, and then in Antelope County, where he was elected and served as county attorney one term. For two years he lived in Tupelo, Mississippi, and then returned to Pender, where for eight years he was court reporter. Mr. Freese in 1913, on account of the ill health of his wife, moved to Arizona, where he resumed his law practice, and in 1918 came to San Diego, where he has gained a successful position at the bar.

He married in 1889 Miss Stella Graves, a native of Dunlap, Iowa, daughter of Theron and Alzina (Wickham) Graves, the former a native of New York State, Mr. and Mrs. Freese have three children, Glen Graves, Constance, wife of George T. Backman, and Miles Herman.

Jacob Bell McCormack. One of the pioneers of California remembered among old timers, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at Rocky Ridge in 1834, a descendant of Commodore Lawrence, the naval hero whose command, as he sank back dying, "Don't give up the ship," is a matter of history. Jacob Bell McCormack was educated in Pennsylvania, and there he married Margaret Davis, a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a daughter of one of the old families of the Keystone State. Their marriage took place September 4, 1862. In 1876 they came with their children to Los Angeles on account of his health which had failed, but he only survived until 1882, then dying and leaving a widow and two of their five children, Ida M. and M. Blanche, who live with their mother. For a number of years Miss Ida has been a teacher at the Sixteenth Street School, and Miss Blanche teaches art at the Virgil Junior High School.

The McCormack home, in which they will reside, was one of the first of three in the block, and, while they still occupy it, this is fast becoming a business district, and the land has enhanced greatly in value. Mrs. McCormack inherited money from her father, and with it purchased ten acres of land in lovely La Canada, which she still owns.

Another of the men who was associated with the early settlement of Los Angeles was Jacob Bell, an uncle of Jacob Bell McCormack. He was one of the most prominent and interesting characters of his time, was of old Puritan stock, and came to California as a bachelor in 1855. He invested money in land which at that time would have bought one-half of the site of the entire city. A very popular man among the better class, he was highly respected, and his career was an unusual one. He purchased many valuable properties, one being the site of the present court house of Los Angeles, building on it a little green building which was used as a telegraph station, and it became known as Telegraph Hill. Another purchase of his was twenty acres bounded by Second and Fourth streets and Broadway and Main, and he also owned several acres of rich land on the San Antonio ranch south of the city limits. Mr. Bell had a government claim of 160 acres opposite Exposition Park, on which he built a house, raised his crops and made it his home. A Frenchman was his neighbor, and this man bore an unsavory reputation, having killed six or seven men. Between the Frenchman, whose name was Lachanet, and Mr. Bell's property was an irrigating ditch and a dispute arose over the water rights. It resulted in the killing of Mr. Bell by the Frenchman. Mr. Bell was very popular, and his brutal taking off so infuriated the citizens that they broke jail, dragged the Frenchman to the public scaffold, and there lynched him. He was the last white man thus lynched

in California, the event occurring in 1870. Strange to say, Mr. Bell and the man who killed him were buried in the same cemetery on North Broadway, the site of which had been a gift from Mr. Bell.

After the death of Mr. Bell some time elapsed before his relatives came to claim the property, when they found, much to their dismay, that, owing to the laxness of the laws regarding the recording of titles, they were unable to claim any part of his property at Exposition Park, Courthouse Hill and other parts of the city. Miss Mary J. Bell, a relative, came to California to claim the property in behalf of the heirs, but she met with no success, and after five years of futile effort died in 1907.

Mrs. Noble Martin, now in her ninety-second year, is perhaps the oldest of California pioneer women who came here in the golden days of '48 and '49. Mrs. Martin is a resident of Berkeley, with home at 2413 Milvia Street.

She was born December 24, 1834, a daughter of James and Winifred Griffin (Gardner) Wear. Her birthplace was near Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, then the largest and most important town in western Missouri, and the outfitting point for the traffic over the Santa Fe trail. Independence was a town long before Kansas City was founded. She left there May 28, 1849, and arrived at Sacramento November 30, 1849, after a journey of six months across the plains. Her father and mother joined her in 1852.

She was married in 1863 to Dr. Noble Martin at Red Dog, California, where he practiced medicine, and later at Dutch Flat. They became the parents of four children: Clara and Ruth, both born at Red Dog; and Grace and Jennie, born at Dutch Flat. Of these four children the only survivor is Clara. Clara became the wife of Samuel Partridge, who for many years was in the wholesale photographic supply business at San Francisco. Mrs. Partridge is now principal of one of Berkeley's elementary schools. She is the mother of four children: Stanley Noble Partridge, Donald Cheney Partridge, Gladys Partridge Domeratzky and Grace Partridge Underhill.

Ruth Martin, second daughter of Mrs. Martin, became the wife of John McLure and had two children, John and Ruth. John died in 1897, and Ruth is the wife of Reginald Hoit of San Francisco.

Mrs. Martin on coming to California located at Sutter's Fort, of which her father's cousin was then in charge. She is perhaps the only living witness of the scenes and events attendant upon the discovery of gold and the first great rush to this gold district.

Pearl D. Meidenberg. In real estate circles in the Los Angeles district Pearl D. Meidenberg has some distinctions seldom accorded to women and even to men. She has been executive head for several years of a leading building organization, and in the management and detailed executions of extensive improvements and building projects she has shown herself fully as competent as any realtor in the city.

She was born in New York City, attended public schools there and normal school. Later she moved to Chicago with her parents. Her father for a number of years was a chocolate manufacturer, until ill health caused him to move out to Los Angeles, where he died not long afterward.

Pearl D. Meidenberg as a young woman decided upon a business career, and her ambition led her to large visions of what she might achieve. In Los Angeles she became identified with the Western Build-

ing and Investment Company, of which the Adams Pipe & Supply Company and other companies were subsidiaries. Miss Meidenberg was elected the most popular business woman in Los Angeles, and as a token of this election she was given a trip east, during which she visited and dined at the White House with President Harding. The President plucked a rose from Mrs. Harding's garden to give her in remembrance. Shortly after her return to Los Angeles her father died, and since then she has been fully occupied with her responsibilities as a realtor.

Miss Meidenberg built a model house on display at One Hundred and Eleventh Place and Figueroa Avenue. She also had charge of, designed and built from 250 to 300 buildings and is now planning a community center, including theatres, drug store, market, churches, for a new district. The Vermont Lumber Company and Vermont Water Company are subsidiaries of the Western Building and Investment Company, and all three concerns are under the active direction of Miss Meidenberg. She is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club.

James Edward Wadham, former mayor of the city of San Diego and attorney-at-law, San Diego, California, was born in Macomb, Illinois, December 20, 1864, the son of James Franklin Wadham and Martha King (Ware) Wadham. He married Nellie May George (by adoption Nellie May Lockwood) at San Diego August 6, 1895, and to them there have been born six children, Martha Lockwood, Helen, Dorothy, Amy, James Edward, Jr., and George Karman Wadham. Mayor Wadham is descended from a noted English family, one of his great-grandfathers, Nicholas Wadham, having been the founder of Wadham College of Oxford. The college was completed and endowed by the founder's widow.

His family having moved to San Diego when he was five years of age, Mayor Wadham has lived there ever since, and is in the class of men who by their own efforts have risen from newsboy to notable. He attended the grammar and high schools of San Diego until the early eighties and later in life read law under Mayor Levi Chase, one of the celebrated lawyers of Southern California. He was admitted to the bar of California in December, 1886, began practice before the end of the year 1886, and continued, with remarkable success, until the summer of 1887, when he left his work temporarily and went to Harvard Law School, where he took a special course. He then returned to San Diego and resumed practice. For the next six years Mayor Wadham practiced alone, except for brief affiliations with other attorneys, until 1899, at which time Mayor Wadham surrendered his entire practice in order to regain his health and enjoy the outdoor life of Southern California, retiring to devote his time to the management of an extensive ranch of which he was the owner.

Mayor Wadham reentered the legal profession in 1902 and for more than a decade has been one of the most active practitioners at the bar of San Diego. He has been at all times among the leaders of the profession and appeared in numerous important cases, among them several in which Mrs. Katherine Tingley, "The Purple Mother" of the Theosophical Brotherhood, was involved. As the associate of Judge J. W. McKinley he aided in winning a victory for Mrs. Tingley in a noted suit for libel, and in 1911 appeared with Judge McKinley as counsel for the heirs of Harriet W. Patterson (deceased), who sued successfully to break the will which gave to Mrs. Tingley the residuum of an estate amounting to $600,000. This latter was one of the most celebrated cases in the annals

of California jurisprudence and the longest jury trial on record in San Diego County, having continued for eighty days.

Mayor Wadham has been a factor in the politics of San Diego for many years, politically a democrat but consistently refused to support any candidate in favor of the League of Nations or the World Court. He was twice a candidate for mayor of San Diego, being defeated the first time, but victorious on his second attempt. He was elected in 1911 for a term of two years by a majority of 500, and is the second mayor to hold office under the commission form of government, under which San Diego operates.

During his tenure of office Mayor Wadham proposed numerous measures for the benefit and improvement of the city, one of the most important being that of obtaining its own water supply for the city from the Southern California Mountain Water Company at a cost of $4,500,000, the vote of the people being almost seven to one in favor of the issuance of the bonds. The mayor's slogan was "Let the city own its water, from the mountain rivulet to the faucet in the kitchen." As a consequence San Diego today enjoys the benefits of one of the best water systems in the state of California. Aside from his public and legal duties Mayor Wadham has been an enthusiastic motorist and good roads advocate. In 1912 he won an outlaw race from San Diego to Phoenix, Arizona. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and has obtained the thirty-second degree of the order and also belongs to the Knights Templar.

James A. Stitt has been identified with the musical merchandise business in California practically ever since he came to the state, a period of thirty years, though his attention and energies have also been diverted into other channels.

Mr. Stitt is a native of Rutland, Vermont. His parents, Robert and Ann (Rodger) Stitt, were born in Scotland, were married in Rutland, Vermont, and finally came out to California in 1899 and made their home at San Diego, where the mother died in 1901 and the father in 1910. Of their three children one is now deceased.

James A. Stitt, the only son of the family, attended public schools at Rutland, also the private school known as the Rutland Institute, from which he graduated in June, 1891. Subsequently he graduated from the Albany College of Albany, New York. He worked at Rutland and elsewhere until coming to California in 1896. He lived in San Diego until 1900. At San Diego he was in the music business, associated with the George J. Berkel Company, and for sixteen years was treasurer of the Southern California Music Company, becoming associated with that concern at San Diego, and after 1900 continuing in Los Angeles. He left this company in the fall of 1914, and at that time became western representative for the American Piano Company, with headquarters at San Francisco. He lived at San Francisco three years and on returning to Los Angeles became local representative for the Conway Security Company of Boston and New York, and still handles the local business of that company. Several years ago he erected a building at 332 South Broadway, where the Southern California Music Company had its home for twenty-five years.

Mr. Stitt is a republican. During the World war he was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, A. F. and A. M., at Riverside, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and

a life member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Mr. Stitt married Eva A. Stewart at Wallingford, Vermont, daughter of Dr. W. E. and Sarah (Hawkins) Stewart, both of earliest New England ancestry. Mrs. Stitt was educated in schools at Wallingford and Rhode Island, Vermont. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stitt are Robert Stewart, James Graeme, Philip Douglas and Donald William Stitt. Philip Douglas graduated from the Harvard Military Academy of Los Angeles in 1925, and is now a member of the class of 1928 at Leland Stanford University. Donald William is a member of the class of 1927 in the Harvard Military Academy. All the sons were born in California.

Charles E. Arnold, owner and manager of the oldest real estate business in Southern California, is carrying on this concern in the same honorable manner as did the founders, men noted for their probity, trustworthiness, integrity and fair dealing. Mr. Arnold is a native son of the Golden State, as he was born at San Francisco, June 11, 1880. In the same year his parents, Gilbert C. and Susie J. (McConaughy) Arnold, moved to San Diego, and he was reared in this city, and to it he has given the best of himself, always working for its welfare and advancement. Beginning with the primary department, he went through the grades and high-school courses, and then began his practical contact with the world.

For a time he was connected with the circulation department of the San Diego Union, leaving it to enter the Merchants National Bank. After two years with that institution he spent four years with the Bank of Commerce and Trust Company, the last two years being one of its tellers. While he had a bright future before him in banking circles, he decided to go into business with his father in handling real estate. The firm name of G. C. Arnold & Son was adopted, and retained for a year after the death of the senior member, when it became the Arnold Realty Company, as at present, with Charles E. Arnold as owner and manager. The history of this old house has been filled with records of progress, its policy being the enhancement of the beauty of the city, as well as its continued growth.

The first of the name to handle real estate at San Diego was Cyrus Arnold, an uncle of Charles E. Arnold, who went into business in 1869. A little later the firm of Arnold & Choate was organized, and it commenced the first of the big real estate operations, the addition named for them, comprising a large part of the city's most exclusive residential districts, Mission Hills. Charles E. Arnold has put on many subdivisions, among the latter ones are four lying east of the city on El Cajon Boulevard, one of the most traveled thoroughfares of the city, Monticello, Redland Gardens, Film City and La Mesa Acres.

When this country entered the World war Mr. Arnold immediately volunteered, was commissioned an ensign in the United States navy, and after serving for two years and four months in California waters, was honorably discharged, September 15, 1919. He has always been prominent in marine circles, is a leading member of the San Diego Rowing Club, and has won three medals as coxswain in state championship races with crews along the coast. He is unmarried, and prominent in social circles, as well as in the fraternal world. He belongs to San Diego Post Number 1, American Legion, Native Sons of the Golden West, Cuyamaca Club, San Diego Realty Board, California Real Estate Asso-

ciation, and other organizations. His fraternal connections are those he maintains with San Diego Lodge Number 35, A. F. and A. M. San Diego Chapter, R. A. M.; San Diego Commandery, K. T.; Al Bahr Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Southern Star Chapter, O. E. S.; and Red Star Lodge, K. of P. In politics he is independent, casting his vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office in question.

No history of San Diego would be complete without extended mention of the late Gilbert C. Arnold, father of Charles E. Arnold, not only a pioneer of San Diego, but of California as well. He was born at Toulon, Illinois, July 13, 1846, and was an infant when his parents came to California, settling in Stanislaus County. His mother died the following year, and the father then moved to a stock ranch in Solano County, where Gilbert C. Arnold was reared. He received an excellent education and was graduated from the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, California.

Marrying, he began farming, and continued in that occupation until 1876, when, owing to the ill health of his wife, he moved to San Francisco and went into the real estate business. Two years later he paid a visit to San Diego, and at once was impressed with the glorious possibilities of the locality, and two years later, in 1880, he moved his family here and entered the real estate business in partnership with his brother, Cyrus M. Arnold, under the firm name of Arnold Brothers.

Having learned before his removal to San Diego that the Santa Fe Railroad would be extended to this community, he entered the real estate business, and although a stranger, he immediately began to do business, and was prosperous from the start, for he was an experienced realtor, and knew exactly how to handle properties. In 1886 he became senior member of Arnold, Jeffrey & Mouser, the oldest real estate firm in the city. Subsequently he became sole owner of the business, continuing alone until he took his son into partnership, as previously stated. He was a man of large affairs, and was one of the originators of the University of Fine Arts on University Heights, a protected college for higher education; was secretary and director of the College Hill Land Company, which developed this tract, and aided the district to weather the hard times, which for twenty years followed the breaking of the big boom in 1887. The College Hill Land Company, of which he was a member, promoted the University Heights Addition, which contained over 1,250 acres, and is nearly as large as Balboa Park. Every lot of this large addition was sold. Mr. Arnold was identified with only the finest and best real estate transactions, and his name was accepted as a guarantee of the trustworthiness of an undertaking. Many times he was chosen as private administrator for estates in the city and county. He was active in everything bearing upon the interests of the city, and in social, educational and fraternal circles. While he seldom accepted public trust, he did consent to serve on the City Council from October, 1887, to the same month in 1889, during which period the new charter was adopted. He was active in the affairs of the Grange at Sonoma for a number of years. In political faith he was a republican.

When the University of Southern California was granted 1,000 acres of land for the site of a seminary Mr. Arnold was chosen as a trustee, and had entire supervision of the property and the erection of the three-story brick building, the Escondido Seminary, later the Escondido High School, which is recognized to be the best-constructed school building in the state. Mr. Arnold also built the $6,000 schoolhouse at Ramona, and for years was secretary of the Escondido and Ramona Seminaries. Not satisfied

with what he had already accomplished in behalf of education, he secured the State Normal School for San Diego. Among many other business connections Mr. Arnold was a director of the Southern Title Guaranty Company. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was not only an earnest worker in its behalf, but for all good movements. He was a past master of San Diego Lodge Number 36, A. F. and A. M.; San Diego Chapter, R. A. M.; San Diego Commandery, K. T., and Al Bahr Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

In 1876 Mr Arnold married Miss Susie J. McConeughty of Yreka, California, whom he had met while attending college. She died in 1888, leaving four children: Mrs. Stella E. Weston, of San Diego; Raymond L., manufacturing jeweler; Leroy H., plumber; and Charles E., all of whom reside at San Diego. Mr. Arnold was thrice married, his third wife dying April 5, 1917.

Richard S. Requa. Through the importance and individuality of his work Richard S. Requa has become one of the outstanding architects of the Pacific southwest, a master of his profession and one capable of adapting the proportions, lines and details of the building art to the climate and environment of Southern California.

Mr. Requa was born in Rock Island, Illinois, March 27, 1881. He is a lineal descendant of Gabriel Requa, a French Huguenot who came to America about 1690 to escape religious persecution. Richard S. represents the eighth generation in America. His great-grandfather, Daniel, together with many of his relatives, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Daniel, while in Captain Gabriel's company, was captured by the British and charged with being a prominent rebel, but was finally exchanged for a British officer. After the war he settled at Tarrytown Heights, and married Marie Marting.

Edward H. Requa, father of the San Diego architect, was engaged in mercantile business at Rock Island when Richard S. was born. Two years later he moved to Fremont, Nebraska, and in 1885 removed to Norfolk, Nebraska. In 1900 he brought his family to San Diego, where he resided until his death in 1915, at the age of sixty-four. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Powers, passed away there in 1925.

Richard S. Requa received his early education in the public schools of Nebraska and later attended Norfolk College. He was greatly interested in electrical engineering and trained himself for that profession. After leaving school he was engaged in this line of work in Nebraska and San Diego until 1907. Architecture began to appeal to him strongly as he became impressed with the possibilities of developing a distinctive style suited to the climate and other conditions peculiar to Southern California. Therefore he decided to give up his profession, and entered the architectural office of Irving J. Gill as draftsman. His earnestness and ability were soon recognized and within a few months a copartnership with Mr. Gill was formed. In 1912 Mr. Requa opened his own office and in 1920 entered into partnership with Herbert L. Jackson under the firm name of Requa & Jackson.

Since entering the architectural profession Mr. Requa has directed his studies and devoted his energies to the development of a style of architecture particularly adapted to the southwest and known as the Southern California style. To further this end he has traveled extensively, not only through the Spanish American countries, but in Spain and the lands bordering the Mediterranean. He has also familiarized

himself with the Indian architecture of the southwest and the buildings of the Mission era in California. During the past few years Mr. Requa has contributed many valuable articles to magazines and newspapers on the subject of Southern California architecture. While he early gained a reputation throughout the country for the originality and charm of his residence work, his ability is perhaps better displayed in his larger work, notably school and town planning enterprises. In 1913 he designed and rebuilt the business section of Ojai, in Ventura County, California, transforming a commonplace village into a quaint old Spanish American town. It is said to be the first project of its nature ever undertaken in this country. In 1920 Requa & Jackson were commissioned by the Santa Fe Railway Company to create the civic center and direct the development of their new community, Rancho Santa Fe, near Del Mar, California, now known as the most perfect rural development in the world. Another notable achievement by Mr Requa is the Mt. Helix Nature Theatre, near La Mesa, California. In 1917 he was associated with Albert Kahn, architect of Detroit, in the construction of the important army flying school at Rockwell Field, upon which work he was engaged until the termination of the war. In 1918 he invented a notable improvement in hollow building tile, for which he received patents in the United States and many foreign countries.

Mr. Requa is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Archæological Institute of America, also the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations. On February 21, 1908, he married Miss Viola Hust, of Spokane, Washington, born at Carmi, Illinois. Their only child, Richard S., Jr., died in 1924, at the age of eleven years.

Dudley Haines Haskell, a notable pioneer of both California and Nevada, was born at East Livermore, Maine, December 17, 1824. He was a descendant of William Haskell, who was born in England in 1617, and with his brothers, Rogers and Mark, settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1632. He moved to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1643, and died in August, 1693. The full ancestral line is: William Haskell, immigrant, born in 1617; father of Mark, born in 1658; father of William; father of Job, born in 1716; father of William, born in 1755; father of Job, born in 1793; father of Dudley Haines, born in 1824.

The mother of Dudley Haines Haskell was Jerusha Haines, daughter of Squire Peter Haines of East Livermore and his wife, Mary Dudley. Mary Dudley was of the celebrated Dudley family of England, with an ancestry including the Emperor Charlemagne.

Dudley Haines Haskell came to California in 1849, traveling by sea from Boston to San Francisco, and went from San Francisco to Sacramento. He became a merchant in Sacramento and afterwards went to the mines at Aurora in Esmeralda County, Nevada. He was sent to the first Legislature of Nevada. His interests were affiliated with the "Big Four," who put through the Central Pacific Railroad, and at the first Legislature he voted for the right-of-way through Nevada for this line. Later he became land agent for the sale of lots in Reno and Truckee and other towns along the route, while the railroad was in process of construction. His sympathies were with the upbuilding of the towns and he favored every institution that made for law and order and benefited family life. Each sect that applied for a site for a church was granted favors and privileges. Dudley Haines Haskell had a fine personality,

and was benevolent and helpful in any cause for the good of the community. He was a faithful republican all his life, and while at Aurora in Esmeralda County, was one of the vigilantes who hanged four men and drove out twenty-five renegades in the effort to restore law and order. Through all his active career he was a member of the Masonic Order, reaching the degree of Knight Templar. He was frequently chosen to deliver Fourth of July orations and was well qualified, possessing a splendid voice, military bearing and a flow of language. His wife and children grew up under the moral influences of the Methodist Church.

After a full and useful life he passed away in Berkeley in May, 1905, and was laid to rest in the family plot in Sacramento beside the wife whose absence he had mourned more than four years, since they parted in death.

In 1854 Dudley Haines Haskell married Rachel Hepburn Clark, widow of Sterling B. F. Clark, also a California "Forty-niner." They were married in the old mining-camp of Mormon Island, three miles from Folsom, where she had founded the first public-school. Mrs. Haskell had a brilliant mind and a gifted pen and often wrote correspondence for the Sacramento Union. And when it came time for him to make an address or an oration he turned to her for his inspiration. An article from her pen, "Life From a Practical Standpoint," has been preserved on Page 333 of "Literary California." She died October 8, 1900.

It was the pride of Dudley Haines Haskell always to own the house he lived in, the finest one of all having been built by himself and wife on the corner of California and Webster streets—across the street from which arose many years afterwards the handsomest building in the city, the beautiful Synagogue of Sherith Israel.

The home was four stories high, of the Mansard-roof style of architecture, enclosing magnificent distances and high ceilings, with folding-doors made of great mirrors. One of the mantels was like a little temple of white marble with columns. The furniture was so solid and substantial that it is still in existence, forty-eight years later, cherished by the heirs. Some of the sofas are duplicates of those seen in Windsor Castle, the home of Queen Victoria at that time, noticed by some of the family on their travels abroad.

But the spaces and walls of the home built for his family by Mr. Haskell were too generous for the ordinary use of this generation, and it was razed to the ground a few years ago to make way for a handsome apartment-house, with garage accommodation. But the Synagogue still stands to mark the location across the street where once this family had its home. Hearts beat harder as they pass by and remember they once lived there with father and mother in the days long gone—and they would kiss the ground in reverence in memory of the sacred spot. Indeed, some of them have done it under the cover of darkness in the night.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were the parents of six children, four of whom grew up, and two of whom are still living, besides his step-daughter, Ella Sterling Clark Mighels, who cherishes his memory as more than a father. The youngest sister of all is Ernestine S. Haskell, who was first married to John Charles Adams of Oakland, by whom she had five children, three daughters and two sons, and after his death she married Adolph Uhl, both of them well known as citizens of consequence and wealth.

The eldest brother is Dudley Haskell, who served in the Philippine war, and ever since his return has been connected with the Bank of the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society. Also he owns his own home.

Besides himself there are three other Dudleys in the family. There are two grandsons, one of them his own son, who is in his third year at Stanford University, and there is a little great-grandson of the next generation.

So that Dudley Haines Haskell, one of the builders of the State of California, will not soon be forgotten.

STERLING B. F. CLARK, father of Mrs. Ella Sterling Mighels, "First Historian of Literary California," was one of the Forty-Niners of California and his daughter, Mrs. Mighels, was born in a mining-camp near Folsom in Sacramento County in 1853.

Sterling Benjamin Franklin Clark, who was related to the Franklin family, was born in Rutland, Vermont, son of Caleb Clark, also a native of Vermont and a descendant of Hugh Clark of Scotch-Irish descent, who settled in Connecticut in 1640. Caleb Clark married Cyrena Goodenow, a daughter of Nahum Goodenow of Maine, who was the drummer boy of Bunker Hill. Sterling B. F. Clark crossed the continent in 1849 to the American River in California, where much success attended his efforts as a miner. In 1852 he returned east for his bride, whom he brought back by way of the Nicaragua route. While there he took the fever, from which he died shortly after his arrival at San Francisco, his daughter, Ella Sterling, being born seven months after his death. He had served as a judge in the Spanish era and was referred to as Alcalde Clark.

Rachel Hepburn Mitchell, wife of Sterling B. F. Clark, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1829. Her paternal ancestry was French and Scotch, including the Mitchell, Hepburn and Alexander families, and her maternal ancestors, the Reidys, the Caseys and the Shannons, came from Ireland. Her grandfather, William Mitchell, who came from Bordeaux, France, was a ship-captain, and spoke seven languages. He married Rachel Hepburn, who was named for a Quakeress in Philadelphia. Their son, John Mitchell, was born in Philadelphia in 1803, and married Ellen Reidy, from Ireland. They settled in Blair County, Pennsylvania, where he became superintendent of schools, and, as early as 1845, conducted classes in Shakespeare and in French. Rachel Hepburn Mitchell taught school at the age of fifteen. After the death of Sterling Clark she taught school in the mining-camp near Folsom. A sign on a tree of the Hoxsie Ranch records the location and existence of this pioneer school.

After the death of Sterling B. F. Clark his widow married again, and there were six children by this marriage to Dudley Haines Haskell. Two of the six children are still living. There were eleven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Ella Sterling Clark was first married to Adley H. Cummins, of Pennsylvania, and later to Philip Verrill Mighels, of Nevada. She had one child, a daughter, Viva Cummins, who was married in 1896, but passed away without issue in 1905. Mrs. Mighels is therefore the last of her line. She has always been dominated by a strong love for her father and mother, and from that love has proceeded a desire for usefulness and for service, particularly to children.

Mrs. Mighels in 1893 was sent to represent the district of San Francisco at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. In 1919 the California Legislature conferred on her the title, "First Historian of Literary California," because of a valuable book she had prepared for the

exhibition at the exposition by the express wish of the Commissioners, called "The Story of the Californian Files." Mrs. Mighels is the founder and secretary of the "Californian Literature Society," which started in her home at 1605 Baker Street in 1913. The members make pilgrimages to the Bay cities on the third Sunday of each month. She has also been made an honorary member of the Speech Arts Association, and she carries on the "Ark-adian Brothers and Sisters of California," which meets at her home for neighborhood work in the interest of education and good manners and morals. Mrs. Mighels is a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. She was reared a Methodist, but attended the Unitarian Church at San Francisco and in New York, and in London for the four years she was there. Since returning to her home in San Francisco she has devoted herself to the children of her neighborhood, of whom there have been over four-hundred, exercising an influence of untold value over their lives.

John G. Burgess. A man of many and varied interests, John G. Burgess has been largely responsible for much of the development of the oil industry in this region, as well as for the progress made in commercial and industrial lines, and he is a recognized leader among realtors. He was born at Oswego, New York, November 13, 1865, a son of Volney Burgess, also a native of New York. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business at Oswego. When war broke out between the states he volunteered for service, but was not accepted on account of a physical disability. The Burgess family is of English descent.

In 1887 John G. Burgess came to California, and locating in San Diego County, engaged in the implement business with a partner under the firm name of McDougall & Burgess, and this developed into the largest concern of its kind in the county. Subsequently he sold his interest, and conducted an extensive commercial store at El Cajon, in this enterprise also being very successful, and at the same time he was postmaster and was engaged in farming. At that time he was the heaviest grape-grower in the district, specializing in vineyards, and was also a grain raiser on a large scale. He cultivated over 200 acres of vineyards, and farmed over 1,000 acres of land. He was also one of the organizers of the Cuyamaca State Bank at El Cajon, which still continues to be one of the substantial banks of that city.

In 1910 Mr. Burgess established himself permanently at San Diego, since which time he has been handling a general brokerage business, buying and selling real estate. For the past twenty years he has been actively interested in mining and oil development in Southern California, having always had unlimited faith in what he has always contended the most favored spot on earth. He has always been a believer in the future of this region, and has proved this faith by his heavy investments in local enterprises. The Jet Oil Company, a wholesale plant at National City, California, which has recently been taken over by the Julian Petroleum Company, was organized and started by him. It is his firm belief that the one-time famous Julian mining district will become active again to a greater degree than ever before. He has been and is interested in a number of land ventures in various places, but his residence is at San Diego. Interested in water development, he has given much thought to different projects, and has backed a number of them.

First, last and all the time Mr. Burgess has been a standpatter republican, and for years has attended every county and state convention,

has served as chairman of the county conventions, and has been on the county and state central committees. During 1903 and 1904 Mr. Burgess was a member of the State Legislature. A life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he is active in that fraternity.

On January 24, 1899, Mr. Burgess married Miss Lotta Dickey, born in Kansas, a daughter of Jason Dickey, formerly a banker at Halton, Kansas.

John Pierre Smith was one of the pioneers in Y. M. C. A. work in the west, and for many years was secretary of the San Diego Y. M. C. A. He has been officially connected with various movements and organizations in San Diego, where he is still one of the most active and influential citizens.

Mr. Smith was born fourteen miles east of Kingston, Ontario, Canada. His grandfather was born and reared in Ireland, and as a young man joined the British army, serving under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular campaign in Spain. After the battle of Waterloo he was stationed with the occupation troops in France, and it was there that his oldest son, Capt. Fraser Smith, was born. After the Napoleonic wars he came to America and located in Canada, being granted a tract of heavily timbered land in Lambton County, Ontario, but instead he located in Kingston. His son, Captain Fraser Smith, was about eleven years of age when they came to America. He was in the Canadian Naval Militia during the rebellion of 1837, and spent some years as a captain on the Great Lakes. His later years were spent on his farm in Lambton County, Ontario. He married Martha Stuart, who died in 1898, a mother of seven children, Thomas E., George, Fraser, Henry, Jennie, John P. and William A.

John Pierre Smith was reared on a Canadian farm, attended country schools, and at the age of twenty-one came to the United States. He lived for one winter in Michigan, then went to Duluth, Minnesota, and for several years followed the painting trade in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In 1886 he first engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Sioux City, Iowa, remaining there until 1889. At that time there were very few Y. M. C. A. organizations anywhere in the middle west. In 1889 Mr. Smith entered the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts, remaining there two years in preparation for work as general secretary. Following that he was general secretary at Clinton, Iowa, and in 1895 came to California, being general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Stockton until September, 1896, when, thirty years ago, he came to San Diego. Mr. Smith was general secretary of the San Diego Y. M. C. A. until 1903 and did much to lay the foundations of a substantial organization in this city. He resigned his position in 1903 and for two years was in the service of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He then became superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of San Diego County, and directed that work until 1911. He was appointed by Governor Johnson a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County to fill an unexpired term, and by election continued in the office until 1916. While he was a member of the county board, of which he served as chairman in 1915-16, the plans were made and the beginning of the hard road system of the county was instituted, affecting nearly four hundred miles of roads in the county. Mr. Smith was also a member of the committee handling the County Hospital, and he served as a director on the executive board of the San Diego Exposition. While he was a member

of the County Board of Supervisors the entire county outside of the city of San Diego was made a dry district from a temperance standpoint. He has been president of the Floating Society of Christian Endeavor since 1913. He was the first secretary for the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, and was on duty with the Twenty-first Infantry, then with the Air Service at Ream Field and finally with the Eleventh Cavalry at Imperial Beach. He is now president of the Southwestern Bible and Book Company, disseminating religious literature.

Mr. Smith married Miss Lulu Iona Bombaugh, a native of El Paso, Illinois, daughter of George Henry Bombaugh and granddaughter of George Bombaugh, a native of Virginia and of German ancestry. George Bombaugh went to Shelby, Ohio, and became a farmer and music teacher. He married Christina Thomas, of Fredericksburg, Maryland, a cousin of the famous General Thomas. George Henry Bombaugh was in the hardware business at Shelby, Ohio, until his death in 1870. He married Araminta Kerr, a native of Shelby, where she was born in 1841, daughter of William Kerr, granddaughter of John Kerr and great-granddaughter of John Kerr, who was a miller by trade and a pioneer miller at Shelby, Ohio. William Kerr was a farmer and carpenter, and spent his last years at Gilman, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. The grandmother of Mrs. Smith was Lavina Funk, a native of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was the first minister of the Gospel at Pittsburgh.

Clinton Bombaugh, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Smith, was educated in California, attending the public schools and the Army and Navy Academy at Pacific Beach and Occidental College, from which he graduated in 1918 with the degree of A. B.. In 1918 he enlisted, serving overseas for over a year with the A. E. F., Siberia. He returned in 1919 and was honorably discharged. For two years he was with the W. P. Fuller Paint Company and since then has been assistant commandant of the Army and Navy Academy at Pacific Beach. He is also a captain in the California National Guard Reserve. Mr. John P. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church and a member of the Board of Directors of the San Diego Y. M. C. A. He is an enthusiastic believer in the future of California, and of San Diego in particular.

Franklin F. Grant has rounded out a successful experience of a quarter of a century as a practicing attorney. More than half of that time has been spent in San Diego, where he has enjoyed a special reputation as a corporation lawyer.

Mr. Grant was born on a farm at Lorane, in Whitley County, Indiana, March 12, 1872, and is of Colonial American ancestry. His grandfather, James Grant, was born in the state of Maine, learned the trade of ship builder, and followed that trade in Maine and later in New Jersey. In the early '30s he moved out to Indiana, thus becoming a pioneer in Whitley County, where he bought a tract of timbered land at Lorane. His first work was building a log house, in which he and his bride began their housekeeping. He cleared away the timber from a large acreage and operated a saw mill for the manufacturing of lumber and lived there until his death at the advanced age of eighty-nine. His wife was Eliza Beard, a native of Ohio. She died at Columbia City, Indiana, at the age of ninety-eight. One of their nine children was John A. Grant, who was born at Lorane, Indiana, January 31, 1841, and as a youth attended public schools and helped in the work of the farm and

mill. As a young man he bought land near his birthplace and was engaged in farming and saw milling for many years. For some time he lived in Oklahoma, but is now a retired resident of San Diego at the age of eighty-five. He married Sarah Anne Brown, who was born at Niles, Ohio, July 19, 1845, and died at San Diego June 6, 1916. Of their twelve children they reared ten: Ollie, wife of J. L. Jones; Llewellyn E.; Eda A., wife of Thomas B. Simmons; Franklin F.; Lee E.; Nellie S.; Jennie J. who married William B. Hoag; Lloyd B.; Vivian Verne; and Grace D., wife of Frank Shearer.

Franklin F. Grant acquired most of his early education in Indiana public schools. He also attended a seminary at North Chili, New York, and engaged in teaching for several years. He was principal of schools in Iowa in 1898-99, and he completed his law studies at the University of Iowa in 1901. In the same year he was admitted to practice and for two years was located at Ida Grove, Iowa, and practiced ten years at Frederick, South Dakota. Mr. Grant in 1912 removed to San Diego and in the same year was admitted to the State and Federal Courts of California. Most of his professional talent has been employed in corporation practice. His offices are in the Bancroft Building at San Diego. He has served as a member and secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners of San Diego, and has taken an earnest and helpful interest in many civic movements. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. Elks. He belongs to the San Diego County Bar Association and the Lawyers Institute of San Diego. For many years he has been interested in music and has sung in church choirs and directed musical organizations.

He married at Ottumwa, Iowa, October 3, 1904, Miss Alta J. Snow, Their five sons are: Russell Van Tile, Harold Brown, Donald Franklin, Floyd Marshall and Kenneth Lewis. The three youngest sons were born in San Diego.

Douglass Barnitz Crane is a representative of the modern epoch of San Francisco's long famed position as a court of the world's commerce. He has had and still has a notable part in guiding the commerce through the Golden Gate to and from some of the most romantic regions of the globe. Those most familiar with the facts and figures in maritime circles say that Mr. Crane is San Francisco's largest shipper to and from the South Sea Islands. He has given over twenty years of his life to that business, and through it has amassed a substantial fortune.

Mr. Crane is a son of a California Forty-niner, and has himself lived in California since boyhood. He was born in New York City. The Crane family is of English origin, some of its members belonging to the nobility, and settled in New York in the earliest Colonial period. Lemuel Payne Crane, father of Douglass B., was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1823. Coming to California in 1849 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he was a pioneer druggist in San Francisco, where he continued his business until 1852. The physicians then ordered him to Havana on account of the health of his wife, and from Cuba he returned to New York and for about twenty years carried on the profession of dentistry. The spell of California had been upon him all these years and finally, in 1877, he returned to San Francisco, leaving his family to follow him at a later date, and for a number of years was associated with the old Central Pacific, now the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He died in 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Lemuel Payne Crane married Sara Jane Brannan in San Francisco in 1852. She was a cousin of that historic character in the early affairs of San Francisco, Samuel Brannan, publisher of San Francisco's first newspaper and one of the leaders of the Vigilantes. Sara Jane Brannan was born in New Orleans in 1837. Her father, Captain Daniel Brannan, was a sea captain and he and his family were visiting in New Orleans when his daughter Sara was born. Captain Brannan finally became admiral of the Siamese navy and was lost at sea. Mrs. Sara Jane Crane died in San Francisco in 1910.

In 1880 Douglass B. Crane came west with his mother to join his father in San Francisco. While a student at the Boys High School, now named the Lowell High School, he took the civil service examination, and standing highest on the list, was offered a position in the post office, but declined it until after he had graduated in 1885. He then was made a clerk in the city department of the old post office at the corner of Washington and Battery streets, and three months later was promoted to the foreign registry department, where he remained for seven years.

His business experience from the first has kept him in touch with those great currents of trade and communication leading through San Francisco to the outer world. After leaving the post office he was for fourteen years cashier of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, owned by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, and joined eventually with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. Crane remained another year as cashier of the combined companies.

On March 9, 1896, Mr. Crane had married Georgia Moffatt Wightman, a native daughter of San Francisco. Her father, John Wightman, Jr., was long a notable figure in San Francisco shipping circles. Coming from Belfast, Ireland to California in 1862, he entered the mercantile business at San Francisco and later broadened the scope of his enterprise to include trade connections with the South Sea Islands. He maintained trading stations in the Samoan, Tongan, Fiji and Gilbert Islands. His station in the Gilberts was at Butaritari, the commercial center of the group, and it was here in 1889 that his friend, the noted writer, Robert Louis Stevenson, spent some time during his six months' cruise on one of Mr. Wightman's schooners, the "Equator," starting from Honolulu, which voyage is described by Mr. Stevenson in his "South Sea Tales." Mr. Wightman had a personal letter from Stevenson in which he praised the little vessel and told of his enjoyment of the voyage. The letter was framed and hung on the walls of the San Francisco office until destroyed by the great fire. Mr. Wightman by 1895 had sold all of his South Sea Island stations and thereafter confined his business to importing and exporting under the name of John Wightman, Jr., with head offices in San Francisco. He was one of the charter members of the old Merchants Exchange. His business brought him a wonderful diversity of experience, and all his life he maintained an extraordinarily wide circle of friends and was a man of great personal charm and popularity. He died in 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane have one daughter, Georgia Doris, who is the wife of Victor Maxwell, a young business man of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have a son, Victor Crane Maxwell.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Crane joined his father-in-law in the importing and exporting business under the firm name of Wightman & Crane. Following the death of Mr. Wightman, Mr. Crane bought the interests of the Wightman estate in this business and assumed the full ownership,

although continuing his transactions under the old firm name. His business comprises a great volume of traffic import and export to Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, including Fanning Island, Washington Island, Samoa, the Fiji, Tahiti, Cook and Gilbert Islands. To these far away regions he sends many ship loads of luxuries and necessities and brings back cargoes of copra, cocoa beans, pearl shells and other products from the south side of the Equator. He is a director of the Burns-Philp Company, Incorporated, a branch of the largest trading firm throughout Australia. Mr. Crane's office is at 149 California Street, San Francisco. Some of the significance and extent of his business affairs are conveyed in the language of a writer for the "Shipping Register" of San Francisco, who said not long ago, referring to Mr. Crane's business:

"When he enters into his office he leaves San Francisco and enters a world of blue seas and skies, of atolls and waving palms, of dark skinned natives and pearling schooners, of leaf-thatched huts and resident traders."

Mr. Crane has made two trips through Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, one in 1914 and another in 1922. On the latter he was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mrs. Crane when in Samoa saw the house where she had lived as a little child while her father conducted a station there.

Mr. Crane in Masonry is a member of the Past Masters Association, was a Masonic inspector for ten years, was the third master of Richmond Lodge No. 375, A. F. and A. M.; is a member of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; belongs to all of the San Francisco bodies of the Scottish Rite and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles Keeler. There have been examples of men of such notable achievement that more than one country has admiringly desired to lay claim to them and their genius, and such might well be suspected of one of Berkeley's esteemed and honored citizens, Charles Keeler, author, poet, traveler, scientist and man of affairs, who is known in many of the far corners of the globe, both personally and through his voluminous writings. While the majority of Mr. Keeler's beautiful poems belong to the land of his birth, America, there are others that so understandingly reflect the life and spirit of these far-off lands that they have won a place in their literature.

Charles Keeler was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 7, 1871, son of James and Harriet (Newell) Keeler. He was liberally educated, first in the public schools of Milwaukee, then in New York City, later attending the high school at Berkeley, California, and taking special courses in the University of California. The literary career of this versatile man of letters began early and, although designed by taste and education for a scientific career, and winning reputation in the same, along entirely different lines, his pen has provided within his busy lifetime rare enjoyment for all who can appreciate the beauty of poetic thought or of virile prose.

Many of Mr. Keeler's poems reflect his love of the sea, an early affection, for he was but twenty-two years old when he made his first long voyage, around Cape Horn, in 1893, upon the completion of the "Evolution of Colors of American Land Birds."

In 1899 Mr. Keeler was a member of the Harriman scientific expedition to Alaska, and in 1900-1901 followed his voyage to the South Seas, Thaiti, New Zealand, Australia, Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands, and

more recently his tour around the world and visits to Japan, China and India. In the meanwhile Mr. Keeler had served as director of the California Academy of Science and had done much to extend its sphere of interest and usefulness, and his literary production was marvelously continued. A book of poems, "A Light Through the Storm," was issued in 1894; a children's cantata, "The Quest of Truth," in 1895; "The Promise of the Ages," a poem, in 1896; "Southern California," descriptive, in 1897; "Bird Notes Afield," in 1899, and also in 1899, "Season's Sowing," a book of couplets and quatrains. His much admired poem, "The Siege of the Golden City," came out in 1896, and his book of poems, "A Wanderer's Songs of the Sea," in 1902, and in the same year his interesting "San Francisco and Thereabouts." A pamphlet, entitled "Thaiti, the Golden," was published in 1903; "The Simple Home," in 1904; the "Triumph of Light," in 1904, and in the same year, "Elfin Songs of Sunland," the fourth edition of which was issued in 1919. Mr. Keeler's book "San Francisco Through Earthquake and Fire" is an historical classic. Mainly since then his published works have been volumes of poems, "The Victory," in 1916; "Sequoia Sonnets," in 1919; and a collection of poems of his tour in the Orient and through Europe in 1912-1913. Mr. Keeler has a wide public in his own country, and, as indicated, many admirers in other lands.

Mr. Keeler married, October 14, 1893, Miss Louise Mapes Bunnell, who died in February, 1907. His second marriage took place June 26, 1921, to Miss Ormeida Curtis Harrison, and they enjoy one of Berkeley's most beautiful homes.

Not often, perhaps, is the idealistic and artistic temperament so closely united with the more serious and practical than in Mr. Keeler, who not only is identified with such widely representative organizations as the Writers' Club, of which he was president in 1922 and 1923, but since 1921 he has been the managing director of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce. He was a member also of the Philosophical Union, Berkeley, California, and is a member of the Rotary Club of Berkeley, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and many other organizations. He was invited to present a poem for the annual Phi Beta Kappa meeting of Stanford University in 1908 and of the University of California in 1918. He was the founder of the Cosmic Society, devoted to a religion based on the threefold ideal of love, truth and beauty, in 1925.

Dr. Louis Campbell Mullikin. The modern chiropractor shares in the progress of the age, for science has reached a degree bordering upon perfection in matters pertaining to his profession. Were it not that the man of the twentieth century is developing new ailments by reason of his complicated activities and unnatural mode of living, doubtless the scientists could prevent decay and prolong human life almost indefinitely. As it is, seeming miracles are being performed almost every day and methods approved that seem beyond the comprehension of the layman, however much he may benefit from their application to his individual case. One of the men who has attained to a high position among his contemporaries as a chiropractor is Dr. Louis Campbell Mullikin, of Berkeley.

Doctor Mullikin was born at Bedlam Barracks, Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1860, a son of James R. and Jennie (Belle) Mullikin. When he was but eighteen hours old he was adopted by Spotted Tail, chief of the Ogallah, a tribe of Sioux Indians, with whom he lived at the Indian

encampment just outside of the fort, but after eight months of living with the Indians went east with his mother, and lived with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, of Pennsylvania. Following the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox and the subsequent closing of the Civil war young Mullikin, then a lad of but five years, rode in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., in the ranks of the victorious Union army, which paraded the streets of the capital before President Lincoln, and he had the honor of saluting the President from his father's horse. He attended boarding schools in Pennsylvania and New Jersey until 1880, in which year he removed to Newark and received his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees at Princeton University. Subsequently he attended the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering, and it was as a civil engineer that he first came to California. He was appointed by Grover Cleveland during his first administration, under Chief Bell, in the United States secret service, and went to Philadelphia in 1889, where he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Mullikin practiced at Philadelphia until 1895, when he was sent to Cuba by the New York Junta. This term was adopted by the insurgents in Cuba to designate the general legation of the Cuban republic abroad. This legation or Junta was first appointed September 19, 1895, by the Constituent Assembly that formed the insurgent Cuban government, which at the same time made T. Estrada Palma head of the Junta and chief Cuban representative abroad, with authority to appoint ministers to all governments and to have control of Cuba's diplomatic relations and representatives throughout the world. The Junta established its headquarters in New York, and during the Spanish-American war was the organization through which the insurgents' friends outside of the island communicated with the Cubans in the field. Doctor Mullikin carried out successfully his mission of delivering to the Cuban patriots two dynamite guns, and in 1897 returned to the United States and was appointed in the United States Army as a surgeon. He not only served in Cuba and the Philippines but through the Boxer rebellion in China, but in 1904 was compelled through ill health to resign his commission, and accordingly returned to Newark, New Jersey. During the next fifteen years he visited the leading surgeons all over the country in the hope of securing relief and a return to health. In 1919 he entered the Eastern College of Chiropractic at Newark, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1920, restored to health, and practiced at Newark until June 23, 1922, in which year he changed his residence to Berkeley, where he is now in the enjoyment of an extensive and important practice. Doctor Mullikin's career has been an active and interesting one. He has seen service in five wars, spent one and one-half years at West Point, and was a first and second lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps. He has written extensively for medical periodicals and other publications, has lectured at various places, and has been an earnest and successful teacher of chiropractic methods. He belongs to the Universal Chiropractors' Association and the Alameda County Chiropractors' Association, maintains a high standing in the ranks of his calling and has well-equipped offices at 305 Acheson Building, University and Shattuck avenues. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Malta, and Loyal Legion, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, U. S. W. V., United Veterans of the Republic and the Kappa Delta Phi and Delta

Sigma Chi fraternities. Doctor Mullikin has lent his aid to various movements for the betterment and progress of his adopted community, where he is identified with several civic organizations. He is still one of the most active men in his calling and spends much of his time in study and research work.

In 1890 Doctor Mullikin was married, and when his wife died in 1912 she left one daughter, Jeanette Campbell, now the wife of Archibald St. John, of Maplewood, New Jersey. Mrs. St. John is the only woman to ever hold a regular commission in the United States Medical Corps, having spent nineteen months in France during the World war.

Lona Hazzard is the founder and principal of the Lona Hazzard School at Alameda, which since 1921 has been conducted in its beautiful location at 1724 Santa Clara Avenue. This school was established with a view to giving a limited number of pupils careful home training as well as adequate schooling, and the supervision and direction of play and other activities is a feature that has commended itself to parents, as well as the thoroughness of instruction in all the usual subjects taught from kindergarten through the grades and the work of the average junior high school.

Mrs. Hazzard is a native of Ohio and received her early education in that state. Her husband, H. W. Hazzard, went to Cuba during the Spanish-American war, spent altogether fifteen years in that country, and is a mining engineer by profession.

Grant Maxwell, D. C., president of the Pacific Chiropractic College, Incorporated, is one of the ablest exponents of the science and art of things natural. The institution of which he is the head, incorporated in 1902, is now affiliated with the California Chiropractic College, and it is the first college of its kind to teach classes in separate classrooms in California. It has a regular three-year course of straight Chiropractic, and it is accredited to eastern colleges. The faculty are all college graduates, and there are twenty-eight rooms devoted to the work of the college.

Born in Oakland, California, Doctor Maxwell is a native son of California, and proud of the fact. Following his completion of the work of the graded schools he entered the University of California, and later became a student of the University of Chiropractic, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1920. Returning to California, he entered practice as a chiropractor. In 1922 he assumed his present position and is conducting his institution in a most admirable manner, and at the same time is continuing his practice, in which he is an admitted expert. He belongs to Upsilon Chi Beta Greek letter college fraternity, to the American Chiropractors' Association, and to the Federated Chiropractic Association of California. Doctor Maxwell has associated Dr. Herbert B. Clarke in the work of the college as his partner. He, too, is a graduate of the University of Chiropractic, Pittsburgh. Although totally blind, Doctor Clarke carries on the duties of treating and teaching in the college.

Doctor Clarke married Edna Grant, and they have one son, Barrie Grant Clarke. Like Doctor Maxwell, Doctor Clarke is a native son of California.

Chiropractic is a system of adjusting the subluxated vertebrae of the spinal column by hand, for the restoration of health. By so adjusting the misaligned vertebrae are restored to normal relations, and soon the symptoms of disease disappear. This system has now over 8,000 mem-

bers in the field. When it is remembered that the first chiropractic adjustment was made in 1895, some idea can be gained of the remarkable progress that has been made in the system.

Mary Richart, California author, whose home is at 2535 Channing Street, Berkeley, derived her original artistic impulse from music, and for a number of years has been writing musical topics and more recently themes of fiction.

She was born on the plantation of her grandfather, Edmund Cullinane, near Atlanta, Georgia, November 15, 1879. Her father, Patrick Paul MacMahon, was a descendant of the same Irish family as Marshal MacMahon of France, whose family went to France on the fall of the Stuarts. Her mother, Jennie MacMahon, was the daughter of Edmund Cullinane, a member of the Cullinane family of County Waterford, Ireland.

At the age of five Mary Richart began the study of music and for many years was a student under Miss Kitty MacGuire, at that time a talented musician and singer of Atlanta. She was educated in a little school room in her own home under the supervision of a governess who remained in the MacMahon home fifteen years.

In 1906 she was married to Charles Edward Richart, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Richart was in the wholesale and retail lumber business. He died in 1921, and shortly afterward Mrs. Richart came to Berkeley, California, for the purpose of making a permanent home for herself and her daughter, Edna, in this state. Edna Richart is a graduate of the Berkeley High School, attended the University of California, and is specializing in music, being one of the talented young singers of the Bay District.

Mary Richart has been a contributor to various newspapers and magazines professionally since the year 1916. She has contributed articles of a technical nature concerning both the piano and the organ to The Etude. She also wrote numerous articles for various magazines on the subject of interior decorating and on landscape gardening, both of which subjects she has studied extensively. In 1916 she syndicated a series of fifty-two articles of a philosophical nature under the caption "Fireside Talks." A long series of articles from her pen, published under the caption "Correct Entertaining," appeared in Today's Housewife during the years 1924 and 1925. In the winter of 1925-26 she won the McCall's Magazine prize of $250 in a five hundred-word article contest on the subject "Things I Wish My Neighbor Wouldn't Do."

Her short stories may be recalled by the following titles: A Tangle in Patience; The Attic Lady; The Strange Case of Kathleen; Foghorn and Fute; Sweet Peas; The Great C. P.; At First Sight; Ship Ahoy; A Question of Sport; The Green God; The Great Theory; The Pearl of the Caribbean; Maisie's Miracle; Bob's First Bear; Sea Girl; Drifting. The chief magazines in which her stories and articles have appeared have been Holland's, Mother's Magazine, Smith's, People's, Popular, Etude, Boy's World, Detective Story Magazine.

Mary Richart is an exponent of the theory that the technique of fiction writing can be successfully taught and has given a number of informal lectures upon this subject before fiction-writing groups in Oakland and Berkeley. In 1923 she was elected secretary of the Berkeley League of American Pen Women, in 1925 was elected second vice president, and in 1926 first vice president. She is an active member of the California Writers' Club. Her political affiliations are with the republican party.

Luella Stone Swauger, M. D. The University of California College of Medicine bestowed upon Luella Stone the degree Doctor of Medicine more than thirty years ago. She has been one of the prominent woman physicians of the San Francisco Bay district ever since. Her home is at Oakland.

She is a daughter of Henry Porter and Myria (Munfrey) Stone, who came to California in 1866 and located at Santa Cruz. Her father was a native of New York State and her mother of England. Henry Porter Stone taught school at Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara. He was the first at Santa Barbara to consolidate the political parties and overthrow the dominating clique of the Spanish and Mexican officials who had controlled county politics for many years. He was the first American elected to the office of county clerk at Santa Barbara.

Dr. Luella Swauger was born in California, but obtained part of her early education in public schools in New York State. She was graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of California in 1889 and took her medical degree in 1893. From 1897 to 1902 she was resident physician of the Fabiola Hospital, one of the first women to hold that position. She is still on the staff of the Fabiola Hospital and for twenty years was physician in charge of the Smith Cottages at Oakland. She is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society.

Dr. Luella Stone was married in 1904 to Arthur Bruce Swauger, who was associated with the R. C. Durant interests. Doctor Swauger has handled a general medical and surgical practice, though a large part of her practice has been in obstetrics. She is president of the Oakland Soroptimist Club, and is a member of the Home Club of Oakland and the Oakland Forum.

Chauncey Walstein Gibson has been of California's men of action, forceful and successful in business, and for many years has given full vent to his innate propensity for doing good to others. His philanthropies are reflected in several notable institutions in and around San Francisco Bay, particularly in Oakland.

Mr. Gibson, whose home has been in California for over half a century, was born September 6, 1838, at Grand Blanc, Michigan, son of Charles DeWitt and Artemensia (Frost) Gibson. His father was born in Palestine, Montgomery County, New York, January 4, 1800, and in 1831 married Artemensia Frost, of Lima, New York. Two years after their marriage he bought a homestead at Grand Blanc in Genesee, Michigan. All of that section of Michigan was then just beginning to feel the tide of immigration and settlement. In 1834 Charles DeWitt Gibson moved out to Michigan and spent the rest of his life at Grand Blanc, becoming a merchant there. He also filled several offices of trust, such as justice of peace, supervisor and county treasurer. He died May 3, 1876, in his seventy-seventh year.

Chauncey Walstein Gibson grew up at Grand Blanc when Michigan was still a comparatively new state. He attended country schools and had his early training in business under his father. Mr. Gibson came to California in 1874. At Los Angeles, then a comparatively small town, he engaged in the confectionery business for a time. He then bought a small soap factory, founded the Los Angeles Soap Company, and built as its home a large factory on the corner of Banning Street. He carried on this business until April 16, 1878, when he turned his attention to a

business which in many respects was unique in California at the time. He called his business the American Cash Store. It was opened in the adobe building on Second and Spring streets. He put new ideas into practice in the commercial transactions of Southern California. The basis of his success was fair dealing. He also had much respect for the old adage that "A nimble penny is better than a slow sixpence." His merchandise and his prices soon attracted a large patronage, and with the increase in trade he moved to larger rooms in the Masonic Hall Block, and continued progress caused the removal on December 1, 1879, to quarters at 48-50 Spring Street. Soon the American Cash Store came to be familiar throughout Los Angeles County and Southern California.

Mr. Gibson while at Los Angeles served as president of the first Board of Trade, John M. Davis being the secretary. One custom instituted by Mr. Gibson at Los Angeles deserves more than passing mention. He was the first merchant to introduce the cent into general circulation. When he came to California the ten-cent piece was the lowest piece of change and was used as synonymous with the "bit." His first innovation was using the five-cent piece, when he started selling soda water in Los Angeles at five cents a drink, whereas the prevailing price theretofore had been a "bit." When he established the American Cash Store he found it convenient to use the cent, and his store was the first in Southern California to make use of that lowest unit of our American currency. In 1883 Mr. Gibson published "The Economist" at Los Angeles, a paper devoted to the interests of every household.

Through the success of his mercantile venture at Los Angeles Mr. Gibson was induced to come to San Francisco, where he started a store on Stockton Street, another retail store on Ellis Street, and he also had a wholesale store on Sacramento Street. He gave up the grocery business to become a manufacturing chemist, and he continued a leader in that line for many years, until he retired. His home has been at Oakland forty years. As a retailer, manufacturer and financier he has been more than ordinarily successful. For a number of years he was president of the Carbonic Construction Company, with offices both at Chicago and Oakland. Mr. Gibson married Lovina Maria Gibson, who was born in New York in 1840 and died December 17, 1921. He was prominent in club and fraternal circles, being a past grand treasurer of the Order of the Eastern Star. He and Mrs. Gibson presented a large residence, valued at fifty thousand dollars, on Sixty-sixth Avenue in Oakland to the California Child's Home Finding Society as its headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had three children: Charles Henry, who died February 7, 1865, in infancy; Frost Walstein, who died May 21, 1876, at the age of four years; and Houdd DeWitt Gibson, who died September 23, 1919, at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. Gibson is a possessor of that happiness defined in Biblical terms as founded on wisdom and understanding. He is noted for his quiet, unassuming demeanor and amiability of character, as well as his integrity. He is kindly, generous and charitable in the fullest sense of the word. The chief form of his philanthropy has been in giving books towards the building up of libraries. The Melrose Branch Library at 4805 Foothill Boulevard was established by Mr. Gibson and his wife as a memorial to their deceased son. His son left a library of three thousand volumes, with which Mr. Gibson formed the nucleus of the Melrose branch, and then endowed the library with a large sum of money. To the Rockridge branch of the Oakland Public Library he has given thousands of dollars

for the purchase of new books. Mr. Gibson is deeply interested in the preservation and the establishment of world peace. He has been quoted as saying: "I should like to teach the younger generation that fighting is folly and that there are better ways to patch up our troubles. America should lead in the move toward permanent world peace. We are the strongest and richest of the nations and can do most toward this great ideal if we are willing to lend our influence. There are storm clouds on the horizon already of the next war. We should prevent this by education. Many of the books I have presented to the library deal with this theme and I will present them with other volumes along the same line as time goes on." The collections of books he has given to the libraries are replete with works of history, biography, science, fiction, political economy and reference works. The collection has been chosen with rare discrimination and judgment of what is of permanent value in literature.

Mr. Gibson also made possible the library in Ethel Moore Hall and gave the building and equipment to Mills College at Oakland, permitting children's mental clinics at the college. On December 25, 1925, as a Christmas gift, he presented to the Alameda County Tuberculosis Association the sum of five thousand dollars to provide a swimming pool for the Del Valle Farm as an additional means of recreation for the children at the farm under the auspices of the association.

Rebecca Newman Porter, California writer and teacher, is a resident of Berkeley, and for several years has been a lecturer with the University of California.

Miss Porter, who received her first impulse towards her early efforts while a girl on her father's raisin ranch in Southern California, was born in Chicago, Illinois, and spent some of her years before coming to California around New York City and also in South America. Her parents were William S. and Martha (Newman) Porter, her father a native of Tennessee and her mother of Kentucky. Her father was in the coffee business for a number of years, and that business took him to Brazil, South America, where he lived with his family for a time. In 1895 the Porters came to California, settling at Hanford, where her father operated a ranch for the production of raisin grapes. William S. Porter died at Glendale, California, in 1916, and Miss Porter's mother died at Hanford in 1902. There were four other children: Ella Porter Lowsley, Martha Porter Thompson, Elizabeth Porter and William S. Porter, Jr.

Rebecca Newman Porter was educated in the public schools at Hanford. From early girlhood she was an eager reader and while at home acquired a sound taste developed by reading the English and French classics. From 1905 to 1909 she attended the University of California, graduating in the latter year. After graduating she did newspaper work in the southern part of the state. During the World war she was engaged in publicity work for the government. She has published short stories in Scribner's Magazine, the Ladies Home Journal, Youth's Companion, Woman's Home Companion and other publications. She is now lecturer on short story and novel writing at the University of California and is a member of the National Pen Club, California Writers Club, Woman's Faculty Club and is a former member of the Berkeley College Woman's Club.

Miss Porter recently described in a published interview her literary activities: "My real training for fiction writing was given in newspaper offices. In my college days I reported for a San Francisco paper and

later went on that same paper as a staff feature writer. Other newspaper positions followed. Such work is good discipline for the writing game. Social service work on the Oakland water front during my college days also gave me some excellent contacts. These were not Americanization classes, but social clubs. The atmosphere of the ranch and the Oakland water front gave me the material for my first published stories. In several of them I combined the two. These were accepted by the Ladies Home Journal and the Woman's Home Companion. My two novels, 'The Girl from Four Corners,' published by Holt, and 'The Rest Hollow Mystery,' published by the Century, were both written while I was doing newspaper work in Santa Barbara. Immediately following the publication of the second one I joined the University of California Extension Faculty as instructor in short story writing and lecturer on subjects relating to fiction writing. There is something very fascinating about this type of work. The next greatest pleasure to writing successfully is to help other people write successfully. Incidentally, the university work has given impetus to another line of literary endeavor—essay writing. It is a delightful and profitable field and relieves the strain of protracted fiction work."

Charles Burton DeLong, lawyer and justice of the peace at San Diego, came to Southern California when a boy and was reared and educated there.

He was born at Solomon City, in Dickinson County, Kansas. His grandfather, Garet DeLong, was a native of New York State, of French Huguenot ancestry. From New York he went out to Illinois, living at Ottawa, and was there and a member of the audience that heard the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1857. From Illinois he went to Kansas, becoming a pioneer in Dickinson County, where he homesteaded 160 acres, and after improving this tract he sold it and went to Newton, Kansas, where for some years he was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway Company. He lived there until his death at the age of seventy-nine.

His son, Burton C. DeLong, was born at Ottawa, Illinois. As a young man he became an employe of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Newton, Kansas, and in 1898 was transferred to California, spending some time at National City, and since then at San Diego. He married Nellie Brining, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Charles Burton and Myrtle K., the latter the wife of William C. Morrison, of San Diego.

Charles Burton DeLong graduated from the Washington grammar school at San Diego, the San Diego High School, and studied law with E. E. Kirk. He was admitted to the bar in 1913, and has been accorded a splendid practice as a well qualified attorney. In 1922 he was elected justice of the peace for San Diego Township, and now gives most of his time to his official duties in the court house.

Mr. DeLong married, in 1918, Eadith A. Wren. They have one son, Charles Burton, Jr. Mr. DeLong is prominent in fraternal affairs, being a member of Red Star Lodge No. 153, Knights of Pythias, the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, San Diego Aerie No. 244, Fraternal Order of Eagles, San Diego Circle No. 161, Neighbors of Woodcraft, Bay View Camp No. 7255, Modern Woodmen of America, San Diego Camp No. 632, Woodmen of the World, Chapulgus Tribe No. 155, Improved Order of Red Men, and Col. J. M. Howard Circle No. 60, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Albert Marshall lived half a century in the San Francisco Bay district, and for many years was a leading contractor and builder, handling contracts for concrete work all around the bay.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 24, 1869, son of William Marshall. He was a child when his father died, and in 1874 he accompanied his mother to California. They settled at San Leandro, where he had his first schooling. Afterwards the family moved to Oakland, where he continued his education. At the age of eighteen he went to work for Mr. Perine, a cement contractor at Oakland, and he learned the business in every practical detail. From employe he became a cement contractor and builder on his own account, starting with a modest capital and experience, and in time building up connections that made him foremost among the contractors of the East Bay region, erecting some of the most important business blocks and some of the finer homes in Berkeley. After his marriage he moved his home to Berkeley, and lived there until his death on December 15, 1925.

John A. Marshall married Emily Virginia Jones, of Portland, Oregon. She has her home in the Hotel Claremont at Berkeley. She is an active member of the Ebell Club and the Piano Club of Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had six children: Gardner Elliot, John Albert, Jr., Edith Alice, Emily Elizabeth (deceased), Helen Virginia and Elliot Marshall. The youngest, Elliot, is still in school and regarded as one of the most promising of the younger tennis players on the Pacific Coast. The daughter, Helen Virginia, is now the wife of Charles A. Perkes and lives in Shanghai, China. Mr. Perkes is traffic manager for the Robert Dollar Steamship Company in Shanghai.

Arthur E. Childs is a San Diego real estate man, and has been identified with Southern California a number of years. He had an interesting record of service with the navy during the World war.

Mr. Childs was born at Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Child, a native of England, who came to America at the age of fourteen, landing at Boston. A later ancestor of Arthur E. Childs was Captain Increase Child, a native of Connecticut, who served under Israel Putnam in the Indian wars. His son, Dr. Ephraim Child, also a native of Connecticut, was a soldier not only in the war for independence but in the second war with Great Britain in 1812. Dr. Ephraim Child moved later from Connecticut to Saratoga County, New York. His son, Noadiah Childs, was born in Saratoga County, in 1806, and for many years lived at Syracuse, New York, where he was engaged in the production of salt, that being then the leading industry of Syracuse. He died there in 1896, at the age of ninety years. Noadiah Childs married Martha Brewer, a lineal descendant of Governor Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony. She died at the age of forty-two.

Their son, William A. Childs, was born at Syracuse, New York, March 9, 1846, was reared and educated in that city, and in 1868 removed to New York, where he later founded the Law Telegraph Company. While with that company he originated, though he did not patent, the central office system and also made the first switchboard of the basic type still used in telephone offices. He continued with the Law Telegraph Company until it was merged with the Western Union Company, after which he lived retired in Englewood, New Jersey, until 1909. Since then

his home has been in California, and after a few years at Riverside he located at Los Angeles. His wife was Julia Minor Selleck, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and daughter of James and Elizabeth (Betts) Selleck.

Arthur E. Childs, one of five children, was educated in the Dwight School at Englewood, New Jersey, in the Englewood Boys School in a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, also in the Manor School at Stamford, Connecticut, and he finished his education in Princeton University. Mr. Childs began his business career as a clerk for a house in Wall Street, New York. He remained in Wall Street until 1909, when he came to California. In California he was engaged in growing citrus fruit until America entered the World war.

Enlisting for duty in the navy, he spent three months as a sailor at the training station at San Pedro. Being commissioned an ensign in the Reserve Corps, he was transferred to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for four months of intensive training, and was then given active duty on the United States destroyer Gwin, with which he served nine months, then three months on the destroyer Ludlow, and finally was transferred to the George Washington, and was on that ship when it made its historic voyages conveying the Presidential party overseas and home, and when it brought the King and Queen of Belgium to America. He was personally decorated by King Albert a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. Mr. Childs tendered his resignation in the spring of 1919, but it was not accepted until December of that year.

Since the war he has lived at San Diego and has conducted a prosperous real estate business. He is a member of the San Diego Realty Board, American Legion, Universal Club, San Diego Country Club, San Diego Yacht Club. He is a member of the Christian Science Church.

He married, June 4, 1910, Miss Madeleine Barnes, a native of Hull, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Her parents were Winthrop Howard and Elizabeth (Wales) Barnes.

Fred E. Lindley. Prominent and highly esteemed among the members of the San Diego Bar is Fred E. Lindley, of the law firm of Hamilton & Lindley, engaged in practice here since 1912. He is also a leading figure in the politics of the county and state, and as a legislator aided materially in the enactment of a number of important and advanced laws of California, and was an active agent in defeating much bad legislation.

Mr. Lindley was born at Portis, Kansas, July 23, 1876, a son of Joseph A. and Lavinia (Laman) Lindley, natives of Michigan, who were wedded in Kansas, their present home. Joseph A. Lindley was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. The paternal grandfather of Fred E. Lindley, William Lindley, met a soldier's death in the Union army during the Civil War. Both the maternal and paternal grandmothers of Fred E. Lindley lived to be over eighty years of age, while the maternal grandfather had passed the century mark when his death occurred in 1916.

Fred E. Lindley acquired his early education in the country schools of Kansas, where he spent his youth. When only seventeen years of age he became a teacher in the rural schools. In 1903 he was graduated from the Western Normal School, built on the site of old Fort Hays, at Hays, Kansas, and was president of the first class graduated from that school. In 1906 he graduated from the Kansas State Teachers' College

at Emporia, and for three years served as principal of the Gove County High School, spending his summers at the University of Chicago.

In June, 1909, he was married to Miss Alma Ise, also a teacher, at Lawrence, Kansas, and with her returned to the University of Chicago, where he received the degree LL. B., cum laude, in June, 1911. In the same year he passed the bar examination in Illinois and later in Oregon, where he practiced for a short time at LeGrande.

After considering and comparing many places, he decided upon San Diego as a permanent location. In January, 1912, he formed a partnership with Robert R. Hamilton, a classmate at the University of Chicago, and this firm, with offices in the Union Building, has become recognized as one of the formidable legal combinations of the city.

Always interested in public affairs, Mr. Lindley has been an active and forceful leader in civic matters. For years was president of the San Diego Dry Federation, and a stalwart guide in many lively campaigns. In 1918 he was elected state assemblyman from San Diego, and in the California legislature in 1919, cast his vote with the majority for the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Lindley is a member of the American Bar Association, the California Bar Association, and the San Diego Bar Association. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the California Bar Association.

The Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and other lodges carry his name on their membership rolls. He belongs to the San Diego Athletic Club, the University Club, and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. The Lindley family attend the Mission Hills Methodist Episcopal Church.

Albert Price Green came to Los Angeles in 1896 and has had a business career that is notable not only for the success and substantial character of the institutions of which he is head, but also for their pioneer character in opening up and blazing the way for the industrial development of this southern California city, which until comparatively recent times was regarded as essentially and permanently a city of homes and for resort purposes exclusively.

Mr. Green was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, April 1, 1871, and comes of an old American family of English, Scotch and Irish origin. His father, Abner H. Green, a native of Columbus, Ohio, devoted his active career to engineering and farming. His engineering experience identified him with some of the pioneer railways of the middle west. While engineering a grading job for a railroad through northwestern Missouri he met at Chillicothe Miss Phoebe Ann Boley, a native of that Missouri town, and after their marriage they remained residents of Chillicothe for one year. They then moved to northwest Illinois, his father's old home.

Albert Price Green spent his childhood and early youth in Missouri, Illinois, Washington and California, attended schools in all four states and for a time pursued the study of law at the University of Southern California.

From the law his attention was diverted to the paint business, and it is in the character of a paint manufacturer that he has earned his special distinction as a California business man. He has been manufacturing paint at Los Angeles for more than twenty-five years and is president of the Green-Marshall Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in paints, varnishes and painters' supplies and is also president of the H. R. Tibbetts Paint Company and the Long Beach Paper & Paint Company.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Green-Marshall Company and the Tibbetts Paint Company and varnish factory in Los Angeles. In the first industrial parade ever held at Los Angeles the Green-Marshall Exhibit, of which Mr. Green has a picture hanging in his office, was the only exhibition of paint in the parade. Mr. Green showed not only a great degree of vision and faith, but also extreme courage in going beyond frontier lines of established industrial conditions and starting a paint factory in a city where very few industries of any kind existed at the time.

Under the leadership of Mr. Green his companies have from the first maintained a high level of quality in all their products and have profited not only by being the pioneer paint manufacturers, but also equalling the best products of their line by other rival manufacturers here or elsewhere. Mr. Green in addition to the three companies mentioned above, has for a number of years had other interests, being an orange and almond grower and owner of some vineyards. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Mizpah Lodge No. 378, A. F. and A. M., Crown Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons, and Knight Templar, Pasadena, Commandery No. 31. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks. He is a member of the California Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Builders Exchange, the Pasadena Athletic and Country Clubs and the Fremont Baptist Church of Pasadena.

He married at Medford, in Jackson County, Oregon, May 16, 1895, Miss Tina Elda Osborn, daughter of Richie and Sarah Osborn. Her father was an Iowa farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Green have a son, Albert Vernon Green, mentioned in the following sketch, who is vice-president of the Green-Marshall and H. R. Tibbetts Paint Company. Mr. and Mrs. Green reside in Pasadena.

A. Vernon Green, vice-president of the Green-Marshall Company and H. R. Tibbetts Paint Company, has been in a paint factory or school since early boyhood, receiving his training under the direct supervision of his father, Mr. Albert Price Green, who is president of the two companies named above and whose career as a paint manufacturer in Southern California is given in the preceding sketch.

A. Vernon Green is one of the active and energetic younger business men and citizens of Los Angeles. He is almost a native son of California. He was born April 1, 1896, his birthday and that of his father coming on the same day and month and he was born while his parents resided at Medford, Jackson County, Oregon. The following December his parents came to Los Angeles, which has been his home city ever since. He attended the grammar and manual arts high schools at Los Angeles, graduated from the Long Beach High School in 1913 and was continuing his higher education when he left school to enlist and served nearly two years in England and France. He resumed his college course at Stanford University in 1919, and was graduated in 1921. He made a record in university debating circles, taking part in the national championship contest held at the Pi Kappa Delta Convention in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1920, while in 1921 he was a member of the Stanford debating team which decisively defeated Washington State, a team that previously had won from Princeton on the same question. He also upheld Stanford in the Joffre Medal Contest against the University of California. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma Sigma fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta honor

debating fraternity, and in 1921 was elected president of the Stanford Chapter of the Delta Sigma Rho, the honor debating fraternity among the universities. During school days he had gained a working familiarity with his father's business and was well qualified for the responsibilities he enjoys.

Since the above was written A. Vernon Green has returned to Stanford University, Law Department, for study.

A. Vernon Green married Miss Glessner Tolle, formerly of Redlands, California, a graduate of Redlands University. They have one daughter: Joan Lee Green. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Green reside in Pasadena.

Frank K. Mott, merchant and former mayor of Oakland, was brought to Oakland when a child, and almost entirely through his own efforts and character raised himself to a prominent position in the affairs of San Francisco Bay district.

He was born in San Francisco, January 21, 1866. His father, Peter D. Mott, was a native of Long Island, New York, and of an old Quaker family. He became a stationary engineer by trade and on coming to California by the Isthmus route in the early '50s followed his occupation in San Francisco. In 1868 he established his home at Oakland and for some years was engineer at the United States Mint in San Francisco and finally with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He was incapacitated by paralysis and died at Oakland in 1877. He was a member of the Masonic Order. Peter D. Mott married Fannie Kanning, of Scotch-Irish parentage. She was left an orphan at an early age. For many years she was an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Frank Kanning Mott was the oldest of six children. He attended the Prescott School at Oakland to the age of twelve. His father being practically an invalid, he went to work as a messenger with the American District Telegraph Company. He carried messages on foot, but after a year was promoted to an office position and continued in the service of the telegraph company to the age of sixteen. He then found employment in the hardware store of George S. Brown at Tenth and Broadway. About 1890 he and E. A. Howard bought a portion of the business in which he had been employed and the new firm established their new headquarters at Second and Broadway. In 1897 Mr. Mott became sole owner and in 1900 moved his business to 908-910 Broadway, where the business was greatly enlarged and continued under the name of Frank K. Mott Company. In 1907 he bought the real estate business of Breed & Bancroft.

Mr. Mott while active in commercial affairs was equally interested in municipal politics and in January, 1895, was appointed councilman by Mayor Pardee, who afterwards became governor of California. Three months later he was elected a member of the City Council and was chairman of the finance committee and president of the council for one year. In March, 1905, he was elected mayor of Oakland on the republican ticket, with the endorsement of the municipal league and the democratic party. In 1907 he was renominated and reelected practically without opposition.

Mr. Mott is a past master of his Masonic Lodge, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Knight Templar Commandery, Oakland Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He served as a member of the Central Committee of the repub-

lican party, was a member and director of the Union League Club of Oakland and of San Francisco, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange.

Mrs. Frank K. Mott is a daughter of J. C. H. and Minnie (Gerville) Meyer. Her father was a California pioneer, long identified with manufacturing and merchandising in San Francisco and Oakland. His business at San Francisco was wiped out by the fire of 1906, and in 1911 he retired from business. He died at his home in Oakland in January, 1915.

Mrs. Mott has had many social activities in Oakland and the San Francisco Bay district and is also well known as a California author. After many years of labor she brought out what has been described as a lexicon of Spanish names and words which most frequently occur in the annals and literature of early California. Mrs. Mott is president of the Ebell Club of Oakland and her home in that city is at 276 Lee Street.

C. I. D. Moore, vice president and assistant superintendent of agencies of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, has been a Californian for thirty-five years and is now rounding out a quarter of a century of successful experience in the insurance business.

He was born at Islington, near Toronto, Ontario, February 16, 1865, son of James and Jacobina (Campbell) Moore. He was reared on a farm, attended the Weston High School in Ontario, and in 1888 was graduated with the A. B. degree from Victoria University at Toronto, winning the Prince of Wales gold medal for general proficiency covering the four years of his college course. That was then the highest honor in the gift of the University. For three years after graduation he was teacher in a mission college for boys at Tokio, Japan. On returning to America in 1891 he remained in California and for ten years was connected with the schools of Santa Monica, at first as teacher in the high school and later as supervisor of all the schools of that community.

Mr. Moore in 1902 began selling insurance for the Conservative Life Company of Los Angeles. In 1906 when the Conservative Life was consolidated with the Pacific Mutual, he was appointed assistant secretary of the latter company. In 1907 he was made secretary, subsequently was given the additional title of assistant superintendent of agencies, and in 1920 was made a vice president.

Mr. Moore is a director of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., serving on its various committees, and is a member of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. He was active in the organization of the Los Angeles Welfare Association, has been a member of its board of directors and has had a prominent part in the Community Chest. He is a member of the West Adams Methodist Church, was chairman of the Los Angeles committee for raising the city's quota for extension work of the Methodist Church, is a trustee of the University of Southern California, a member of the California Club and Westport Club.

He married in 1892, Emily Maud Cochran. They became the parents of three children, Douglas E. C., Rutherford D. and Katherine. Douglas served with the rank of ensign in the United States Navy, and Rutherford with the Marine Corps during the World war.

A very happy and well deserved tribute given Mr. Moore some years ago is still essentially true: "He loves his profession, loves flowers, writes poetry, and is an unfailing contributor to the morale and efficiency of the

great organization which he serves as an official, and a splendid example of the balanced adjustment which a few rare men can make between devotion to their business and to the human and personal interests of life."

Mrs. Ollie Chamberlain came to California forty years ago, and through her husband, the late H. K. Chamberlain, and her own social activities has had many associations with the leading cities of Southern California.

She is a native of Ohio, and was a small girl when her parents moved to Emporia, Kansas. About that time the Santa Fe Railway was under construction across the southwest. Her father, on account of ill health, moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and while there she met and married Mr. Chamberlain.

In October, 1886, they came to California to live and located at Santa Barbara. Mr. Chamberlain was a jeweler, and at Santa Barbara he built up the most select store of its kind in that city, rivaling in many respects the best stores of the times anywhere on the coast. Mr. Chamberlain was a finished technician in the art of engraving, and his judgment was based on an innate artistic sense, so that he was capable of choosing the best in materials and workmanship, and his executive ability made him very successful in a business way. As a pastime he exhibited his artistic sense by painting many pictures, and some of these still adorn his home.

Mr. Chamberlain was very fond of the water and he organized the first yachting club at San Diego, the Corinthian Yachting Club, a famous organization still in existence. He owned a private yacht. The Corinthian Club won the Lipton Cup, and that trophy arrived on the coast only a few weeks before his death, which occurred in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain lived at Santa Barbara from 1886 to 1900. Mrs. Chamberlain still owns her home at Santa Barbara, another at San Diego, a large ranch in the Imperial Valley, and a home at Los Angeles. She has many occupations, including the supervision of her various properties.

Mrs. Chamberlain has one son, Vernon, who takes after his father in his fondness for water and yachting. Vernon Chamberlain recently married Miss Norma Weistoff, member of an old family of California.

William Richard Rowland. A figure commanding in personality and achievements, in tune with the largeness of vision, wealth of opportunities, and richness of development of California, William Richard Rowland, of Los Angeles, California, was the president of the first successful petroleum company, the La Puente, and an integral part of the picturesque early growth of the city he loved. His personal bravery was conspicuous in a day of brave pioneers. His foresight and readiness to accept new ideas were remarkable even in a community which took on faith the splendid future of the city. His perseverence and wisdom, his self-forgetful loyalty to the best interests of Los Angeles, contributed much to the steady forward march the city enjoyed. For half a century he gave himself to this great work of erecting a civilization.

The father of William Richard Rowland, John Rowland, was born in Maryland and in early manhood went into the southwest, where he was associated in the mining industry at Taos, New Mexico, with the man who became his lifelong friend, William Workman. In 1841 they set out for California, found it good, and returned to Taos for their families,

with whom they settled in the new state in 1842. With them traveled men whose names also became identified with the growth of the state. John Rowland and William Workman obtained a Spanish grant to La Puente Rancho, which comprised 48,000 acres of beautiful country. There they built homes and resided throughout the rest of their lives. In 1869 the property was divided. In 1870 Mr. Rowland arranged his estate for division among his heirs, giving to each some 3,000 acres of land and a thousand head of cattle, and death came to him on the noble ranch he had created on October 14, 1873, when he was at the ripe age of eighty-two. John Rowland married (first) Dona Maria E. Martinez, and they were the parents of the following children: John, Jr., Thomas, Robert, Nieves, who married John Reed, Lucinda, who became the wife of James R. Barton, William Richard, of further mention. John Rowland married (second) Mrs. Charlotte Gray, and they were the parents of two children: Albert, and Victoria, who became the wife of J. W. Hudson, of Puente, both deceased.

William Richard Rowland, son of John and Dona Maria E. (Martinez) Rowland, was born November 11, 1846, at La Puente Rancho, Receiving his primary education in the early day public schools, he later attended the private institution of William Wolfskill in Los Angeles, and from 1858 to 1860 was a student in Santa Clara College. For ten years thereafter he managed his father's large affairs, spent a short time getting his own in order, and in 1871 moved to Los Angeles, where he remained throughout the rest of his life. He had a hand in all the significant political and business developments of the town, as well as educational and social. One of the most colorful events of his early career was his work as sheriff of Los Angeles County, an office to which he was elected at the age of twenty-six, and which called in that pioneer day for brawn as well as brain, for physical as well as spiritual courage. Mr. Rowland had both. He enforced the law with an unwavering hand. A fearless and desperate bandit was Tiburcio Vasquez, who had terrorized the whole section, who watched a Sacramento sheriff post a reward for his capture, add to that sign an additional figure of reward, and smilingly and safely retired from the city; who formed a habit of riding into Los Angeles, hitching his horse on a downtown street, and mingling freely with the citizens on the lookout for his capture. The new sheriff was his match. Mr. Rowland captured the bandit and ended his piratical existence. For five years he devoted himself to this office and brought law and order into everyday life.

Thereafter Mr. Rowland became a factor in the phenomenal development of the oil industry. He discovered oil on his own ranch, beginning to drill there in the late eighties in partnership with William Lacy, as Rowland & Lacy, and later incorporating the enterprise under the name of the Puente Oil Company, of which Mr. Rowland was president and one of the principal owners. He had a pipe line constructed to the railroad. One of the first industries to make use of crude oil was the Chino Sugar Factory, which utilized it as fuel. This was the opening wedge of the greatest industry in that part of the state, and through Mr. Rowland's activities and initiative the whole rich Puente Hills district was developed. With equal fervor he gave himself to the furtherance of betterment plans in Los Angeles, for which he had the greatest hopes. He was a member of the democratic party and was appointed by Governor Budd a member of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier School. He joined heartily in

every civic enterprise and was an important factor in the growth of the city from the sleepy Pueblo of the early fifties to its present status of one of the largest cities on the west coast. Throughout the years of his life in Los Angeles Mr. Rowland was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the California Club. A lover of the out-of-doors, he was an ardent horseman and owned a stable of fine horses. His first home was on Grand Avenue, near Second Street, but as the business district engulfed this he built a fine new home on Bonnie Brae Street, where death came to him at the age of seventy-nine, February 2, 1926.

In 1875, in Los Angeles, William Richard Rowland married Manuela Williams, daughter of a pioneer family. Three children were born of the union: George William, deceased; Nina Vivian, wife of Dr. Clarence G. Toland, of Los Angeles, and Helen Frances, wife of Dr. Edward C. Moore, by whom she has two children: William Rowland and Helen Moore.

To the American is given the natural gift of optimism. A rich and bountiful world is his, with larger potential stores in reserve, and this is peculiarly true of the favored land of California. The early pioneers possessed in full measure the spirit of optimism, and Mr. Rowland was imbued with their spirit. He had also the rarer attributes of the born gentleman, a gentleness and courtesy, and unfailing humane response to all cries for help, which endeared him to his fellow men and enriched his opportunities for aiding in the common welfare. Edward Everett Hale's fine lines apply to him with peculiar aptitude:

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in, and
To lend a hand.

Justice William P. Lawlor, on the Supreme Bench since 1915, has been a California judge continuously for over a quarter of a century. While judge of the Superior Court he was the presiding magistrate at the trials of Ruef, Calhoun and others indicted during the famous graft prosecutions in San Francisco. His conduct of these cases brought him exceptional honors as a judge, due to his unswerving insistence upon a strict observance of the rules of the law and evidence, without regard either to the prominence of the accused or the tremendous influence backing the prosecution.

Judge Lawlor had a youth of poverty, and for several years worked as "bobbin boy" in cotton mills of the east. He was born in New York City, September 17, 1854, son of Patrick and Eliza (Maher) Lawlor. At the age of ten he was left an orphan by the almost simultaneous death of both his father and mother. Prior to that time he had attended public and parochial schools in New York three years. At Paterson, New Jersey, he earned his living first as a cotton mill employe, later in a coal yard and subsequently as a worker in the John Ryle silk factory, the first established in America. While working during the day he continued his studies in a local night school.

Coming to California in 1877, Judge Lawlor worked in the mines of Napa County eight years, giving his spare time to the study of law. In 1886, removing to San Francisco, he continued his studies in the office of Rhodes & Barstow. The senior member of this firm was for seventeen years an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Lawlor quickly

proved his ability as a resourceful attorney, and had gained a successful position as a practicing lawyer before he was given his first appointment to the bench. During 1885-87 he studied law in the Hastings College of Law. Governor Budd appointed him superior judge in 1898, and in 1900 he was elected to succeed himself as reelected in 1906, and again in 1912. He still had over four years of his last term to serve when he was elected to the Supreme Bench November 3, 1914, by the highest vote received by any of the candidates for the two vacancies on this bench. His present term as an associate justice expires in 1927.

Judge Lawlor is a democrat, a Catholic, a member of the Bohemian Club, Family Club, Olympic Club and the Commonwealth Club. He married, November 25, 1913, at San Diego, Miss Mary Lee Henry.

Robert Maclay Widney. For over half a century Robert Maclay Widney has participated in the wonderful growth of Southern California, and since 1868, he has been connected with the city of Los Angeles, having in that year ridden over all of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. At that time he was so convinced of the wonderful future of this region that he wrote and published in the newspapers of the United States and in Europe the facts on which the present and future of Southern California rests. He opened the first real estate office, started the boom that has never stopped, and never will until civilization collapses. His efforts, however, have not been confined to the above, for he is an attorney, and an educator, and has worked along all of these lines to produce results that are not only most remarkable, but admirable.

Robert Maclay Widney was born on the John Widney frontier home, two miles north of Piqua, on Swift Run, in Miami County, Ohio, December 23, 1838, a son of Wilson and Arabella (Maclay) Widney, the former of whom was born on the same homestead, during the days of the Indian occupation of Miami County. The father was a successful farmer and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The wife and mother was born at Concord, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Of her it can be said that she was a noble, refined, highly intelligent, kind and lovable woman. The life and good deeds of the parents would make a volume in itself.

His education during his childhood and youth were secured in the log schoolhouse of the neighborhood, and at the family fireside.

Imbued with the pioneer spirit for adventure, he, in 1855, went to the great plains west of the Missouri, where ranged the herds of millions of buffalo, antelope, deer, wolves and other game.

The Indian tribes possessed the lands and roamed, hunted, fought and scalped as occasions offered. The white man settler was only visible on the eastern horizon of this vast wilderness. He was just crossing the western banks of the Missouri River.

North, South, West and East; sometimes alone, sometimes with others he crossed and recrossed this primeval land, living on the wild game that the sure rifle, or Colts revolver brought down. These weapons alone stood between death from starvation or from wild men or beasts. Sleep came at whatever place the day ended; the earth a bed; a blanket for covering and spread over all, the starry canopy of the skies.

In 1857 joining an emigrant train for California, popularized by the movies as "The Covered Wagon," he came to the land that knew no "farther west." His feet had trodden every foot of the old emigrant trail. He saw and participated in the original of which the movies reproduced

the scenes. For a time placer mined; cut cord-wood at $1.50 per cord, cooking and sleeping under the pines, by the side of the cool crystal stream flowing from the snows of the Sierra Nevadas. Worked for $1.00 per day and grub with pick and shovel constructing a mountain road; sitting on the ground; eating from a tin plate, with a knife and fork, tin teaspoon and tin cup for service. The same old earth for a bed and blanket for a cover. The same canopy of stars overhead.

In 1858 he entered the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, California, and was graduated therefrom in 1863 as valedictorian with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later degrees A. M., LL. D. At the time of his graduation he was elected to a professorship in that university. The institution was in severe financial straits, and the directors voted to suspend the educational work. Mr. Widney offered to take over the work and divide the meagre receipts among the other professors and thus keep the university active. His offer was accepted and Mr. Widney and his associates struggled along as best they could, making untold personal sacrifices until financial relief was secured for the university.

Owing to the shortage of instructors Mr. Widney heard nine classes each day, teaching all mathematics from arithmetic to calculus, and also heard the classes in geology, chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, iothyology, conchology, botany, astronomy, and civil, hydraulic and electrical engineering.

The classes graduated regularly, and the graduates of that period have held honorable positions as Federal and State judges, legislators, and other officers, and have made such honorable records as to make proud the heart of Mr. Widney that his name is attached to their diplomas. All of these graduates have been an honor to themselves and to their education.

During the period he was thus working in behalf of the University of the Pacific, he was studying law, and in 1865 he was admitted to the bar of California. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. For several years he was engaged in practice in the state of Nevada as a geologist and mining engineer, and then, in 1868, he located at Los Angeles. On request of the Los Angeles Bar Association, in December, 1871, Governor Booth appointed him Judge of the District Court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of California, in and for the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego.

During the following two years judgments were entered in over five hundred cases, and only one of these was a civil jury case. Only thirty-five cases were appealed and of these all were affirmed except five. In these five the law was so conflicting that a decision was possible on either side.

To Chinese witnesses, strange forms of oaths were administered, requiring the beheading of a live chicken. The most sacred and impressive form used before me was as follows:

"Form of Oath administered under Chinese Custom to Chinese witnesses in 17th District Court of California in 1872. R. M. Widney, District Judge presiding. Written out by the Chinese interpreter.

"1872

"Swear the oath of this case.

"Name.

"I must speak according the truth evidents, If I swear lie, God of heaven parnished and binding me like cutting chickens head, and kill me by

the thunder, I swear the truth Evidents, God prodest me and gave me good auspicious,

"Year, month, day.

"Witness name."

Mr. Widney organized and incoporated the first Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1873. He drew the original plans and specifications for the construction of the United States breakwater from Rattlesnake Island to Dead Man's Island at San Pedro Harbor, and his original drawings are still in his possession. The California State Legislature, in 1873, passed a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the work. This Congress did, and the breakwater was constructed on the plans he had prepared without a perceptible change.

In connection with the record of the work of Mr. Widney it is but appropriate to give a history of the University of Southern California, as he is the father of that great institution. In May, 1879, he invited E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, Rev. A. M. Hough and Dr. J. P. Widney to meet with him at his residence. He there proposed that a university work for Southern California should be started, and presented a deed of trust conveying a campus site and a large number of residence lots to be sold for the promotion of the university. It was named in the deed of trust as The University of Southern California. Those present concurred in his plan and Mr. Widney inserted their names as trustees in the deed.

On July 29, 1879, the deed was duly executed by Ozro W. Childs, John G. Downey and Isaiah W. Hellman, recorded in Book 69, page 86 of Deeds of Los Angeles County.

On August 5, 1880, Mr. Widney drew up the Articles of Incorporation for the University of Southern California, naming as the first directors A. M. Hough, Charles Shelling, E. F. Spence, P. Y. Cool, S. C. Hubbell, E. S. Chase, P. M. Green, J. A. Van Anda, F. S. Woodcock, John G. Downey and R. M. Widney. These articles were duly filed with the county clerk and with the Secretary of State, and the usual certificate of incorporation was issued by the Secretary of State.

The date of the deed of trust, July 29, 1879, is the official date of the establishment of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

By deed dated June 21, 1886, recorded in Book 204, page 400 of Deeds of Los Angeles County, California, Mr. Widney conveyed a $100,000 interest to H. Sinsabaugh, et al., trustees for benefit of the university. This was an interest in the 20,000 acres Maclay Rancho in the San Fernando Valley, now worth over $500,000.

The detailed history of the early days of the university, while exceedingly interesting, is too voluminous for insertion here, but Mr. Widney is preparing a record of them for which work he is admirably fitted as he participated in every meeting of the official boards during all of that period.

The magnificent work that was accomplished by Rev. M. M. Bovard, the first president of the educational work, and by his successors, Dr. J. P. Widney, Rev. George F. Bovard and Dr. Von Kleinsmid, is best witnessed by the educational buildings and the list of 10,000 students. The university stands an everlasting monument to those who served, as well as to those who stand and wait. Its benefactions to Southern California and to civilization, past, present and future, are beyond calculation or comprehension. Its foundations are on earth, its work

pierces eternity. From it will go forth strong men and women to maintain the highest ideals of the human race.

The educational work of the early years was exclusively in the hands of Dr. M. M. Bovard and his successors. The other work of development was assigned to Mr. Widney, the other members of the board being fully occupied with their business affairs. He sold thirty lots for $5,000 cash and erected the first building. He also let the contract and superintended the erection of the first brick building.

To present the university to the public and promote its interests he published at his own expense a monthly periodical "The University of Southern California." A bound volume of the issues was deposited by him in the University of Southern California. It contains a correct and full detail of the early history of the university. In order that there might be no doubt in the future as to the origin of the university, Mr. Widney drew up a statement of the above in 1880, which was read and signed by E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, G. D. Compton and R. M. Widney. A copy of this is now in the archives of the university. Proving to historical importance a copy of the statement follows:

Statement Read by Rev. A. M. Hough at Laying of First Cornerstone, September 4, 1880.

In May, 1879, Judge R. M. Widney invited Rev. A. M. Hough to spend an evening at his house to consider the question of proceeding at once to secure lands in or about Los Angeles city as a basis of an Endowment Fund for a Methodist College. At this meeting the tenure by which such property should be held, the manner in which it should be used and many other important details were carefully considered. The great depression in real estate was also taken into account as affording special opportunity for present investment, and the conviction was perfectly clear that if such an enterprise could ever be successfully carried through, then was the time for it.

Another fact which had its influence in giving to the enterprise some of its peculiar features was that the laws of this state prohibit religious or benevolent corporations from holding more than a limited amount of real estate, so it became necessary to form a special board of trustees to hold and to handle the property. Hence at a subsequent meeting, Dr. J. P. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard and G. D. Compton were invited to be present and unite in the enterprise, and these four gentlemen with the two above mentioned constituted the board of trustees. At this meeting Judge R. M. Widney presented a proposition from Dr. J. S. Griffin and Hancock Johnson offering to sell 200 acres of land in East Los Angeles for the sum of $40,000 on easy terms of payment, and to donate a campus of about 20 acres; and afterwards the price was reduced to $20,000. Offers were also made by J. W. Potts of land on Temple Street, near the reservoir. Offers of land at Boyle Heights and some other places were considered. While these were under examination and consideration a proposition was submitted from O. W. Childs, J. G. Downey and I. W. Hellman by which they proposed to sell the alternate lots in West Los Angeles amounting in all to 308 for $5,000, on condition of making that the site for our University. This proposition was favorably received but on further negotiation with these gentlemen it was agreed that the first $5,000 received from the sales of the lands should be put into a college building and that they would donate half of their property in West Los Angeles

amounting to 300 lots for an Endowment Fund to the University of Southern California.

Judge R. M. Widney then prepared the accompanying "Deed of Trust" constituting A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, G. D. Compton and R. M. Widney a board of trustees, and on the 29th of July, 1879, the property was duly transferred to this board of trustees. This deed places such restrictions on the trustees and throws around the property such guards and checks as to secure it from loss, diminution or division from the purposes contemplated just as far as any legal document can do it. We are justified by the opinion of a number of persons who are very high authority, in saying this is one of the best and most complete instruments of the kind ever drawn.

It will be seen that this board of trustees is distinct from the board of directors of the University. The trustees simply hold this property and pay over the annual income on the draft of the said directors. And having now accomplished one of the first duties required by us by the conditions of the deed, viz.: that we should use the first $5,000 received from the sale of these lands, we hereby convey to the directors of the University of Southern California, this campus of eight acres with the building and improvements.

A. M. Hough,
J. P. Widney,
E. F. Spence,
M. M. Bovard,
G. D. Compton,
R. M. Widney.

Among the early enthusiastic workers in behalf of the university were the following: Mesdames R. M. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, J. M. Stewart, Stephen C. Hubbel, W. B. Abernathy, F. C. Howes and many others. To these too much credit cannot be given.

In 1874 he secured a franchise from the City of Los Angeles and constructed and operated the Spring and Sixth Street Railroad. This was the first street railroad constructed in Southern California.

With four others he purchased 2,000 acres and laid out, named and placed upon the World's map, and developed the beautiful seaside resort, Long Beach, now a city of over 30,000 inhabitants.

He, with the Chaffe Brothers, changed the nameless desert of cactus, brush and stones into the colony of Ontario, one of the wonder places of Southern California.

Twenty thousand acres of the Maclay Rancho in the San Fernando Valley, now a part of Los Angeles City was by him and four others, purchased, subdivided and populated with thriving towns and orchards of orange, lemon, olives, fruits and flowers from every land.

In 1868 Mr. Widney was married to Miss Mary Barnes, a former student of the University of the Pacific. In 1857 she crossed the plains in "The Covered Wagon," her father's family train.

Her works in upbuilding and developing Los Angeles would in itself require many pages to recount. The highest type of a Christian lady, she graced every walk of life.

The children are Mary Helen, (Mrs. Harry W. Watson, two children); Robert Johnston; Martha Frances, (Mrs. Boyle Workman, two children); Joseph Pomeroy; Arthur Barnes Widney; (wife, Thekla Mertens Widney, two children), residing in Los Angeles City.

In reviewing his long and useful life it is a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Widney that he was privileged to participate in so much of constructive value to education and the community and to him is given the realization that does not come to all, in witnessing and participating in the progress of civilization from the humble log house of the Ohio frontier to the land beyond which there is no more frontier.

Owen Cochran Coy, director of the California State Historical Association and professor of history in the University of Southern California, is a resident of Los Angeles and has lived in California since early childhood.

He was born at Farragut, Iowa, April 16, 1884, son of Rev. Charles Fremont and Lucia May (Cochran) Coy. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Coy, was born in Maryland, and was a contemporary of Daniel Boone in the settlement of Kentucky. His son, Urban D. Coy, moved to Illinois and took up land in Knox County of that state in 1837. Thirty years later he moved on west to Fremont County, Iowa, where he was again a homesteader and was one of the founders of the town of Farragut, where his grandson was born. Urban D. Coy married Susan Latimer, a descendant of the old English Latimer family, the most famous member of which was Bishop Hugh Latimer, burned at the stake during the religious persecutions of Mary Tudor. Col. Jonathan Latimer, grandfather of Susan Latimer, was an active participant in the War of the Revolution, a resident of New London, Connecticut, and was a direct descendant of William Brewster of the Mayflower.

Rev. Charles Fremont Coy was born at Abingdon, Illinois, July 24, 1857, and his wife was born in the same Illinois village, August 13, 1861. He finished his early education in Hedding College at Abingdon and in 1887 came out to California, and soon afterward entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he performed the necessary arduous service of a minister over an extensive and thinly populated region. Ten years of these labors in mountain districts and other frontier charges overtaxed his strength and caused a nervous breakdown, but for twenty years more he continued in the service so far as his strength allowed him.

Owen Cochran Coy grew up in the Northern California towns where his father had his residence. In 1907 he graduated from the College of the Pacific at San Jose, now at Stockton, and during 1907-09 was a student in Stanford University, where he took his Master of Arts degree. He was instructor in the Eureka High School and head of the history department from 1909 to 1913, and vice principal of the school in 1910-13. During 1913-15 he was a graduate student at the University of California, paying special attention to California and western history, and was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1918. Dr. Coy served as secretary and director of the California Historical Survey Commission from 1915 to 1923, and in 1923 took up his duties as director of the California State Historical Association. He was also historian for the California Council of Defense in 1918-19, and executive secretary of the California War History Committee. In 1925 he was called to the University of Southern California to fill the chair of California and Western History and to give part time to historical research as Curator of History in the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art. He is a member of the American Historical Association, Historical Society of Southern California, California State Historical Association and several other historical

societies. He is author of Guide to County Archives of California; The Care and Use of County Archives; Genesis of California counties; History of California County Boundaries and various articles on California history and archives, editor and compiler of Pictorial History of California, Architectural History of Mission San Carlos Borromeo, California History Nugget.

Dr. Coy since 1924 has been a member of the board of directors of the Wesley Foundation at the University of California. He was a member of the board of directors of the California State Sunday School Association in 1918-23, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a republican.

He married June 18, 1913, Miss Hazel Broderick, at Eureka, California. Mrs. Coy, a daughter of Samuel T. and Mary (Carlson) Broderick, was educated in public schools and at the San Jose State Teachers College. They have four children: Glenn Broderick, born March 28, 1914; Barbara May, born April 29, 1917; Margaret Elma, born December 26, 1918; and Clyde Francis, born October 25, 1921, all of them being natives of Berkeley.

Fred A. Heilbron. In a city of such distinct enterprise and progressiveness as San Diego it is specially fortunate when men of business ability and experience are enlisted in the regulating of municipal government and the general promotion of civic movements for betterment, their judgment, vision and executive powers combining to advance the general well-being of the community. Thus it is that San Diego has derived much benefit from the services of Fred A. Heilbron, member of the City Council and former president of that body, who is widely, prominently and favorably known in business circles as a plumbing and heating contractor, and who has found the time and willingness to contribute his abilities to the proper direction of the city's affairs and to those movements which attract the attention and interest of citizens of progressive spirit. In addition to his business activities and public service Mr. Heilbron is a member of the California bar.

Fred A. Heilbron has consistent pride in being a native son of California, his birth having occurred at Sacramento, August 24, 1877. His preliminary education was obtained in his native city and he was twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to San Diego, where he completed his youthful education by attending the San Diego High School. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, and after becoming a skilled workman he worked as a journeyman at his trade for several years. At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Heilbron enlisted as a member of Company B, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, and as a sergeant of his company he continued in service from May, 1898, until his regiment was mustered out in December of that year.

In 1902 Mr. Heilbron engaged independently in business, in which he has since continued successfully, and is now rated as the leading plumbing and heating contractor of San Diego. He maintains a large and modern business establishment at 1446 Fifth Street, and gives employment to many persons, his skilled mechanics having installed the plumbing and heating equipment and fixtures in many of the largest buildings in San Diego and in the homes of many of the leading citizens. During the war he had charge and supervised the installation of the plumbing of Camp Kearney and Rockwell Field. He is widely known

Frieda Heilbron.

among master plumbers throughout the state and has served as a director and as president of the California Master Plumbers Association. In business circles his reputation is that of a man of high integrity, and he commands unqualified confidence and esteem. He is a valued member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, of which he has served as a director, and is identified with the Rotary Club, San Diego Country Club, Cuyamaca Club and the San Diego Merchants Association.

In the midst of a signally active and successful business career Mr. Heilbron has found time and opportunity to pursue the study of law with characteristic enthusiasm and receptiveness, and after several years of reading and study under the preceptorship of Hamilton & Lindsay, who formerly conducted a law school in the Union Building at San Diego, he was admitted to the California bar in 1916, upon examination before the Supreme Court of the state, his having been the highest record of all who took the examination at that time.

In national and state affairs, where definite political issues are involved, Mr. Heilbron is a stalwart republican and in 1920 served as a delegate from California to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In local politics he does not draw strict partisan lines. He is in 1926 serving his third term as a member of the City Council, and served one year as its president. As a member of the council Mr. Heilbron has manifested the same stewardship, progressiveness and constructive ability that have been shown in connection with his business activities. He has devoted a great part of his time in making a thorough study of the city water development problems, advocating the necessity of developing every available source of water supply, for upon the development of adequate water supply depends the future growth and prosperity of San Diego. He was a leader in advocating and promoting the construction of the Barrett Dam to complete the present water system of San Diego, and has always been an ardent advocate and booster of the resources of San Diego River as the next forward movement in the development of the water system. Harbor and road improvements also have had a prominent place in his work in the City Council, as have all progressive movements tending to advance the interests of San Diego as an attractive residence city and as a center of well-ordered business enterprise.

Mr. Heilbron's tree-planting program, initiated in 1920, marks the first time in the city's history that a progressive plan of tree planting along the city's streets has been accepted, the result being that twenty-four miles of street trees have already been planted along San Diego's main thoroughfares.

Mr. Heilbron is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Al Bahr Temple of the Mystic Shrine, besides being affiliated with the San Diego Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1902, at San Diego, Mr. Heilbron was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte A. Proutt, daughter of William J. Proutt, a sterling pioneer of this city and the four children of this union are Frederick A., Edward, Doreen and Charlotte.

Edwin M. Parker is a native of San Diego, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in that city for over a dozen years. His father was the late Judge Edwin P. Parker, a pioneer lawyer and for many years on the bench.

Edwin P. Parker was reared in Canada and at the age of eighteen came to the United States. He lived in Chicago and attended the Law

College of the University of Illinois. He also studied mining and civil engineering, and on coming to California located at Sacramento, and later came to San Diego and was identified with engineering work in connection with the building of the new town. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of San Diego County in 1888, and later practiced law with Olin Wellborn. Judge Parker married Mary Josephine Turner, who died in 1902.

Edwin M. Parker was educated in a private kindergarten and in the public schools of the old town of San Diego, then in the San Diego High School and a preparatory school at Los Angeles. He spent two years in the law department of the University of Southern California, and after taking the bar examination was admitted to practice January 22, 1913. For a time he was in the office of Wellborn & Wellborn, the senior partner being Judge Olin Wellborn, formerly a partner of Judge Edwin P. Parker. Mr. Parker in 1915 built the Parker Apartments at San Diego, selling this property in 1918. He has had a large general law practice.

He was married July 14, 1915, to Miss Ethel V. Barry. She was born at Manville, North Dakota, daughter of James Barry. Her parents were natives of England and came to America with their three children, soon locating at Manville, North Dakota, where they went through all the experiences of pioneers, developing land taken up from the government. They lived in a log cabin on their 320-acre homestead. Her father at the age of eighty-four still occupies the old home. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of two children, Edwin F. and Wendell Barry.

College of the Holy Names. The College of the Holy Names, located at Lake Merritt, Oakland, has become one of the best known Catholic colleges for women in California. It was founded in 1868 under the title of "Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart" by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, who came from Montreal at the earnest solicitation of Rev. Michael King, the pastor of St. Mary's Church, Oakland. The members of this religious congregation devote themselves exclusively to the work of education and are widely known today as successful educators throughout the Dominion of Canada, in the eastern states and in Oregon, Washington and California.

In California high schools and grammar schools are conducted by the Community at Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Alhambra, Pomona, Altadena and Santa Monica. In each of these cities the high standard of scholarship and general culture for which the teaching body is justly noted are carefully maintained.

The enrollment of students in the Oakland convent increased so rapidly after the opening of the institution that enlargement of the original plant was found to be almost immediately necessary. Today the magnificent buildings and well kept grounds cover two city blocks. Situated on the borders of Lake Merritt, the artistically laid out grounds form one of the beauty spots of Oakland. The chapel, dormitory buildings, study halls, lecture and recreation rooms, science laboratories, a well-appointed auditorium and a gymnasium have been constructed with the best architectural skill.

The School of Music, Art Studio and Domestic Science Departments are important features of the institution. The library, which has been carefully built up to meet the needs and requirements both of the faculty and students, is today one of the finest private libraries in California.

In 1880 the college was chartered by the state of California and is now empowered to confer degrees. On the opening of the College Department the name was changed to that of College of the Holy Names. Although

today primarily a college, the preparatory departments are given great care and attention. Immediately following its establishment the College of the Holy Names was given full recognition by the State University.

How well the institution has accomplished its avowed purpose of forming women of education and character is evidenced by the successful careers of its many alumnae who have distinguished themselves in various fields of endeavor.

Rockwell Dennis Hunt. The present publication is only a recent addition to the long list of writings and research work through which Rockwell Dennis Hunt has expressed his permanent interest in and love for California history. The publishers include the following brief sketch among other biographies of Californians.

A native son, he was born at Sacramento, February 3, 1868, son of Dennis Rockwell Hunt, and descended from an English family that came to America in Colonial times. His father was born in Vermont, but grew up in New York State and in 1850 came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His life was devoted to agriculture. He married in 1855, Nancy Zumwalt Cotton, who was born in Indiana, and whose first husband, Alexander Cotton, died in 1854, leaving two sons. After his death she came out to California overland in covered wagon. By her marriage to Dennis Rockwell Hunt, there were five sons, Major C., Frank L., Mark T., Rockwell D. and George G.

Rockwell D. Hunt attended public school in Sacramento County and in Napa, completed the course of the commercial department of Napa College in 1887, graduated with the Ph. B. degree in 1890, and the Master of Arts degree in 1892. During 1891-93 he was professor of history at Napa College. Education has been his life work, combined with an intensive study of Pacific coast history, economic and commercial relations. Doctor Hunt in 1892 graduated from the California School of Elocution and Oratory at San Francisco. His post graduate studies in history and economics were pursued in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, from which he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1895. From 1895 to 1902 he was professor of history and economics at the University of the Pacific, served as principal of the San José High School from 1902 to 1908, and since 1908 has been identified with the University of Southern California, at first as professor of economics and sociology, later as dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and now as dean of the Graduate School and professor of economics. Dr. Hunt has also filled assignments as a lecturer at Stanford University and the University of California. Dr. Hunt has prepared articles on historical and economic topics appearing in many magazines and periodicals, and is also author of "Genesis of California's First Constitution," "California the Golden," and "A Little History of a Big State." He is a member of the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, member and for eight years was president of the Historical Society of Southern California, and belongs to a number of other literary, scientific, civic and social organizations. He is a member of the board of governors of the Los Angeles Museum. Dr. Hunt is a republican, with pronounced views in favor of prohibition and progressive politics. His collegiate and honorary societies are the Beta Gamma Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi of which he is vice-president, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa and Skull and Dagger. He is a member of the

City Club of Los Angeles, the "X" Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Oakdale, California, July 24, 1895, Dr. Hunt married Nancy Seavy Stuart, daughter of Daniel S. Stuart. She is the youngest daughter of a large family of children. Her father was a pioneer farmer and orchardist of California. Four children were born to the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt: Paul Adams, born in 1896, married Imogene Walker and has two daughters; Lloyd Freeman, born in 1897; Rockwell Dennis, Jr., born in 1901 and died in 1913; and Clarence Stuart, born in 1904.

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